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A DICTIONARY OF THE KĀSHMĪRĪ LANGUAGE.

COMPILED,

PARTLY FROM MATERIALS LEFT BY THE LATE PANDITA ĪŚVARA KAULA,

BY

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PRELIMINARY NOTE

In the year 1898 the Asiatic Society of Bengal completed the publication, under my editorship, of a Kāshmīrī Grammar written in Sanskrit by Īśvara Kaula, and entitled the *Kaśmīraśabdámṛta*. During the preparation of this work for the press my attention was drawn to a report that its author had also composed a Kāshmīrī-Sanskrit *Kōṣa*, or Dictionary. Further inquiries elicited the fact that this was really the case, and after prolonged negotiations, for the success of which I was largely indebted to the efforts of Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E., and to the friendly influence exercised by Sir Adelbert Talbot, K.C.I.E., then Resident at Śrīnagar, the manuscript came into my possession at the end of that year.

Examination of the papers showed that Īśvara Kaula never lived to complete, much less to revise, his [illegible].[1] For the first few letters of the alphabet he had, it is true, written out a fair copy, each entry consisting of a Kāshmīrī word together with a synonym in Sanskrit and another in Hindī, but the greater part of the manuscript, as it reached my hands, consisted merely of memoranda—lists of Kāshmīrī words with no translation at all, and even these not covering the whole alphabet.

Incomplete as they were, these papers nevertheless formed a valuable addition to the literature of an important and little-known language, and it seemed to me that it was well worth while making an effort to utilize them and to publish the results. Accordingly, in the year 1899, I represented the state of affairs to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and suggested what seemed to me a practical method for making the materials available to scholars. That Society, with great liberality, provided the funds necessary for the scheme, which was to employ a competent Kāshmīrī Paṇḍit to fill up the lacunæ left by Īśvara Kaula, and to prepare the manuscript for the press.

Sir Aurel Stein added one more to the many debts that I owe to his kindness by securing for me the services of Paṇḍit Gōvinda Kaula, of Śrīnagar, who at once commenced the preparation of the necessary slips. To my great regret that excellent scholar died in June, 1899, before he had finished the words commencing with the letter क, and some delay necessarily occurred before I could find his successor, Paṇḍit (now Mahāmahōpādhyāya) Mukunda Rāma Śāstri, also of Śrīnagar, of whose accuracy and learning I had had previous experience while editing the *Kaśmīraśabdámṛta*. He [illegible]p the work again from the commencement, and has been my assistant ever since, not only copyi[illegible]ut and correcting what Īśvara Kaula had left, but largely adding to the number of words explained.

As the authority of this Dictionary mainly depends on the fact that the greater portion has been prepared by these Kāshmīrī Paṇḍits, it will be well to explain the procedure followed by them. Even [illegible] fullest portions of Īśvara Kaula's materials left much to be desired. A bare list of Kāshmīrī words, w[illegible] in each case, a single synonym in Sanskrit and another in Hindi, was of little use. Under my instr[illegible] and supervision, each word has now been written on a separate slip, with, in the case of nouns, [illegible] as to its gender. To this has been added its synonym in Sanskrit, and, as a further check, in[illegible] Paṇḍit has then added a short explanation in Sanskrit giving further details as to the meani[illegible] To take an example—For the word **ãb-ḍãb**, all that the original materials gave was as foll[illegible]

अपथ्य । बद्पहेंज़ी ।

[1] He died in the y[illegible] 1893 A.D.

4 JAN 2006

As prepared by the Paṇḍit, the slip for this word has taken the following form:—

प (1) आँव्-डाँव्	
(2) अपथ्यसेवनम्	(3) बद्पहेंज़ी
(4) रोगित्वावस्थायां यद्पथ्यसेवनं येन पुनरपि रोगाधिक्यं जायते तादृशमपथ्यसेवनमिद्म् ।	

I have numbered the entries in the slip for convenience of reference. In (1) the letter **प** indicates that the word is masculine. The rest of the entry, and the whole of (2) and (3) belong more or less to the original materials, and (4) was added by the Paṇḍit. From this I prepared the article in the Dictionary. I inserted the transliteration in (1), retained the Sanskrit synonym in (2), abandoned, as surplusage, the Hindī synonym in (3), and translated the substance of (2) and (4) into English. The article thus took the following form:—

ā̃b-ḍā̃b आँव्-डाँव् । अपथ्यसेवनम् m. giving unwholesome food or drugs to an invalid.

To the entries thus prepared by the Paṇḍits I have added numerous words and meanings collected by myself in the course of my reading. As my authority on the subject is small, I always give in each case a reference to the source from which the word or meaning was obtained. Articles that depend entirely on my own authority can be distinguished from those based on the Paṇḍits' slips by the fact that the latter, and the latter only, have a Sanskrit synonym following the Kāshmīrī word.

The principal sources other than the Paṇḍits' slips are indexes of words occurring in (1) Burkhard's edition of Maḥmūd Gāmī's *Yūsuf Zulaikhā*, published in vols. xlix and liii of the Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft (YZ., quoted by verse number), (2) my own edition of Kṛṣṇa Rāzdān's *Śiva Pariṇaya* (Śiv., quoted by verse number), in course of publication in the Bibliotheca Indica, (3) Divâkara Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa's *Śrīrāmávatāracarita* (Rām., similarly quoted), (4) Paramânanda's *Kṛṣṇávatāralīlā* (K., similarly quoted), (5) *Lallāvākyāni*, a collection of songs by Lal Dĕd (L.V., similarly quoted), (6) *Hātim's Songs and Stories*, a collection of Kāshmīrī folktales, etc., collected by Sir Aurel Stein (H., quoted by number and paragraph), (7) Dr. Hinton Knowles' *Dictionary of Kashmiri Proverbs and Sayings* (K.Pr., quoted by page), (8) Mr. Wade's *Kāshmīrī Grammar* (W., quoted by page), (9) my edition of Īśvara Kaula's *Kaśmīraśabdámṛta* (I.K., quoted by *sūtra*), (10) my own *Essays on Kāçmīrī Grammar* (Gr.Gr., quoted by page), and (11) Sir Walter Lawrence's *Valley of Kashmir* (L., quoted by page). I have also included all the words in Elmslie's *Vocabulary of the Kashmírí Language* (El.), and in the Vocabulary appended to the *Kāshmīrī M[illegible]* (Gr.M.) by myself, published by the Clarendon Press in 1912.

Kāshmīrī, especially as [illegible] by Musalmāns, borrows freely from Persian, and (through Persian) from Arabic. In works writte[illegible] by Musalmāns, such as the *Yūsuf Zulaikhā* above mentioned, there are whole passages of which the vocabulary is really more Persian than Kāshmīrī, strings of nouns and adjectives taken from the former language being merely held together by some verb belonging to the latter. [illegible] fact, such Kāshmīrī is an exact counterpart of the high literary Urdū fashionable a generation ago [illegible]ucknow. To have included all such Persian words in this Dictionary would have uselessly increased [illegible]lk of the work, and have given little help to the student. Such words will be found in any good [illegible] Dictionary, and it is not probable that any person will study Kāshmīrī who has not a certain [illegible]either with that language or with Persian. I have therefore endeavoured to admit to the [illegible]ictionary only such Persian words as are in general use by all classes, and I have been strict [illegible]o them. I have included all Persian words registered by my Paṇḍits, and also all those to [illegible]e Proverbs contained in Dr. Hinton Knowles' book, as well as in the vocabularies already [illegible]nd I believe that this will be found to give a very fair selection. On the other hand, there a[illegible]

no doubt hundreds of Persian and Arabic words in such poems as *Yūsuf Zulaikhā*, which will not be found in the following pages.

Kāshmīrīs use three alphabets for writing their language. Hindūs as a rule employ either the Sāradā or the Nāgarī character, and Musalmāns the Persian. The spelling of Kāshmīrī words written in the Persian character has the advantage of being fairly constant, but the alphabet is quite unsuited for illustrating the complicated vowel sounds of the language. I have therefore decided not to use it except in the case of words borrowed from Persian. Even such words, when forming part of the Hindū vocabulary, and evidenced as such by being included in the Paṇḍits' slips, are also written in Nāgarī. As for the Śāradā character, no types are available, nor, as a rule, are European students familiar with it, and I have therefore written all words not purely Musalmān in Nāgarī. But in this case another difficulty has arisen. No two Hindūs spell Kāshmīrī alike in that form of script. Every man is a law unto himself. I have in my possession two Nāgarī manuscripts of the same work—the *Śiva Pariṇaya*; and as an example of the various modes of spelling I here give the same passage transcribed from each.

MS. A. इन्द्राज़स् य्यलि खंतु अन्धकारो । ज़ोरनति गोस लूरपारयो ॥
MS. B. इन्द्राजस् इलि खुत् अन्द्कारु । जुरन्ति गुस् लोरपारयु ॥

MS. A. स्वकलाव् थन् क्कुख् ऱ्ह वख्च्यनहारो । महागणपत ध्यान् दारयो ॥
MS. B. मुक्लाव् तन् क्योख् चूह् भखच्यनहारु । महागणपत ध्यान् दारयु ॥

Now a dictionary must follow one system of spelling throughout, and I have, accordingly, in the present work followed, with one or two slight alterations, that of Īśvara Kaula, the best and most logical of all those used for Kāshmīrī. But it is obvious that, however excellent its system of spelling may be, a dictionary that follows the conventional order of the Nāgarī alphabet will be of little use to the student of works that diverge so widely from the standard as does MS. B. Twelve out of the fifteen words given in the extract would not be found in their proper places, and would have to be searched for under another orthography. It will be observed from a comparison of the two extracts that most of the variations occur in the representation of vowel sounds. Consonantal variations are few, and can easily be made subject to one or two general rules. This is true of all systems. After much consideration and many experiments, I have therefore decided, as the most practical course, to make the romanized transliteration the basis of the alphabetical order, and to arrange the words in the approximate order of the English consonants, without any regard to the vowels. Thus, whether a word is spelt **kōm^{ū}, kom, kāmu, köm^{ū},** or **kạ̄mi,** it will occupy the same place in the Dictionary, its place being determined by the **k** and the **m** and by nothing else. Only in those cases in which several words have all the same consonants, and differ only in their vocalization, will the order of the vowels be taken into account. As regards words beginning with vowels, these are all grouped together at the commencement, the order in the group being determined by the consonants. Then will follow all words beginning with **b**, then those beginning with **c**, and so on. In order to serve as a check against misprints, after every Kāshmīrī word in the roman character, I have given it again either in the Nāgarī character, according to the spelling of Īśvara Kaula, or, in the case of words directly borrowed from Persian, in the Persian character. This is usually followed by its Sanskrit translation and then by its meaning in English.

The following is the order of the vowels when appearing in different words of which the consonantal skeleton is the same:—^{a}, ^{á}, **a, ạ, á, ā; ai; au;** ^{ŏ}, **ĕ, ẹ̆, ĕ̈, ē;** ^{i}, **i, ī;** ^{o}, **ŏ, ọ̆, ŏ̈, o, ō, ô, ö;** ^{u}, **u, ū,** ^{ü}, **ü, ṻ.** *Anunāsika* is represented by ˜, and does not affect the order of words. *Anusvāra* is represented by **m** or **n** according to pronunciation. The vowels **ṛu** (ऋ) and **ṛĕ** (modified ऋ) are arranged as consonants under **r**, with which they are quite commonly confounded.

The following is the order of the consonants:—**b, c (ch), d** and **ḍ, f, g, h, j, k (kh), l, m, n, ñ, p (ph), r, s (sh), t (th)** and **ṭ (ṭh), ʦ (ʦh), v** (or **w**), **y, z.** But the following points must be noted. The aspirates **ch, kh, ph, th,** and **ṭh,** and also the sibilant **sh,** appear in their English alphabetical order. Thus **ch** comes between **cg** and **cj,** and **sh** between **sg** and **sj** (vowels being neglected as usual).

The letter **n** represents the Arabic ں and the Nāgarī न्. It also represents (in Kāshmīrī words) the Nāgarī ङ्, ञ्, and ण्, when these are compounded with another consonant of the same class. Thus, ङ्ग **nga,** ञ्च **nca,** ण्ट **nṭa.** The letters ङ and ण only occur in Kāshmīrī in such circumstances. They never, except in paṇḍits' 'learned' spelling, stand alone. In quoting Sanskrit words the usual transliteration (**ṅa, ña,** and **ṇa**) is, of course, observed. When the Nāgarī letter ञ् stands alone in a Kāshmīrī word it has the sound of **ny,** and is represented in the Persian character by ں. In this Dictionary it is represented by **ñ,** as in ब्यञ **bĕñĕ.** This **ñ** is not classed for purposes of alphabetical order with **n,** but comes after it as a distinct letter. This is rendered necessary by the fact that many people actually represent **ñ** by **ny,** and to class it with **n** would cause great confusion. On the other hand, for the purpose of alphabetical order, **d** and **ḍ** are classed as the same letter, and so are **t** (including **th**) and **ṭ** (including **ṭh**). The letters **v** and **w** are for the purpose of alphabetical order treated as the same letter.

The letter **sh** represents the Persian ش, and also two distinct Nāgarī (or Śāradā) letters, viz. श् and ष्. Of the two latter, ष् is merely a grammarian's figment, used by some paṇḍits in writing words derived fr[illegible]d Sanskrit words containing it. Thus such persons write **pōsh,** a flower, पोष्, not पोश्, because it is deriv[illegible]d from पुष्पं. In Kāshmīrī श् and ष् are both pronounced *sh,* as in 'shine', and there is no danger in representing them both in the roman character by **sh,** as the Nāgarī spelling is also given in every case. To write **ś** and **ṣ** would only puzzle those who read texts edited on the usual system of representing the sound by **sh.** In transliterating Sanskrit words, I of course retain the customary **ś** and **ṣ.**

The character **ʦ** is an innovation. It represents the fricative sound of **c** represented in Nāgarī by च़ and in the Persian character by ﭒ, which is very common in Kāśmīrī and other languages of North-Western India. I have introduced the character **ʦ** in order to show that in the vernacular character the sound is represented by one letter, and also to distinguish it from **ts** (त्स, تس), an altogether different sound. Its aspirated form is **ʦh,** which is sounded as **ts + h,** not as **t + sh.**

As Kāshmīrī grammars differ in the nomenclature of the various forms of the parts of speech, I give below a series of tables of the declension and conjugation of the language showing the names adopted in the following pages for each form. The names are those employed in my *Kāshmīrī Manual,* to which reference should be made for further particulars. In some grammars it is customary to make out, with the help of postpositions, a long array of cases for the nouns, but this is quite unnecessary. The Kāshmīrī noun has only four cases, the nominative, the dative, the agent, and the ablative, and other relations are indicated by postpositions or prepositions governing one or other of the three latter.[1] When a noun presents any peculiarities I have endeavoured to show them so far as my knowledge extended. As all nouns of the first and second declensions are masculine, and all those of the third and fourth declensions are feminine, it has not been necessary to state the declension of any noun as well as its gender. The grammars teach that the second declension consists of all masculine nouns in *ᵘ-mātrā,* and the third of all feminine nouns in *ⁱ-mātrā* or *ᵘ-mātrā.* The first and fourth include all the rest. Adjectives, when qualifying substantives whose nominatives masculine end in *ᵘ-mātrā,* are declinable, and others are, as a rule, indeclinable. This being a general law, it has not been considered advisable to waste space by stating the fact in each case. When an adjective is declinable its feminine is recorded unless this is quite regular. An

[1] In the tables of the noun I have shown the genitive as an additional case. Really there are two postpositions, *sondᵘ* (or *hondᵘ*) which governs the dative, and *ukᵘ,* which governs the ablative. As there are irregularities in suffixing these postpositions, I have included them merely for the sake of convenience, and to distinguish between the animate and inanimate masculine genitive.

adjective used as a substantive is declined as such. In the case of verbs I usually show their first and second past participles, or, in the case of verbs of the third conjugation, their second past participles only, and also any other irregular or difficult forms. The information regarding the feminines of adjectives comes from the Paṇḍits' slips. For the rest I am myself responsible. Īśvara Kaula's *Kaśmīraśabdámṛta* has been my authority in all doubtful cases.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

	First Declension Animate (Masculine)	First Declension Inanimate (Masculine)	Second Declension Animate (Masculine)	Second Declension Inanimate (Masculine)	Third Declension (Feminine)	Fourth Declension (Feminine)
	Thief.	*House.*	*Horse.*	*Bracelet.*	*Girl.*	*Garland.*
Singular.						
Nominative .	**ʦūr**	**gara**	**gur^{u}**	**kor^{u}**	**kūr^{ü}**	**māl**
Dative. . .	**ʦūras**	**garas**	**guris**	**karis**	**kōrĕ**	**māli**
Agent . . .	**ʦūran**	**garan**	**gur^{i}**	**kȧr^{i}**	**kōri**	**māli**
Ablative . .	**ʦūra**	**gara**	**guri**	**kari**	**kōri**	**māli**
Genitive . .	**ʦūra-sond^{u}**	**garuk^{u}**	**gur^{i}-sond^{u}**	**karyuk^{u}**	**korĕ-hond^{u}**	**māli-hond^{u}**
Plural.						
Nominative .	**ʦūr**	**gara**	**gur^{i}**	**kȧr^{i}**	**kōrĕ**	**māla**
Dative. . .	**ʦūran**	**garan**	**gurĕn**	**karĕn**	**kōrĕn**	**mālan**
Agent . . .	**ʦūrau**	**garau**	**guryau**	**karyau**	**kōryau**	**mālau**
Ablative . .	**ʦūrau**	**garau**	**guryau**	**karyau**	**kōryau**	**mālau**
Genitive . .	**ʦūran-hond^{u}**	**garan-hond^{u}**	**gurĕn-hond^{u}**	**karĕn-hond^{u}**	**kōrĕn-hond^{u}**	**mālan-hond^{u}**

PRONOUNS

A. Personal.

1. **bŏh,** I.
2. **ʦ^{a}h,** thou.
3. **suh, sa, tih,** he, she, it.

B. Possessive.

1. **myôn^{u},** my; **sôn^{u},** our.
2. **chyôn^{u},** thy; **tuhond^{u},** your.
3. **tȧm^{i}-sond^{u}, tasond^{u}, tas,** his, hers; **tamyuk^{u},** its; **timan-hond^{u}, tihond^{u},** their.

C. Demonstrative.

Proximate. **yih,** this.

Mediate. **huh, hŏh,** that (within sight).

Remote. **suh, sa, tih,** that (not within sight).

D. Relative. **yus, yŏssa, yih,** who, which, what.

E. Interrogative. **kus? kŏssa? kyāh?** who? which? what?

F. Indefinite. **kūh, kūtshāh, kāh, kātshāh,** anyone, some one; **kēh, kētshāh,** anything, something.

G. Reflexive. **pān,** self.

H. Pronominal Suffixes

Case	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Nominative singular	**s**	**kh**	None
Accusative singular	**m**	**th**	**n**
Genitive and dative singular . . .	**m**	**y**	**s**
Agent singular	**m**	**th, y**	**n**
Plural (all cases)	None	**wa**	**kh**

CONJUGATION OF VERBS

First Conjugation: All Transitive and Impersonal Verbs; e.g. **karun,** to make.

Second Conjugation: About sixty-five Intransitive Verbs; e.g. **bŏvun,** to become.

Third Conjugation: All other Intransitive Verbs; e.g. **wuphun,** to fly.

A. FORMS COMMON TO ALL THREE CONJUGATIONS

Examples given only of the First Conjugation.

Root. **KAR,** make.

Infinitive. Masculine, **karun, karun^{u},** or **karon^{u}**; feminine, **karüñ^{ü}**; to make, the act of making.

Present Participle. **karān,** making.

Future Passive Participle. **karun, karun^{u},** or **karon^{u},** about to be made, meet to be made.

Impersonal Future Participle. **karanī,** it is to be made.

Conjunctive Participle. **karith,** having made.

Negative Conjunctive Participle. **karanay,** not having made.

Frequentative Participle. **kȧr^{i} kȧr^{i},** making repeatedly.

Verbial Participle. **karön^{i},** while making.

of Agency. 1 **karawun^{u},** 2 **karanwôl^{u},** a maker, one who makes.

INDICATIVE.

Present. **bŏh chus karān,** I am making, I make.
Imperfect. **bŏh ôsus karān,** I was making.
Future. **bŏh kara,** I shall make (also used as Present Indicative and as Present Conditional).
Durative Future. **bŏh āsa karān,** I shall be making.

CONDITIONAL.

Present. **bŏh kara,** I may make, (if) I make.
Future. **bŏh āsa karān,** (if) I be making.
Past. **bŏh karahö,** (if) I had made, I should have made (if).
Durative Past. **bŏh āsahö karān,** (if) I had been making, I should have been making (if).

IMPERATIVE.

Present. **kar,** make thou!
Polite. **karta,** please make!
Future. **kȧr^{i}zi,** thou shouldst make!
Past. **kȧr^{i}zihē,** thou shouldst have made!
Durative. **ās karān,** keep thou making, make thou a practice of making!

BENEDICTIVE. **karĕkh,** mayst thou make!

B. CONJUGATIONAL FORMS

	FIRST CONJUGATION	SECOND CONJUGATION	THIRD CONJUGATION
1st Past Participle	**kor^{u},** made (lately)	**bọ̆v^{u},** become lately	None
2nd Past Participle	**karyōv,** made (time indefinite)	**bŏvyōv,** become (time indefinite)	**wuphyōv,** flown (lately)
3rd Past Participle	**karyāv,** made (long ago)	**bŏvyāv,** become (long ago)	**wuphyāv,** flown (time indefinite)
4th Past Participle	None	None	**wuphiyāv,** flown (long ago)
1st Perfect Participle	**kor^{u}mot^{u},** made (lately)	**bọ̆v^{u}mot^{u},** become (lately)	None
2nd Perfect Participle	**karyōmot^{u},** made (time indefinite)	**bŏvyōmot^{u},** become (time indefinite)	**wuphyōmot^{u},** flown (lately)
3rd Perfect Participle	**karyāmot^{u},** made (long ago)	**bŏvyāmot^{u},** become (long ago)	**wuphyāmot^{u},** flown (time indefinite)
4th Perfect Participle	None	None	**wuphiyāmot^{u},** flown (long ago)
1st Past . . .	**mĕ korum,** I made (lately)	**bŏh bọ̆vus,** I became (lately)	None
2nd Past . . .	**mĕ karyōm,** I made (time indefinite)	**bŏh bŏvyōs,** I became (time indefinite)	**bŏh wuphyōs,** I flew (lately)
3rd Past . . .	**mĕ karyām,** I made (long ago)	**bŏh bŏvyās,** I became (long ago)	**bŏh wuphyās,** I flew (time indefinite)
4th Past . . .	None	None	**bŏh wuphiyās,** I flew (long ago)
Perfect . . .	**mĕ ċhum kor^{u}mot^{u},** I have made	**bŏh chus bọ̆v^{u}mot^{u},** I have become	**bŏh chus wuphyōmot^{u},** I have flown
Pluperfect . .	**mĕ ôsum kor^{u}mot^{u},** I had made	**bŏh ôsus bọ̆v^{u}mot^{u},** I had become	**bŏh ôsus wuphyōmot^{u},** I had flown
Future Perfect and Perfect Conditional	**mĕ āsĕm kor^{u}mot^{u},** I shall have made, I may have made, etc.	**bŏh āsa bọ̆v^{u}mot^{u},** I shall have become, I may have become, etc.	**bŏh āsa wuphyōmot^{u},** I shall have flown, I may have flown, etc.

A. *VOWELS*

Letter	Nāgarī Equivalent	Persian Equivalent	As in
a	◌ (medial only)	◌َ	tsʰh, च्हु, چھ
ạ	◌ॅ (medial only)	◌َ	ạndʰrⁱ, अंद्रि, اَندرِ
a	अ	ا, —	abal, अवल्, اَبَل
ạ	अं, ◌ॅ	ا, ◌َ	ạdʰrun, अंद्रुन, اَدرُن ; gạnzʰr, गंज़र, گنزَر
ȧ	अं, ◌ॅ	ا, ◌َ	ȧsⁱ, अंसि, اَسِ ; kȧrⁱ, करि, کَرِ
ā	आ, ◌ा	آ	āb, आव्, آب ; kāṭh, काठ्, کاٹھ
ai	ऐ, ◌ै	◌َي, اَي	aiṭh, ऐठ्, اَیٹھ ; mail, मैल्, مَیل
au	औ, ◌ौ	◌َو	gauv, गौव्, گَوو
ă	◌ॅ	◌ِ	bañᵈrāwun, बॅंद्रावुन, بِنْدراوُن
ĕ	य (after a consonant)	◌ِ	bĕnĕ, ब्यॅन, بِنہ. Initial य or य after a vowel is
	or अ (after certain consonants)		yĕ, as in yĕmis, यमिस, یمِس ; biyĕ, विय, بِیہ
ẹ̆	यं (after a consonant)	◌ِ	vĕṭhʰrun, व्यंठ्रुन, وِنْٹھرُن
	or अं (after certain consonants)		
ĕ̈	ditto	◌ِ	ṭĕṭhᵘ, व्यंठू, ٹِٹ
ē	◌े (never initial)	ي	mēl, मेल्, میل
i	◌ि ,, ,,	◌ِ	ȧsⁱ, अंसि, اَسِ
i	◌ि ,, ,,	◌ِ	nishĕ, निश्, نِشہ
ī	◌ी ,, ,,	◌ِي	shīn, शीन्, شِین
o	◌ॅ (medial only)	◌ُ	dᵒnᵘ, द्वंनु, نُن
ŏ	व (after a consonant)	◌ُ	dŏd, द्वद्, دُد
ọ̆	वं ,, ,,	◌ُ	gọ̆nᵘ, ग्वंनु, گُن
ŏ̈	वं ,, ,,	◌ُ	tshŏpᵘ, छ्वंपू, چھُپ
o	अं, ◌ॅ	◌ُ	ogun, अंगुन्, اُگُن ; bodᵘ, वंडु, بُڈ
ō	ओ, ◌ो	و, او	ōr, ओर्, اور ; pōsh, पोश्, پوش
ô	ओ, ◌ो	و, او	ôsᵘ, ओसु, اوس ; môlᵘ, मोलु, مول
ö	आं, ◌ॅ	آ (initial and medial)	ös, आंस्, آس ; möl, मांलि, مآلِ
u	◌ु (never initial)	*omitted*	korᵘ, कंरु, کُر
u	◌ु ,, ,,	◌ُ	kus, कुस्, کُس
ū	◌ू ,, ,,	◌ُو	sūr, च्हूर्, چھُور
ü	◌ू or ◌ॅ ,, ,,	*omitted, or* ◌ِ	kürᵘ, कंरू, کَر ; abạdᵘrᵘ, अबंद्रू, ابَدِر
ü	अं, ◌ॅ	اَ, ◌َ	ünᵘ, अंनू, اَنِ ; büḍᵘ, वंडू, بَڈ
ṻ	ऊं, ◌ॅ	ي	sūty, सूंत्य, سیت

The nasalization indicated in the Nāgarī character by *anunāsika* (ँ) is represented in the roman character by the sign ˜ over the nasalized vowel. Thus आँ ā, and so on. This does not affect the alphabetical order. *Anusvāra* (ं) is represented by m or n according to its sound. In Kāshmīrī words it occurs only as a *compendium scripturæ* for a nasal before a consonant of the same class. Thus, संडु for संण्डु mṇḍᵘ.

B. *CONSONANTS*

Letter	Nāgarī Equivalent	Persian Equivalent	As in
b	ब	ب	boḍ^{u}, व॑ड़ु, بُڈّ
c	च	چ	cāl, चाल, چال
ch	छ	چھ	chuh, छुह, چھُہ
d	द	د	dah, दह, دَہ
ḍ	ड	ڈ	ḍar, ड॑र, ڈَر
f	*see* ph		
g	ग	گ, غ	gatshun, गछुन, گاچھُن ; galatī, गलती, غَلَطی
h	ह	ہ, ح	hān, हान, ہان ; hāl, हाल, حال
j	ज	ج	jān, जान, جان
k	क	ک, ق	kath, कथ्, کتھ ; köyim, कॉयिम, قائِم
kh	ख	کھ, ک, خ	khasun, खसुन, کھسُن ; krakh, क्रख, کرَکھ ; khörij, खॉरिज, خآرِج
l	ल	ل	ladun, लदुन, لَدُن
m	म	م	manz, मञ़, مَنز
n	न, ङ, ण	ن	nākāra, नाकार, ناکارَہ ; wungun, वुङ्गुन, وُنگُن ; gaṇḍun, गण्डुन, گنڈُن
ñ	ञ	ن	añĕgoṭ^{u}, ञ्यंगटु, اَنگَٹ
p	प	پ	poṭ^{u}, पॅटु, پُٹ
ph, f	फ	ف, پ, پھ	phērun, फेरुन, پھیرُن ; rŏph, व॑फ़, رُپ ; phaisala (faisala), फैसल, فیصلہ
r	र	ر	rŏph, व॑फ़, رُپ
s	स	س, ث, ص	sôn^{u}, सोनु, سون ; wöris, वॉरिस, وآرِث ; phaisala, फैसल, فیصلہ
sh	श, ष	ش	shīn, शीन, شِین ; pōsh, पोष्, پوش
t	त	ت, ط	tulun, तुलुन, تُلُن ; khöt^{a}ra, खॉतर, خآطَرہ
ṭ	ट	ٹ	gāṭul^{u}, गाटुलु, گاٹُل
th	थ	تھ, ت	thakun, थकुन, تھَکُن ; rāth, राथ्, رات
ṭh	ठ	ٹھ, ٹ	ṭhagun, ठगुन, ٹھَگُن ; achīṭh, अक्षीठ्, اَچیٹھ
ʦ	च़	چ	ʦ^{a}h, च़ह, چہ
ʦh	छ़	چھ, چ	gaʦhun, गछ़ुन, گاچھُن ; raʦh, रछ़, رَچھ
v *or* w	व (never second member of a conjunct)	و	wātul, वातुल, واتُل ; vĕth, व्यथ्, وِتھ
y	य (never second member of a conjunct)	ي	yih, यिह, یہ
z	ज़	ظ, ض, ذ, ز	zānun, ज़ानुन, زانُن ; ozur, अ॑ज़ुर, عُذر ; arz, अर्ज़, عَرض ; nazar, नज़र, نَظَر

As regards consonants generally, the *virāma* has been omitted in the second column to avoid typographical complications. Kāshmīrī has no aspirated sonants (**gh, jh, ḍh, dh,** or **bh**). The only consonants which it possesses that are strange to the Nāgarī alphabet are the fricatives, **च़ ʦa, छ़ ʦha,** and **ज़ za.** Their corresponding nasal is **न na**; thus, **न्ट़ ntsa, न्छ़ ntsha,** and **न्ज़ nza**; but when, according to the laws of phonetic mutation, dentals are changed to fricatives, the dental **न na** is changed to the palatal **ञ ña,** which some native scribes then write as **ञ़**. The Arabic *ain* (ع) is always dropped in words borrowed by Kāshmīrī, though retained in writing when the Persian character is employed, as in عُذر, عَرض above.

ABBREVIATIONS

N.B.—Abbreviations of adjectives may also be used as abbreviations of the corresponding adverbs.

ab. = above.
abbr. = abbreviated.
abl. = ablative.
abs. = abstract.
acc. = accusative.
act. = active.
adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
aff. = affix.
ag. = case of the agent.
agric. = agricultural.
an. = animate.
anon. = anonymous.
art. = article.
auxil. = auxiliary.

bel. = below.
ben. = benedictive mood.
B.Gr. = Burkhard, *Das Verbum, die Nomina, und die Präpositionen der Kâçmîrisprache*; the translation by G. A. Grierson, reprinted from the *Indian Antiquary*, is the edition quoted.

card. = cardinal numeral.
caus. = causal.
cf. = confer, compare.
c.g. *or* com. gen. = common gender.
col. *a* = left-hand } column of
col. *b* = right-hand } a page.
coll. = colloquial.
com. = commonly.
comm. = commentary.
comp. = compound.
compar. = comparative degree.
comp. p.p. = compound past participle.
con. = concrete.
cond. = conditional.
conj. = conjugation.
conj. part. = conjunctive participle.
conjnct. = conjunction.
cons. = consonant.
constr. = construction.
cont. = contemptuous.
contr. = contracted or contraction.
cor. = corrupt.
corr. = correct.
correl. = correlative or correlative pronoun.

D. = Drew, *Jummoo and Kashmir Territories*.
dat. = dative.
decl. = declension.
defect. = defective.
dem. = demonstrative pronoun.
den. = denominative.
der. = derivation *or* derivative.
dim. = diminutive.
dir. = direct.
dur. = durative.

e.g. = exempli gratiæ, for example.
El. = Elmslie, *Kashmîrî Vocabulary*.
emph. = emphatic.
esp. = especial.
etym. = etymology.
euph. = euphonic.
exam. = example.
exc. = except *or* exception.

f. *or* fem. = feminine.
fac. = facetious.
fig. = figurative.
fr. = from.
freq. = frequentative.
fut. = future.
fut. p.p. = future passive participle.

gen. = genitive.
gend. = gender.
genl. = general.
geog. = geographical.
gram. = grammatical.
Gr.Gr. = Grierson, *Essays on Kâçmîrî Grammar*.
Gr.M. = Grierson, *Kâshmîrî Manual*.

ib. = ibidem, in the same place as the preceding.
id. = idem, the same meaning as that of the preceding word.
impers. = impersonal.
impf. = imperfect tense.
impve. = imperative mood.
inan. = inanimate.
incorr. = incorrect.
ind. = indicative mood.
indcl. = indeclinable.
indef. = indefinite.
inf. = infinitive.
instr. = instrumental.
intens. = intensitive.
inter. = interrogative *or* interrogative pronoun.
interj. = interjection.
intr. = intransitive.
introd. = introduction.
i.q. = id quod, the same as.
irr. = irregular.

K.Pr. = Knowles, *Dictionary of Kashmiri Proverbs*.

L. = Lawrence, *The Valley of Kashmir*.
l. = line.
lit. = literally.
loc. = locative.

m. *or* masc. = masculine.
m.c. = metri causa, for the sake of metre.
med. = medical.
met = metaphorical.
meton. = metonymical.
myth. = mythological.

N. = name.
n. *or* neut. = neuter.
n.ag. = nomen agentis, noun of agency.
neg. = negative.
nom. = nominative.
num. = numeral.

obj. = object.
obl. = oblique.
obs. = obsolete.
obsc. = sensu obsceno.
onomat. = onomatopoetic.
opp. to = opposed to.
ord. = ordinal numeral.
orig. = original.

p. = page.
part. = participle.
pass. = passive.
past = past tense.
1 past = first past tense, and so on.
perf. = perfect.
pers. = person.
phon. = phonetic.
phr. = phrase.
pl. *or* plur. = plural.
pleon. = pleonastic.
plup. = pluperfect.
poet. = poetical.
pol. = polite.
postpos. = postposition.
p.p. = past participle.
1 p.p. = first past participle, and so on.
pphr. = periphrastic.
prec. = precative.
pref. = prefix.
prep. = preposition.
pres. = present.
pres.-fut. = present-future.
prim. = primary.
priv. = privative.
prob. = probably.
pron. = pronoun *or* pronominal.
prop. = properly.
prov. = proverb.
pt. = particle.

qual. = quality *or* qualitative.
quant. = quantity *or* quantitative.
q.v. = quod vide, which see.

red. = redundant.
redupl. = reduplication *or* reduplicated.
refl. = reflexive.
reg. = regular.
resp. = respective.
RT. = *Rāja - Taraṅgiṇī*, ed. Stein.
RT.Tr. = Translation of *Rāja-Taraṅgiṇi* by Stein. The books of the poem are quoted in small roman numerals; thus, i, ii, iii. The volumes are quoted in large roman numerals; thus, I, II

scl. = scilicet, to be understood.
sec. = secondary.
sen. = sentence.
sg. *or* sing. = singular.
Śiv. = *Śiva-pariṇaya* of Kṛṣṇa Rāzdān.
st. = stem.
subj. = subjunctive.
subst. = substantive.
suff. = suffix.
superl. = superlative degree.
s.v. = sub voce, under the word.

tech. = technical.
term. = termination.
tr. = transitive.
transl. = translated *or* translation.

unphon. = unphonetic.
u.w. = used with.

v. = vide, see.
vb. = verb.
vb. intr. = intransitive verb.
vb.n. = verbal noun.
vb. suff. = verbal suffix.
vb. tr. = transitive verb.
vill. = used in villages, rural.
voc. = vocative.
vr.l. = varia lectio, different reading.
vs. = verse.
vulg. = vulgar.

W. = Wade, *Kashmîrî Grammar*.
wom. = used by women.

YZ. = Kāshmīrī version of *Yūsuf and Zulaixā*, ed. Burkhard.

- indicates a compound word, of which the first word is to be supplied, as indicated in the first word of the paragraph in which it occurs.
— indicates that the leading word is to be repeated, but as an independent word, and not as the first member of a compound.
-^ at the end of a compound.
^- at the beginning of a compound.
\+ with.
± with or without.
& and.
&c. et cetera, and so forth.
√ root.

Nouns substantive are quoted in the nom. sg., or, when only used in the plural, in the nom. pl.

Adjectives are quoted in nom. sg. masc.

Pronouns are quoted in the nom. sg. Those pronouns which distinguish between animate forms are quoted in the nom. sg. inan. Thus, **suh** सुह् will be found under the inanimate form **tih** तिह्. Cross-references are given in such cases.

Verbs whose roots end in consonants are quoted in the infinitive in **un**. The few verbs whose roots end in vowels are quoted in the infinitive in **nᵘ**. They are as follows: **khyonᵘ** ख्यॅनु, to eat; **cyonᵘ** च्यॅनु, to drink; **hyonᵘ** ह्यॅनु, to take; **pyonᵘ** प्यॅनु, to fall; **zyonᵘ** ज़्यॅनु, to be born; **dyunᵘ** द्युनु, to give; **nyunᵘ** न्युनु, to take; and **yunᵘ** युनु, to come.

The verb substantive is quoted under **chuh** छुह्, the pres. masc. sg. 3.

A
DICTIONARY
KASHMIRI AND ENGLISH

WORDS COMMENCING WITH VOWELS

ᵃ. This vowel (*a-mātrā*), which also occurs in Pᵃshtō and other languages of the North-West Frontier, is pronounced as an extremely short **a.** It never begins a word. In the Nāgarī and Śāradā characters it is not represented at all, the consonants between which it occurs being compounded into one character. Thus, the word **tᵃh,** thou, is written त्ह, literatim **t-h,** as if with no vowel. In the printed text of the *Kaśmīra-śabdâmṛta* it is represented by *virāma*, thus त्ह्. In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar*, thus تہ. This vowel occurs under two sets of circumstances. In the first it is an original vowel, inherent in the word in which it occurs, and in such cases it modifies the vowel of the preceding syllable, if any, and if that vowel is liable to modification. Thus, **a** followed by ᵃ becomes **ạ, ā** becomes **ö, ē** becomes **ī, ō** becomes **ū,** and so on. Examples will be found under the respective vowels. In the second set of circumstances ᵃ is not original, but is merely a helping vowel inserted between the members of an original compound consonant to make the pronunciation more easy (what Sanskrit grammarians call *svarabhakti*). In such a case a preceding vowel is not modified. Thus the Sanskrit word **शस्त्र** *śastra*, iron, becomes in Kāshmīrī **शस्तर**, شستر, **shĕstᵃr,** and the Arabic word جلد, *jald*, active, becomes **जल्द jald,** or **जलद jalᵃd,** quickly. As in the latter case, the insertion of this ᵃ is often optional and depends upon the personal equation of the speaker.

Every final **a** in the language is pronounced very shortly, as if it were ᵃ, but this distinction is not marked in writing, nor is the preceding vowel affected by it.

ȧ. This vowel bears the same relation to ᵃ that **ȧ** does to **a** (see **ȧ**). When ᵃ is followed by ⁱ it becomes ȧ. Like the ᵃ it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar*. Thus, from **अन्दर**, اَندَر, **ạndᵃra,** from inside, we have **अन्दरि**, اَندِر, **ạndᵃrⁱ.** It is sounded like an extremely short **ȧ.**

a 1. This is the usual short *a* of Hindī and other Indian languages, sounded like the *a* in 'America'. It is represented by **अ** in Nāgarī, and by *zabar* in the Persian character. When followed by ᵃ it becomes **ạ.** when followed by ⁱ it becomes **ȧ,** when followed by ᵘ it becomes **o,** and when followed by ᵘ̈ it becomes **ü.**

When **ya** is initial or follows a vowel it becomes **yĕ,** and when it immediately follows another consonant it becomes **ĕ,** and so also does **a** when it follows **ñ** or **sh.** Thus, **यमिस् yĕmis,** not **yamis, विय biyĕ,** not **biya,** while **पोथ्य pōthya,** books, becomes **pōthĕ, म्याञ myāña,** mine (fem. plur.), becomes **myāñĕ,** and **निश nisha,** near, becomes **nishĕ.** Similarly, also sometimes after **c, ch,** and **j,** as explained under the article **ĕ.**

Similarly, when **wa** immediately follows another consonant it becomes **ŏ.** Thus, **dwad,** milk, becomes **dŏd.**

The vowel **a** at the end of a word is always pronounced as ᵃ; but, the rule being universal, it is not customary to indicate the fact in writing.

In monosyllabic words ending in an aspirated consonant **a** has the sound of the *a* in 'hat', as in **krakh,** a noise.

a 2. An interjectional suffix used by a woman when addressing a man or woman who is a familiar or a junior. Thus, **hatabā kāk-a,** O father (familiarly), **hatau Gana** (for **Gana + a**), O Gana. When a woman addresses a man or a woman by his or her proper name we may use **-a bāyĕ** or **-a bāyau.** Thus, **hatabā Mahādēv-a bāyĕ, hatabā Mahādēv-a bayau,** or **hatau Mahādēv-a bāyau,** O Mahādēv. This cannot be used with words which are not proper names. We cannot say **hatabā kāk-a bāyĕ,** O father.

a 3, ā 1, ay. Three forms of a suffix added to verbs, after the pronominal suffixes, if any, and giving

an interrogative force. Before them the **kh** of a pronominal suffix does not become **h**, as it does before another pronominal suffix, but a final **h** is dropped, **i**, ^{i}, or **ĕ** becomes **y**, and a final **u** (but not ^{u} or ^{ü}) becomes **w**, even when originally followed by such a dropped **h**. Thus, **sapadi + ā** becomes **sapadyā**, will he become? **sapad^{i} + ā** becomes **sapadyā**, did they (masc.) become? **bŏvĕ + ā** becomes **bŏvyā**, did they (fem.) become? **chĕh + ā** becomes **chyā**, is she? and **chuh + ā** becomes **chwā**, is he?; but **kor^{u} + ā** becomes **kor^{u}ā**, pronounced **korā**, was he made? and **kür^{ü} + ā** becomes **kür^{ü}ā**, pronounced **kürā**, was she made? After a final **a** the termination and the suffix (with the exception noted below) together become **ā**; thus, **kara + a** becomes **karā**, shall I make?

The rules for the use of these suffixes are somewhat complicated and are not always strictly followed. The following is the most usual custom:—

In the first person, or when immediately following a suffix of the first person, **a** is employed with the singular and **ā** with the plural. Thus, **chus-a**, am I (masc.)? **chĕs-a**, am I (fem.)? **chu-m-a**, is there to me? **chyā (chih + ā** or **chĕh + ā)**, are we (masc. and fem.)?

In the second person singular and plural, or when immediately following a pronominal suffix of the second person, the usual form employed is **a**. Thus, **chukh-a**, art thou (masc.)? **chĕkh-a**, art thou (fem.)? **chu-y-a** (pronounced **chuyĕ**, see **ĕ**), is there to thee? In the plural, contrary to the rule just stated about final **a**, the final **a** of the termination is elided, so that we have **chiw-a** for **chiwa + a**, are you (masc.)? **chĕw-a**, are you (fem.)? The suffix **ā** can also be used with the second person, but is not polite.

In the third person **ā** is alone employed. Thus, **chwā (chuh + ā)**, is he? **chyā (chĕh + ā)**, is she? or **(chih + ā)**, are they (masc.)? or **(chĕh + ā)**, are they (fem.)? Occasionally we find **a** used with the feminine, as in **sapüz^{ü}a**, did she become?

In the feminine it is usual to substitute **ay** (or, after a vowel, **y**) for **a** or **ā** if a woman is addressed. Thus, **karān chĕs-ay**, am I making? (a woman is addressing a woman). If she were addressing a man she would say **karān chĕs-a**. Similarly, **karān chy-ĕy** (for **karān chĕh + ay**), do we make? if a woman is addressing a woman, but **karān chy-ā** if a man is addressed. In the second person **a** may be substituted for **ay**, so that we have **karān chĕkh-ay**, or **karān chĕkh-a**, art thou making? (in which either a man or a woman is addressing a woman). Similarly, in the second person plural we have **karān chĕwa-y** or **karān chĕw-a**, are you (fem.) making? For the third person we have **karān chy-ĕy (karān chĕh + ay)**, is she making, or are they (fem.) making? (a man or a woman is addressing a woman).

Similar negative interrogatives are **nā** and **nay**.

ạ. The peculiar Kāshmīrī modified **a**, represented in the Nāgarī character by **अ॑** and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, **अ॑दरुन**, اَدَرُن, **ạd^{a}run**, to be moist. The sound of this letter, which is not uncommon, has nothing corresponding to it in English. It is something between the ordinary *a* and the *ŏ* in 'hot', but is exactly equivalent to neither.

This **ạ** usually arises from the influence of a following ^{a}. Thus, **chuh kalān**, he is dumb, but **chuh kạl^{a}rāwān**, he makes dumb.

ȧ. This letter represents the sound which **a** takes when it is followed by ^{i}. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by **अ॑**, and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, **अ॑सि**, أَس, **ȧs^{i}**, we. The sound of this letter is that of a short **ai**. Thus **ȧs^{i}** sounds something like **a^{i}s^{i}**.

ā 2; for **ā 1** see **a 3**. This is the ordinary **ā** of other Indian languages, and has the sound of *a* in 'father'. It is represented in Nāgarī by **आ** and in the Persian character by *alif*. Thus, **काठ**, كاٹھ, **kāṭh**, wood. This is a very unstable letter. When followed by **i** or **ī** it often becomes **ö**, and when followed by **u** it often becomes **ô**. Thus, **mālis**, to a father, becomes **mölis**; the Arabic *qā'im* becomes **köim**, established; **tayārī** becomes **tayörī**, readiness, and **ṭhākur** becomes **ṭhôkur**, an idol. Before the *mātrā*-vowels similar changes occur. Thus, before ^{a}, ^{i}, ^{o}, or ^{ü} it becomes **ö**, as in **kön^{a}rāwān**, to make one-eyed (from **kānun**, to have one eye); **möl^{i}** (base **māl-**), fathers; **abög^{o}r^{u}**, not divided (from **bāg**, division); **brör^{ü}** (base **brār-**), a cat; and before ^{u} it becomes **ô**, as in **myôn^{u}** (base **myān-**), my. Sometimes the **ā** becomes **ö**, even when no **i** or **u** follows, as in **pönṭs**, five; **ös**, a face.

ai 1. This is the **ai** of Hindī, pronounced like the *y* in 'my'. At the end of a word it is often written **ay**, as in **rŏpai** or **rŏpay**, a rupee. It is represented in Nāgarī by **ै**, and in Persian by *zabar* or *zēr* followed by *yē*. Thus, **ैठ**, اَیٹھ or اِیٹھ, **aiṭh**, eight. When not final, **ai** is often optionally pronounced as **ŏ**, as in **aiṭh** or **öṭh**, eight. Before ^{i} or ^{ü}, **ai** becomes **ū**. Thus, from the base **kait-**, how many? we have pl. dir. masc. **kūt^{i}**, sing. dir. fem. **kūṭs^{ü}**. Before ^{u} it becomes **ū**, as in sing. dir. masc. **kūt^{u}**.

For words beginning with **ô**, **i**, **ī**, see under **yô**, **yi**, **yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u**, **ū**, see under **wu**, **wū** respectively.

ai 2. **ऐ**, conj. if. See **ay.**

ai 3. **ऐ**, interj. O! W. 101. **ai Khudāyĕ** or **ai Khudāyō,** O God! ib.; **ai hākh,** O cabbage! K.Pr. 4.

au is properly pronounced as in Hindī, but is usually hardly distinguishable from, and is freely interchangeable with, **ō**. Thus, **कयौन्** or **कयौंन्**, كريون, **karyōn** or **karyaun,** he did. Before *mātrā*-vowels it is treated exactly like **ō**.

ă. This *mātrā*-vowel bears the same relation to ᵃ that **ĕ** does to **a**. That is to say, when ᵃ follows **ñ** it becomes ᵉ. Thus, **बञ्रावुन्**, بَنيرَاوُن or بَنيراوُن, **bañᵉrāwun,** to cause to be. It is pronounced as a very short *e*, like the second *e* in 'ceremony'.

ĕ. When **ya** follows a consonant, or when **a** follows **ñ** or **sh**, it becomes **ĕ**, which is represented by **य** or **ञ** in Nāgarī and by *zēr* in the Persian character. Thus, **व्यथ्**, وِتھ, **vĕth,** the River Jehlam; **म्याञ**, ميانِہ, **myāñĕ,** my (fem. plur.); **व्यञ**, بِنِہ, **bĕñĕ,** a sister. This letter is commonly pronounced like the *e* in 'met', but some Kāshmīrīs, especially Hindūs, put a slight *y*-sound in front of it, as if we said 'mʸet'. Before ⁱ, **ĕ** is unchanged in pronunciation, but is written in the Nāgarī character as modified. Thus, **व्यंठि tĕṭhⁱ,** bitter (pl. masc.). Before ᵘ it becomes **yo**, as in **व्यंठु ṭyoṭhᵘ**, bitter (sing. masc.). Before ᵘ̈ it becomes modified to **ĕ̈** (see below), as in **व्यंठू ṭĕ̈ṭhᵘ̈,** bitter (sing. fem.), pronounced almost **ṭʸüṭh.** Before ᵃ it becomes **ẹ̆** (see below).

When **ĕ** (i.e. **ya**) follows **ʦ, ʦh,** or **z,** the **y** is generally dropped, and **ĕ** becomes **a**. Thus **diʦ + ya** is not **diʦĕ,** but **diʦa.** The same also often occurs after **s.** The rules for this will be found in the grammars, under the head of the conjugation of verbs.

In the foregoing cases we actually find **a** used where we should expect **ĕ** after **ʦ, ʦh,** or **z.** We have seen that after **ñ** an **a** is pronounced as **ĕ.** This is because the sound of **y** is inherent in **ñ,** which is pronounced as **ny.** The letter **ña** is therefore naturally pronounced as **nyĕ.** This change is universal. Kāshmīrīs also maintain that the sound of **y** is inherent in the four letters **c, ch, j,** and **sh.** In other words, they say that **c** is the same as **cy, ch** as **chy, j** as **jy,** and **sh** as **shy,** and they write them indifferently **च, च्य; छ, छ्य; ज, ज्य**; and **ग, ग्य** respectively. It thus follows that when **ĕ** follows any one of these three letters the **y** of the **ya** is usually, but not necessarily, omitted, so that **cĕ** is written **च्य cya** or **च ca**; **chĕ** is written **छ्य chya** or **छ cha**; **jĕ, ज्य jya** or **ज ja**; and **shĕ, ग्य shĕ** or **ग sha.** In other words, both **च** and **च्य** are pronounced as **cĕ,** and so on for the others. In the case of **ग्र**, as in the case of **ञ**, the pronunciation of **a** as **ĕ** is universal, and hence, in this dictionary, **ग्र** is always transliterated **shĕ,** not **sha.** Here, in contrast to the foregoing, we have a change of spelling, but no change of sound.

Moreover, owing to the constant confusion between **i** and **ĕ, ci** is often written **च** (i.e. **ca** for **cĕ**) or **च्य cĕ,** and, conversely, we even find **चि ci** written instead of **च ca** or **च्य cĕ.** Similarly, the postposition **nisha** (or, better, **nishĕ**) **निश**, from, is often written in the Roman character **nishi,** and its real sound is nearer **nishĕ** than anything else. So on, for the others.

We have seen that **ya** only becomes **ĕ** when it follows a consonant in the same word. When **ya** is initial or follows a vowel it is pronounced **yĕ,** and will be so transliterated. Thus, **यमिस्**, يمِس, **yĕmis** (not **yamis**), to whom; **विय**, بِیہ, **biyĕ,** also.

The letter **ĕ** is quite often interchanged with **i,** both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ẹ̆. This vowel bears the same relation to **ĕ** that **ạ** bears to **a**. That is to say, **ĕ** becomes **ẹ̆** in cases in which **a** would become **ạ.** Its pronunciation is hardly affected. It is represented in Nāgarī by putting the mark ˈ over the corresponding sign for **ĕ,** and in the Persian character by *zēr*. Thus, from the **व्यठुन**, وِتھُن, **vĕṭhun,** to be fat, we get **व्यठ्रुन्**, وِتھرُن, **vĕṭhᵃrun,** to make fat, in which the **ĕ** has been modified to **ẹ̆** owing to the influence of the following *a-mātrā*.

ĕ̈. This is the modified form of **ĕ** before ᵘ̈. It has a sound lying between **i** and **ü,** with a slight *y*-sound preceding, as in **ṭĕ̈ṭhᵘ̈,** above, under **ĕ.**

ē. This is the long *ē* of Hindī, pronounced like the *a* in 'mate'. It is represented by **ए** in Nāgarī, and by *yē* in the Persian character. Thus, **मेल्**, ميل, **mēl,** unite. This sound cannot commence a word. In such a position **ē** always becomes **yē.** Thus, **ēr,** wool, becomes **yēr.** In the Nāgarī character an initial **ē** is optionally written, thus **एर्** or **येर्**, but the word is always pronounced **yēr,** and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character has always يير.

When **ē** is followed by ᵃ, ⁱ, or ᵘ̈ it becomes **ī.** Thus, from **tēzun,** to be sharp, we have **tīzᵃrāwun,** to make sharp; from the base **khēt-** we have **khītⁱ,** a field (pl. nom. **khētĕ**); and from the base **sēr-** we have **sīrᵘ̈,** a brick (pl. nom. **sērĕ**). When **ē** is followed by ᵘ it becomes **yū.** Thus, from **phērun,** to revolve, we have for the past participle, masc. sing. **phyūrᵘ**, plur. **phīrⁱ**; fem. sing. **phīrᵘ̈**, plur. **phērĕ.**

The letter **ē** is quite often interchanged with **ī**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

i. This is the *i-mātrā* of the Kāshmīrī alphabet. It has the sound of a very slightly pronounced **i**, and it also affects the pronunciation of the vowels of the preceding syllable, as explained under the head of each vowel. It is represented in Nāgarī by ि, and in the Persian character by *zēr*. Thus, **म्यॅनि**, ميَنِ, **myön^{i}**, my (masc. pl.).

i. This is the ordinary *i* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pin'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ि and in the Persian by *zēr*. Thus, **निश**, نِشہ, **nishĕ**, near. When followed by ^{a}, ^{i}, or ^{ü} it is not perceptibly changed, but before ^{u} it becomes **yu**. Thus **kit^{u}** becomes **kyut^{u}**. In the Nāgarī character we meet both **कितु** and **क्युतु**, but the pronunciation is always that of the latter, and that spelling will be followed in this dictionary.

The sound of **i** cannot commence a word. In such a position **i** always becomes **yi**. Thus, **ih**, this, becomes **yih**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written **इह** or **यिह**, but the word is always pronounced **yih**, and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has یِہ.

The letter **i** is quite often interchanged with **ĕ**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ī. This is the ordinary long *i* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pique'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ी and in the Persian by *yē* preceded by *zēr*. Thus, **शीन**, شِیِن, **shīn**, snow. When followed by ^{a}, ^{i}, or ^{ü} it is not changed, but before ^{u} it becomes **yū**. Thus, from the base **nīl-** we have **nyūl^{u}**, blue. This sometimes occurs before an ordinary **u**; thus, the genitive of **bīma**, a policy of insurance, is **byūmuk^{u}**.

The sound of **ī** cannot commence a word. In such a position **ī** always become **yī**. Thus, **īran**, an anvil, becomes **yīran**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written **ईरन्** or **यीरन्**, but the word is always pronounced **yīran**, and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has یِیرَن.

The letter **ī** is quite often interchanged with **ē**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

^{o}. This bears the same relation to ^{a} that **o** does to **a**. When ^{a} is followed by ^{u} it becomes ^{o}. Like ^{a} it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by *pēsh*. Thus, from the root **दन् d^{a}n**, shake out, we have the past participle **दंनु**, دَن, **d^{o}n^{u}**.

ŏ. When **wa** follows a consonant it becomes **ŏ**, which is represented by **व** in Nāgarī and by *pēsh* in Persian. Thus, **द्वद**, دُد, **dŏd**, milk. This letter has the sound of *o* in 'hot'. Some pronounce this with a very faint *w*-sound preceding the **ŏ**; thus, **d^{w}ŏd**. When followed by ^{a} or ^{i} the pronunciation of **ŏ** remains unaffected. When followed by ^{u} or ^{ü} it becomes modified to **ǒ** or **ŏ** respectively.

The letter **ŏ** is quite often interchanged with **u**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ǒ. This is the modified form which **ŏ** takes when followed by ^{u}. It is pronounced nearly the same as **o**. Thus, **ग्वनु**, گُن, **gǒn^{u}**, a stack, is pronounced **gon**. This word cannot be transliterated **gon^{u}**, as it is spelt with **व** in the Nāgarī character.

ŏ̈. This is the modified form which **ŏ** takes when followed by ^{ü}. It is pronounced nearly the same as **ü**, but tending towards a short **ö**. Thus, **छ्वपू**, چھَپ, **shŏ̈p^{ü}**, silent (fem.), has a sound which lies between **shüp** and **shöp**.

o. This is the sound which **a** takes when followed by ^{u}. It is nearly the same as that of the first *o* in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by **ओ** and in the Persian character by *pēsh*. Thus, **वोड्**, بُڈ, **boḍ^{u}**, great. We sometimes meet this letter when **a** is followed by an ordinary **u**, as in **ogun^{u}** for **agun^{u}** (also used) fire. When, in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason, the ^{u} or **u** disappears, the *raison d'être* for the **o** disappears also, and it reverts to the original **a**, which is then, as before, subject to further changes. Thus, the dative singular of **boḍ^{u}** is **baḍis**, the agent singular is **bāḍ^{i}**, and the direct feminine singular is **büḍ^{ü}**. Similarly, the dative singular of **ogun** is **ag^{a}nas**.

ō 1. This is the long *ō* of Hindī, pronounced like the second *o* in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by **ओ** and in the Persian character by *wāw*. Thus, **पोश**, پوش, **pōsh**, a flower. When **ō** is followed by any *mātrā*-vowel it becomes **ū**. Thus, from **pōṭhun**, to be fat, we have **pūṭh^{a}rāwun**, to make fat; from the base **bōl-** we have **būl^{i}**, speech, but dat. sing. **bōlĕ**; from **bōzun**, to hear, we have the past participle **būz^{u}** (masc.) and **būz^{ü}** (fem.).

Unlike **u** and **ū**, the letter **ō** can commence a word, e.g. **ōra-kani**, thence.

The letter **ō** is quite often interchanged with **ū**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs

seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ō 2 ओ । अस्तु, adv. yes. **ō-tu** ओ-तु । आं तु, adv. yes but, yes with a reservation.

ô. This letter bears the same relation to **ā** that **o** does to **a**. It is the form that **ā** takes when followed by ᵘ (or in some cases by **u**, see **ā**). It has the sound of a prolonged broad **ō**, nearly the equivalent to that of the *o* in 'glory'. Like **ō** it is represented in Nāgarī by **ओ**, and in Persian by *wāw*. Thus, from the base **māl-** with ᵘ added, we have **मोलु**, مولُ, **môlᵘ**, a father.

ö. This letter bears nearly the same relation to **ā** that **ü** does to **a**. It is the form that **ā** takes when followed by ⁱ or ᵘ̈. As explained under **ā**, it also often takes this form when followed by an ordinary **i**, or even when in a monosyllable and not followed by any *mātrā*-vowel. It is sounded something like a much prolonged German *ö*. It is represented in Nāgarī by **ऑं** and in the Persian character by آ. Thus, **मॉलि**, مآل, **möl**ⁱ, fathers; **ऑंस**, آس, **ös**, face.

ᵘ. This is the *u-mātrā* vowel. At the end of a syllable it is silent, but when followed by a consonant in the same syllable it becomes an ordinary **u**. Thus, **korᵘ**, pronounced **kor**; **korᵘ-thas**, pronounced **korthas**, and **korᵘn**, pronounced **korun**. Under most circumstances it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing ᵃ to ᵒ, **a** to **o**, **ā** to **ô**, **ĕ** to **yo**, **i** to **yu**, **ī** to **yū**, and **ō** to **ū**. A preceding **u** or **ū**, however, it leaves unchanged. It is represented, when final, in Nāgarī by ु, and is usually omitted in the Persian character. Thus, कॅरु, کُر, **korᵘ**, done; वॅडु, بُڈ, **boḍᵘ**, great. When medial, it is represented as an ordinary **u**. Thus, कॅरून, کُرُن, **korun**, he did.

u. This is the regular *u* of Hindī, pronounced like the *u* in 'full'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ु and in the Persian character by *pēsh*. Thus, कुस, کُس, **kus**, who? This vowel is not affected by any *mātrā*-vowel.

The sound of **u** cannot commence a word. In such a position **u** always becomes **wu**. Thus, **uḍar**, a plateau, becomes **wuḍar**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt उडर or वुडर, but the word is always pronounced **wuḍar**, and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always وُڈر.

The letter **u** is quite often interchanged with **ŏ**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ū. This is the long *ū* of Hindī, pronounced like the *ū* in 'rule'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ू, and in the Persian character by *wāw* preceded by *pēsh*. Thus, चूर, چُور, **ṯūr**, a thief. Like **u**, this **ū** is not affected by any *mātrā*-vowel.

As in the case of **u**, the sound of **ū** cannot commence a word. In such a position it becomes **wū**. Thus, **ūṭh**, a camel, becomes **wūṭh**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt ऊँठ or वूँठ, but the word is always pronounced **wūṭh**, and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always وُٹھ.

The letter **ū** is quite often interchanged with **ō**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ᵘ̈. This is the *ü-mātrā* vowel. At the end of a syllable, like ᵘ, it is silent; and when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, it is pronounced as a very short German *ü*. Thus, **kürᵘ̈**, pronounced **kür**; **kürᵘ̈-thas**, pronounced **kürthas**; **kürᵘ̈n**, pronounced **kürᵘ̈n**, with the second syllable short; and **gāṭᵘ̈jᵘ̈**, pronounced **gāṭᵘ̈j**. Under most circumstances, when original, it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing ᵃ to ᵘ̈, **a** to **ü**, **ā** to **ö**, **ĕ** to **ĕ**, **ē** to **ī**, **ō** to **ū**. A preceding **i**, **ī**, **u**, or **ū**, however, it leaves unchanged. When ᵃ is changed to ᵘ̈, under the influence of a following ᵘ̈, this new, secondary, ᵘ̈ does not, in its turn, affect a preceding vowel. Thus, **gāṭᵃjᵘ̈** becomes **gāṭᵘ̈jᵘ̈**, not **göṭᵘ̈jᵘ̈**. It is represented in Nāgarī by ॅ, and, when final, is generally omitted in the Persian character. When not final it is sometimes represented by *zabar* and sometimes by *zēr*. Thus, कॅरू, کَر, **kürᵘ̈**; वॅडू, بَڈ, **büḍᵘ̈**, कॅरून, کَرَن or کِرِن, **kürᵘ̈n**.

ü. This is the sound which **a** takes when followed by ᵘ̈. It is nearly the same as the short German *ü*. It is represented in Nāgarī by ऍ and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, वॅडू, بَڈ, **büḍᵘ̈**, great (fem.). When in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason the ᵘ̈ disappears, the *raison d'être* for the **ü** disappears also, and it reverts to the original **a**, as explained under the head of **o**, q.v.

ǖ. This letter, which is peculiar to the Kāshmīrī, is pronounced something like a long-drawn German *ü*. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ॅॅ, and in the Persian usually by *yē*, as in सॅॅत्य, سیت, **sǖty**, with. The vowel often represents the diphthong **ai**, followed by ⁱ or ᵘ̈. Thus, from the base **kait-** we have a fem. sing. **kǖtsᵘ̈**, how much? and a pl. masc. dir. **kǖtⁱ**.

āb आब् آب । **जलम्** m. water. This word is generally employed by Musalmāns. **-dāna -दान । प्रारब्धम्** m. water and grain, livelihood; lot, fate, destiny. **—dyun^{u} —द्युन्ु । उत्साहदानम्** m. inf. to encourage, embolden. **-gīna -गीन** m. a bottle, phial (El.). **-shahār -शहार् । चित्रविशेषः** m. the name of a certain pattern employed by engravers on metal. **—ṭsānun —च़ानुन् । हस्तक्षेपारम्भः** m. inf. to bring in the hand, to put the hand into somebody's work in order to get control over him.

āba-ḍul^{u} आव-ड़ुलु m. a water-jar; the name of a certain ceremony performed at weddings, in which the village barber pours out a jar of water (L. 269). **-khŏd -खुद्** m. a water-hole, a pool (El.). **-khŏr** or **-khōr -खुर्, -खोर् । कमण्डलुः** m. a kind of drinking vessel, made of metal. **-nör^{ü} -नाॅरू । जलकमण्डलुः** f. a kind of drinking vessel with a spout, generally of earthenware. **-tāb -ताब्। स्वेच्छावधानम्, विमर्शशक्तिः** m. being in possession of one's senses, composure, imperturbability.

aib or **öb** ऐब्. आॅब् عيب । **दोषः** m. a fault, defect.

abad अवद् । **अर्बुदसंख्या** card. m. ten crores, a hundred millions (Śiv. 58).

abīd 1 अबीद् । **भेदराहित्यम्** m. absence of difference, identity.

abīd 2 अबीद् । **ब्रह्मचारिभिक्षा** f. a present given by the relations at the *upanayana* ceremony to the young Brāhman about to be invested, as a contribution towards the *guru's* fee and other expenses; a compliment (El.). **—shunün^{ü} —क़ुनंज़ू। भिक्षादानम्** f.inf. to make such a present.

abīdi-thāl अबीदि-थाल्। **भिक्षापात्रम्** m. a collecting dish for such presents. **-vēla -वेल । भिक्षावसरः** m. the time appointed for such collection.

abŏḍ^{u} अवुंदु । **वद्धिहीनः** adj. (f. **abŏz^{ü}** अवुंज़ू), wanting in wisdom, foolish.

abŏḍ^{u} अवुंडु । **अनिमग्नः, अनिमज्जनस्वभावश्च** adj. (f. **abŏḍ^{ü}** अवुंडू), not sunk, unsinkable (as a boat, etc.).

ābād ابآد adj. c.g. populated, populous (Gr.M.).

āb-ḍāb आॅब्-डाॅब् । **अपथ्यसेवनम्** m. giving unwholesome food or drugs to an invalid.

abaḍ^{o}r^{u} अवंड्रु । **अनङ्गारपाकः पूपः** adj. (f. **abaḍ^{ü}r^{ü}** अवंड्रू), not completely cooked, of a cake (m. or f.) cooked in a frying-pan, and not subsequently toasted over charcoal.

aba-ḍūs अव-डूंस । **अन्तःशून्यः** m. a bundle made up of bark and straw, and put in the middle of a road to induce people to pick it up, and then to make fun of them. Cf. **ḍūs.**

abūgun अवूगुन् । **अनुपभोगः** m. unenjoyment, non-possession.

abagôr^{u} अवगोरु । **अस्रचितः** adj. (f. **abagör^{ü}** अवगाॅरू), not cooked in oil, *ghi*, or the like.

abög^{o}r^{u} अवाॅंग्रु । **अविभक्तः** adj. (f. **abög^{ü}r^{ü}** अवाॅंग्रू), not divided, held in common (as joint-family property).

öb^{i}hath आॅबिहथ् । **मुखाज्जलोद्भवः** f. watering of the mouth, flow of water in the mouth, salivation.

aibij ऐबिंज़ू ? f. a certain plant (*Rumex*) which is picked and dried for winter use and much valued as a potherb (L. p. 72). Cf. **obul^{u}.**

obuj^{i} अंवुजि । **शाकविशेषः** f. (cf. **obul^{u}** अंवुलु), a certain wild plant growing in dry ground in the beginning of spring, the leaves of which have a sour taste. Used as an astringent medicine (**abuj,** L. p. 75).

abakh - wārĕn अवख् - वार्यञ् । **अशिक्षितः** adj. c.g. ignorant, clumsy, muddling.

abal अवल् । **निर्बलः** adj. c.g. without strength, weak. **-won^{u},** f. **-wün^{ü}** -वंनु, -वंज़ू । **अवृद्धीभूतः** not at its full strength (of a disease, hatred, etc.) and hence easily subjugated.

abala-won^{u}, f. **-wün^{ü}** अबल-वंनु, -वंज़ू । **आरम्भावस्थः, असंभवस्वास्थ्यः** just under manhood or womanhood, a child nearly arrived at puberty; weakened by illness or the like.

obul^{u} अंवुलु । **शाकभेदः** m. (cf. **obuj^{i}**), a certain plant growing in damp soil, with a long-shaped leaf sour to the taste; *Rumex acutus* (El.). Cf. **aibij.**

aibalad or **öbalad** ऐबलद्, आॅबलद् । **दोषयुतः** adj. c.g. faulty.

ḍab^{a}lakh अब्लख्। **अदमितः** adj. c.g. untamed (of animals); uncivilized (of men).

abimān अबिमान् । **अहंकारः** m. pride, vanity.

aba-mŏṇḍ^{u} अव-म्वण्डु । **तण्डुल-पुरोडाशः** a thick round flat cake, made of parched rice-flour and baked in an oven.

abĕñ^{ü}, see **abyonn^{a}.**

abĕñĕr अब्यञर् । **अभिन्नता** m. absence of difference, identity.

abaṇz^{o}r^{u} अबंज़्रु । **अविभक्तः, अविक्रीतः** adj. (f. **-nz^{ü}r^{ü}** -ज़्रू), (of an inheritance) not divided, not sold for a division of the proceeds.

obur 1 or **ḍab^{a}r 1** अंवुर्, अंव्र्। **अभ्रकम्** m. mica, talc.

obura-chhal अंवुर-छ्ल। **अभ्रकखण्डम्** f. a piece of mica. **-dör^{ü} -दाॅरू । अभ्रकात्मकपक्षद्वारम्** f. a side-door ornamented with mica, usually the door of a winter bathroom **-han 1, hanā 1 -हन्, -हना । अभ्रकलवः** f. a small piece of mica or a pinch of powdered mica. **-kāgür^{ü} -काॅंगरू । अभ्रकहसन्तिका** f. a portable brazier (*'kāngri'*) ornamented with mica. **-mŏcĕr -म्वच्यर् । अभ्रकस्थौल्यम्** m. thinness like that of a leaf of mica. **-mŏṇḍ^{u} 1 -म्वंडु । अतिस्थूलमभ्रकम्** m. a thick lump of mica not easily split

into leaves. **-mŏnḍ^{ü}** **-म्वंडू** । **अभ्रकमूलम्** f. a thick slab of mica as it issues from the mine. **-māyĕ** **-माय** । **अभ्रकलेपः** m. a starch mixed with mica applied by washermen to clothes in order to give them a 'finish'. **-mŏy 1, -mŏyā 1** **-म्वय्, -म्वया** । **अल्पाभ्रकम्** f. a little mica. **-tilim** **-तिलिम्** । **अभ्रकखण्डः** f. a small strip of mica. **-warukh** **-वरुख** । **अभ्रकपत्रम्** m. a leaf of mica. **-watun** **-वतुन्** । **सुदीर्घमभ्रकम्** m. a long strip of mica. **-zôl^{u}** **-ज़ोलु** । **अभ्रकजालकम्** m. a pattern formed in strips, or particles, of mica.

obur 2 or **ạb^{a}r 2** **अंबुर्, अंब्र्** ابر । **मेघः** m. a cloud.

obura - obur^{ü} **अंबुर - अंबुरू** । **निरन्तरमेघजालम्** f. clouds overcasting the sky. **-gacĕr** **-गच्चर्** । **-मालिन्यम्** m. darkness caused by clouds. **-gāsh** **-गाश्** । **-प्रकाशः** m. illumination given by white clouds (e.g. a road lightened at night by them). **-gaṭa** **-गट** । **मेघान्धकारः** f. darkness (at night) caused by clouds. **-goṭ^{u}** **-गंटु** । **मेघान्धकारः** m. darkness (in the daytime) caused by clouds. **-han 2** or **hanā 2** **-हन्, हना** । **-लेशः** f. very thin or slight cloud. **-lambukh** **-लंबुख** । **अतिदीर्घस्थूलमेघः** m. a long, heavy, terrifying cloud. **-māl** **-माल्** । **-माला** f. clouds scattered in lines, like a garland. **-mŏnḍ^{u} 2** **-म्वंडु** । **अतिपृथुलमेघसंघातः**, m. a large heavy rain-cloud. **-mŏy 2** or **-mŏyā 2** **-म्वय्, -म्वया** । **-लवः** f. a slight cloud, a few clouds. **-ring** **-रिंग्** । **अतिसूक्ष्ममेघः** f. a very light or slight cloud. **-ṣroṭ^{u}** **-च्रंटु** । **मेघखण्डः**, m. an isolated circular patch of thick cloud in a clear sky. **-ṣhāy** **छ्काय्** । **-च्छाया** f. the shade cast by a cloud. **-zāl** **-ज़ाल्** । **-जालम्** m. a network of light clouds (prognosticating neither absence of heat nor of rain).

ạb^{a}ras tal **अंब्रस् तल्** under a cloud (YZ. 165, 288).

ābri-bāri **आँब्रि - बाँब्रि** । **अतिसत्वरम्** adv., with extreme haste, hurriedly.

abrok^{u} **अब्रंकु** । **अनाहतः** adj. (f. **abrüc^{ü}** **अब्रंचू**), that which has not been crushed, or which is so hard that it has not been bitten in two.

ạb^{a}run **अंब्रुन्** । **मेघाविर्भावः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ạb°r^{u}** **अंब्रु**; 2 p.p. **ạb^{a}ryōv** **अंब्र्योव्**), to cloud up.

ạb^{a}rāwun **अंब्रावुन्** । **मेघाविर्भावः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ạb^{a}rôw^{u}** **अंब्रोवु** 2 p.p. **ạb^{a}rāvyōv** **अंब्राव्योव्**), the same as **ạb^{a}run**, q.v.

abas **अबस्** عبث । **अयोग्यम** m. vanity, an absurdity, profitlessness; an impropriety. As adv., in vain, uselessly (Śiv. 590).

abōsē **अबोसे** । **ऊर्ध्वक्षेपणम्** m. throwing up in the air (as a ball, etc.).

abös^{i} **अबॉसि** f. a certain plant, the Marvel of Peru, *Mirabilis jalapa* (Persian *gul-ĕ 'abbās*). Its seeds are used medicinally as an astringent (**abási**, L. p. 75).

-pōsh **-पोष्** । **पुष्पविशेषः** m. the flower of this plant. **-ranga** **-रंग** । **पाटलरागः** adj. e.g. having the colour of the *Mirabilis jalapa*, light red.

abasi-abasi **अबसि-अबसि** । **वारंवारम्** adv. again and again, or on each limb (u. w. vbs. signifying 'to beat' and the like).

abasun **अबसुन्** । **सूत्रवेष्टनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **abos^{u}** **अबसु**; 2 p.p. **abasyōv** **अबस्योव्**), to twist thread, cord, or rope.

abasun^{u} **अबसुनु** । **तन्तुवेष्टनयन्त्रम्** m. a machine for twisting ropes.

abāsun **अबासुन्** । **अभासनम्** m. invisibility.

abasāwun **अबसावुन्** । **वेष्टनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **abasôw^{u}** **अबसोवु**), i.q. **abasun**, q.v.

abāsawun^{u} **अबासवुनु** । **अभासमानः** adj. (f. **-wüñ^{ü}** **-वंञ्**), invisible.

abāshun **अबाशुन्** । **अनुच्चारणम** m. not speaking, silence.

abi-tabi **अबि-तबि** । **अङ्गीकृतानङ्गीकारः** adv. with indecision, irresolutely, hesitatingly, shilly-shally.

abāw 1 **अबाव्** । **अभावः** m. non-existence of anything (whether it has previously existed or not); rarity, difficulty of obtainment; impossibility.

abāw 2 **अबाव्** । **अनादरः** m. want of respect, disrespect.

abāwath **अबावथ्** । **असंभवः** f. the same as **abāw** 1, q.v.

abāwoz^{u} **अबावंज़ु** । **अरोचकः** adj. (f. **-wüz^{ü}** **-वंज़ू**), not nice, not dainty, not pleasing (of food).

abyūch^{u} **अब्यूक्चु** । **भिक्षां विना** adv. (u. w. vbs. of receiving or of giving) without asking, unsolicited.

abyonn^{u}, abyon^{u} **अब्यंनु** । **अभिन्नः** adj. (f. **abĕñ^{ü}** **अब्यंञ्**), not different, identical.

ạb^{i}yör^{ü} **अंबियॉरू** । **अतिवर्षणसमयः** f. a time of excessive rain or snow, so great as to make the roads impassable.

abyās **अब्यास्** । **अभ्यासः** m. habitual practice, repeated exercise; application (cf. Gr.M.).

abŏz^{ü} **अब्वंज़ू**, see **abŏḍ^{u}**.

aboz^{u} **अबंज़ु** । **स्नेहादावपक्वः** adj. (f. **abüz^{ü}** **अबंज़ू**), first cooked in water, and afterwards not fried in oil, *ghī*, or the like.

abuz^{u} **अबुज़ु** । **अभर्जितः** adj. (f. **abuz^{ü}** **अबुज़ू**), (of grain) not parched, raw.

abāzun **अबाज़ुन्** । **अपात्रम्** m. a worthless fellow, one without virtue, wealth, or knowledge, owing to his habits being opposed to good conduct.

abazyun^{u} **अबज़्युनु** । **स्नेहपाकरहितः** adj. (f. **-ziñ^{ü}** **-ज़िञ्**), the same as **aboz^{u}**, q.v.

abizĕth **अबिज्यथ्** । **मुहूर्तविशेषः** m. the constellation or lunar asterism known in Sanskrit as *abhijit*; the name of a certain *muhūrta* or period of forty-eight minutes commencing twenty-four minutes before and ending twenty-four minutes after midday; (popularly)

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a certain *yōga*, or conjunction, occurring every day, but known only to professed students of the *yōga* philosophy, during which any work can be performed by simply calling it to mind; hence, if any work is accomplished immediately on its being undertaken, it is compared to work done in such a *yōga*.

acĕ अच्च, see **üṭ^{ü}**.

ācĕ आँच्च, see **ōṭ^{ü}**.

àch^{i} 1 अंक्षि । अक्षि f. an eye (of men or animals).

achĕ-dör^{ü} अक्ष-दारू । पाञ्चालिका f. a child's doll.

àch^{i}-dôd^{u} अंक्षि-दोद् । नेत्ररोगः m. disease of the eye. **-död^{i}-püṭ^{ü} -दांदि-पंटू । नत्ररोगपटिका** f. a bandage for a sore eye. **-död^{i}lad -दांदिलद् । नेत्ररोगी** adj. c.g. afflicted with eye disease. **—din^{ü} —दिन्नू । दुर्दृष्टिदानम्** f. to cast the evil eye upon anyone. **-dara -दर । नेत्रनिर्निमेषत्वम्** m. the condition or state of having unwinking eyes. **-daras lagañĕ -दरस् लगञ्च । नेत्रयोर्निमेषरोधभावः** f. pl. inf. to be in a state of having unwinking eyes (as when at the point of death, or when insensible). **-gūl^{u} -गूलु । अक्षिगोलकम्** m. the eyeball. **-gāsh -गाश् । नेत्रप्रकाशः** m. the light of the eye; hence, met., a darling son; a darling. **-har -हर् । नेत्रानेत्रि युद्धम्** f. warfare of the eyes, interchange of menacing or spiteful glances. **—kaḍüñ^{ü} —कडंञ्नू** f.inf., to pluck out the eyes (K.Pr. 175). **-kaḍa àchh^{i}-kaḍ -कड अंक्षि-कड् । नेत्रकर्षाकर्षि** adv. as it were tearing each other's eyes out (of the attitude of opponents in a quarrel). **-khôkhur -खोंखुर् । अक्षिकुहरम्** m. (pl. nom. **-khôkhar -खोंखर्**), the socket of the eye. **-kôn^{u} -कोनू । अक्ष्णा काणः** adj. (f. **-kön^{ü} -कांञ्नू**), one-eyed. **-kôn^{u} pàch^{i}-kôn^{u} -कोनु पंक्षि-कोनु । भोजनाद्यर्थं विषमदृष्टिः** m. unfairness in distributing food at a meal (as if the distribution were one-eyed). **—kūrüñ^{ü} — कूरंञ्नू । नेत्रनिष्कासनम्** f.inf. to pluck out the eye (as a punishment, or in a quarrel). **-kiṭur^{u} -किटुरू । अक्षिकण्टकः** m. a thorn in the eye; an ulcer in the eyeball; any hated person or thing. **-kyon^{u} -क्यंनु । क्लिन्ननेत्रः** adj. (f. **-kĕñ^{ü} -क्यंञ्नू**), having watery or running eyes. **—lagüñ^{ü} —लगंञ्नू** f. inf. to be closed (of the eyes), to sleep, doze; to be turned up (of the eyes); to gaze upon anyone. Cf. K.Pr. 102. **-lāgay -लागय् । नेत्रयुद्धम्** f. a combat of the eyes (in which the eyes are the only weapons employed). **-lāl -लाल् । कनीनिका** m. the pupil of the eye. **-myul^{u} -म्युलु । नेत्रसंयोगः** m. meeting of the eyes, mutual glances, intimacy. **-mēlüñ^{ü} -मेलंञ्नू । नेत्रसंयोगः** f. id. **-nōṭh -नाँट् । नेत्रेण संज्ञापनम् ।** f. (pl. **-nōṭa -नाँट**), a wink, a sign with the eyes; pl. mutual warnings conveyed by the eyes. **-nyuk^{u} -न्युकु । सूक्ष्मनेत्रः** adj. (f. **-nic^{ü} -निचू**), having small eyes. **-phŏkh -फ्रुख् । अक्षिप्रेरणम्** m. an intimation or warning by the eye. **-phērañĕ -फेरञ्च । अक्षिस्वभाववैपरीत्यम्** f.pl. change of character from good to bad (lit. changes of eye). **-phōrañĕ -फोरञ्च । नेत्रस्फुरणम्** f.pl. throbbing or twitching of the eyeball or eyelid. In the case of a man throbbing of the right eye is a sign of luck; in the case of a woman, of the left eye. **-phaṭañĕ -फटञ्च । अक्षिस्फुटनम्** f.pl. bursting or extrusion of the eyeballs from disease; intent gazing along the road in expectation of the coming of a beloved, whose arrival is delayed. **-phāṭawañĕ -फाटवञ्च । समीक्ष्यमाणप्रियादेरलाभः** f.pl. fruitless gazing along the road for a beloved who comes not. **-phyor^{u} -फ्यंरू । अक्षिबिन्दुः** m. a spot on the eyelid, either permanent and naturally, or temporary, whether caused by disease (e.g. a sty) or not. **-phyur^{u} -फ्युरू । अक्षिपरिवर्तनम्** m. turning up the eyes, hence haughtiness shown to those to whom reverence is due, begotten by the sudden acquisition of wealth; arrogance. **-pūr^{u} -पूरू । अक्षिपूर्णता** m. filling of the eyes, hence perfect prosperity (commonly used in blessings or good wishes). Cf. K.Pr. 84. **-parda -पर्द । नेत्राच्छादनम्** m. an eyelid; any veil for shading the eye; a film over the eye (as in cataract). **-prānth -प्रान्थ् । अपाङ्गः** f. (sg. dat. **-pröntsü -प्रांत्सू**), the outer corner of the eye. **-rāwañĕ -रावञ्च । नेत्रनाशः** f.pl. eye-losses, hence the mutual conduct of two persons who were once friends, but have now quarrelled. **-rāwarañĕ -रावरञ्च । नेत्रनाशनम्** f.pl. an action or other cause which leads to friends quarrelling. **-ṭhyur^{u} -ठ्युरू । अक्षिविस्फोटः** m. an ulcer on the eyeball. **-tàl^{i} yun^{u} -तंलि युनु । नेत्रतृप्तिसंपत्तिः** m.inf. to be satisfied, to be surprised at a pleasant but unexpected discovery. **-tàl^{i} yiwawun^{u} -तंलि यिववुनु । नेत्रसंतोषकारकं वस्तु** adj. (f. **-wüñ^{ü} -वंञ्नू**), causing satisfaction. **-tĕmbañĕ -त्यम्बञ्च । नेत्रचपलता** f.pl. eager lookings of the eyes, covetousness. **-tĕmbar -त्यम्बर् । तिमिररोगः** m.pl. cataract (the disease). **-tĕmbor^{u} -त्यम्बरू । तिमिररोगी** adj. (f. **-tĕmbür^{ü} -त्यम्बरू**), afflicted with cataract. **-ṭör^{i} -टांरि । नेत्रपटले** m.pl. the eyelids. **-trŏparañĕ -त्रुपरञ्च । अक्षिनिरोधः** f.pl. the tight shutting of the eyes caused by possession by a demon, or by the pain of smallpox or the like. **-tōvarüñ^{ü} -तोवरंञ्नू** f.inf. to put on a terrifying look, to look fierce (K.Pr. 26). **-ṭīṭh -टींठ् । अक्षिनिमेषः ।** f. winking of the eyes. **-ʦĕmbor^{u} -च्यम्बरू । अशोभननेत्रः** adj. (f. **-ʦĕmbür^{ü} च्यम्बरू**), possessing ugly eyes, which are small, dull, round, and without eyelashes (cf. **ʦĕmbur^{u}**). **-ʦör^{i} -च्यांरि । नेत्राधारास्थिवृत्ते** m.pl. the bony part of the eye-sockets. **-watshar -वक्षर् । अक्षिविकासः** m. the wide

opening of the eyes; liberality, a charitable disposition. **-watsha ta gāshĕ-ratsha** -वक्ष त गाश-रक्ष । **अक्षिविकासे निष्प्रकाशता** f.pl. eyes with no light in them even when wide open, as one blind from birth. **-vyoṭh[u]** -व्यंठ्ठ । **स्थूलनेत्र:** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh[ü]** -व्यंठ्ठू), large-eyed. **—yun[u]** —युनु । **नेत्रतृप्ति:** m.inf., to be satisfied; (lit.) to enter into (and fill) the eyes. **-yiwawun[u]** -यिववुनु । **अक्षितृप्तिकारि वस्तु** adj. (f. **-wüñ[ü]** -वंत्रू), that which satisfies.

achĕn-bŏchĕ अक्षन्-वुक्ष । नेत्र-बुभुक्षा f. eye-hunger, a fictitious desire begotten at the sight of food when, owing to illness, etc., one is unable to eat. **-pacĕ** -पच्च । **अक्षिबन्ध:** f.pl. arrogance, being puffed up, putting on side, treating persons deserving respect with contempt on account of one's own promotion, etc. **-pacĕ-phyur[u]** -पच्च-फ्युरु । **नेत्रयो: पट (स्वभाव) वैपरीत्यम्** m. change of character (for the worse). **-trēsh** -त्रेश् । **नेत्रतृष्णा** f. eye-thirst; desire for any particular object looked at, a greedy eye; the same as **achĕn-bŏchĕ**.

àch[i] 2 अ॑क्षि, see **och[u]**.

āchi आक्षि, etc., see **ôch[u]**.

ŏ̃ch आँक्ष । परिणाम: । m. a result, consequence.

och[u] अ॑क्कु । शृङ्गाटकभ्राष्ट्रविशेष: m. a kind of perforated frying-pan for parching *singārā* nuts.

àch[i]-gôr[u] अ॑क्षि-गोरु । भर्जितशृङ्गाटकफलं m. parched *singārā* nuts.

ôch[u] ओक्कु । तृणपादुकोर्ध्वरज्जव: m. the string of the grass sandals commonly worn in Kashmir. **āchi gatshun आक्षि गक्षुन् । दीनताप्राप्ति:** m.inf. to be reduced to poverty; **āchi gômot[u] आक्षि गोम॑तु । प्राप्तदैन्य:** perf. part. (f. **—gömüts[ü] —गोम॑च्यू**), reduced to poverty.

achibal, see **achawal**.

àch[i]dāh अ॑क्षिदाह اژدہا **। अजगर:** m. a boa-constrictor.

achŏkov[u] अक्षुकंवु । अनवगाहित: adj. (f. **-küv[ü]** -कंवू), unwashed, dirty (of clothes, etc.).

achol[u] अक्कंलु । अक्षालित: adj. (f. **achüj[ü] अक्कंजू**), dirty, unwashed (of clothes). **achali-buthi अक्षलि-वुथि । मुखक्षालनं विना** adv. without having washed the mouth (as before eating, etc.).

achul[u] अकुलु । आवरणकोशादनिष्कासित: adj. (f. **achul[ü] अक्कुलू**), unshelled, unhusked (of peas, beans, and the like).

achŏ̃mb[u] अक्कुंम्बु । अमर्दित: adj. (f. **achŏ̃mb[ü] अक्कुंम्बू**), unshaken out (of grain when threshed by beating the stalks).

achŏ̃n[u] अक्कुंनु । अन्यून: adj. (f. **achŏ̃ñ[ü] अक्कुंञ्यू**), not reduced, complete.

achôn[u] अछोनु । अनुत्पूत: adj. (f. **achön[ü] अछांञ्यू**), not sifted, unsifted, unstrained (of flour, etc.).

achin-tray अक्षिन्-त्रय् । अक्षततृतीया तिथि: f. the name of a festival occurring on the third of the light half of the month of Vaiśākha (Wahĕkh), and held in commemoration of Śēṣa-nāga, the great world-serpent. Kāshmīrīs believe that it is on this date that snakes get their eyesight.

acha-pōsh अक्षपोष् । पुष्पविशेष: m. a certain plant growing in barren soil and flowering in the early spring. Its flower is described as small-petalled, white, and very sweet-scented.

āchar आक्षर् । आश्चर्यम् adj. c.g. wonderful, strange.

āchor[u] आक्कंरु । अशिक्षित: adj. (f. **āch[ü]r[ü] आक्कंरू**), untaught, untrained (of a child or animal).

achur अक्कुर् । अक्षरम् m. (pl. nom. **achar अक्कर्**, cf. **apor[u]**), a letter of the alphabet. **achar-bŏch[u] अक्कर्-वुक्कु । अक्षरबुभुक्षित:** m. hungry for letters, one who, after much study, forgets letters, or who at the time of writing misspells a word. **achara pat achara अक्कर पत् अक्कर**, adv. literatim.

achar-wāl अक्कर्-वाल् । अत्यल्पम् m. a very small quantity (used with verbs of giving or taking).

achirwāl अक्षिर्वाल् । पक्ष्म m. the eyelashes (**achawāl**, L. 460). **achirwāl-ṭ̤ūs[i] अक्षिर्वाल्-टूसि । पक्ष्मचापल्येन भयदानम्** m.pl. the motion of the eyelashes, when threatening anyone or when frowning.

achīṭh अक्षीट् । दुर्दृष्टि: adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **achīṭas अक्षीटस्**), possessing the evil eye, jealous.

achôv[u] 1 अक्षोवु । अनुपभुक्त: adj. (f. **achöv[ü] अक्षांवू**), unused, never used, not used (on account of loss, death, etc.).

achôv[u] 2 अक्षोवु । असम्यक्पक्व: adj. (f. **achöv[ü] अक्षांवू**), not well cooked, partly cooked, badly cooked.

achawal अक्षवल् । अक्षवालाख्यं स्थानम् m. the name of a place in Kashmir, in Kōṭahārā pargana, much visited on account of its natural beauty. The spring at Achawal is the largest in Kashmir. The bath, reservoir, and garden were constructed by the emperor Shāh Jahān, after whom the place to this day is called by the Musalmāns 'Sāhibābād' (El.). Vulgarly pronounced **achibal** (K.Pr. 230).

achyuv[u] अच्युवु । निर्मद: adj. (f. **achiv[ü] अक्षिवू**), not passionate (of human beings or animals).

ŏ̃c[i]kār आँचिकार् । अङ्गीकार: m. assent, agreement, promise.

acukôv[u] अचुकोवु । असिद्धान्तितमूल्यादि: adj. (f. **-köv[ü]** -कांवू), of undetermined value; (of a tale or statement) not proven.

ãcār आँचार् । सन्धितम् m. pickles. **-noṭ[u]** -नंटु । **सन्धितकुम्भ:** m. a pickle jar (cf. K.Pr. 12).

acôr[u] अचोरु । वलाद्वद्ध: adj. (f. **acör[ü] अचांरू**), not tightly tied, not tightly strung (e.g. a rope bed).

acôvᵘ अचोवु । **अपायितः** adj. (f. **acövᵘ अचांवू**), (of a calf) not yet allowed to drink (from its mother); (of a cow) not yet milked.

acyūrᵘ अच्यूरु । **अनिष्पीडितः** adj. (f. **acīrᵘ अचीरू**), not wrung out (of wet clothes and the like).

aḍ अड् । **अर्धम्** m. a half; often signifying a portion, not exactly a half, and hence (in compounds) incomplete, imperfect; with the suff. **āh** of the indefinite article, **aḍāh**, a half (cf. K.Pr. 103). **-aḍ 1 -अड्** । **अर्धमर्धम्** m.sg. halves, equal parts (u. w. vbs. of making, dividing, etc.). **-aḍ 2 -अड्** । **अर्धार्धशः** adv. half-and-half, in halves. **-buḍa -बुड** । **अर्धवृद्धः** adj. c.g. nearly old, getting on in years (of animate creatures). **-dǒbᵃri -द्वॅरि** । **अर्धशो भूनिक्षेपम्** adv. half-hidden (of treasure buried in the ground). **-digar -दिगर्** m. the time of sunset, sunset (K.Pr. 177). **-dūṭshari -दूँछ्रि** । **अर्धशः पृथक्पृथक्करणेन** adv. half sorted out (of a collection of things); half carded (of cotton, wool, etc.). **-han -हन्** f. dim. of **aḍ**, a little half, the half of a small quantity, or about half (K.Pr. 153). **-khôrᵘ 1 -खोरु**। **अर्धखारीमितः** adj. (fem. **-khörᵘ -खांरू**), weighing half a **khār** or **kharwār** (about 48 seers). **-khôrᵘ 2 -खोरु** । **अत्यसमर्थः** adj. (f. **-khörᵘ -खांरू**), half raised; hence very powerless, very weak (naturally or by disease), very puny. **-khūrᵘ -खूरु** । **नित्यभयशीलः** adj. (**-khūrᵘ -खूरू**), half or imperfectly afraid; hence timid. **-khashĕ -खश** । **अर्धकर्तनेन** adv. half-slaughtered, half-executed; hence at the point of death (of a criminal under execution). **-khĕw -ख्यव्** । **अङ्गहीनः** adj. c.g. having emaciated limbs; wanting a limb, maimed (by accident) or having lost a limb through disease or from birth. Lit. half-devoured. **-kôjᵘ -कोजु** m. a certain time; half-way to the morning meal, about 2¼ hours after sunrise (K.Pr. 176). **-lāburᵘ -लावुरु**। **अर्धप्रवणः** adj. (f. **-lābürᵘ -लावंरू**), half sloping; hence moderately uneven, up and down. Cf. **aḍa-lāburᵘ** below. **-mahanyuvᵘ -महन्युवु** । **अर्धपुरुषः** m. half a man (of a man whose body is lean from illness or undeveloped, or of a woman who exhibits the qualities or virtues of a man). **-mŏla -म्वल** । **अर्धमूल्येन** adv. at half price. **-mŏñjĕ -म्वंज्य** । **किञ्चिन्न्यूनमूल्येन** adv. at a reduced price, very cheaply. **-nañĕr -नञ्र्** । **अर्धप्राकाश्यम्** m. half-light (as of an obscured sun or moon); the half-telling of a secret. **-rāth -राथ्** । **रात्र्यर्धम्, अर्धरात्रम्** m. and f. (sg. dat. m. **-rātan**, f. **-röṭᵘ**), m. half a night; f. midnight (cf. K.Pr. 176). Cf. **ajĕ röṭᵘ** under **oḍᵘ**. **-rātan -रातन्** । **अर्धरात्रे** adv. at midnight. **-rātan-bögⁱ -रातन्-वांगि** or **-rātan-bögin -रातन्-वांगिन्** । **प्रायोर्धरात्रकाले** adv. at about midnight. **-rātas -रातस्** । **अर्धरात्रे** adv. at midnight. **-rātas-bögⁱ -रातस्-वांगि** or **-rātas-bögin -रातस्-वांगिन्** । **प्रायोर्धरात्रकाले** adv. at about midnight. **-shĕholᵘ -श्हॅलु** । **मध्याह्नोत्तरदैवसतृतीयभागः** m. (in the hot season) the cool of the afternoon, when the shadows are lengthening and a breeze springs up. Cf. **aḍa-shĕholᵘ** below. **-shĕhalĕn -श्हल्यन्** । **अपराह्णकाले** adv. in the cool of the afternoon. **-shĕhalĕn-bögⁱ -श्हल्यन्-वांगि** or **-shĕhalĕn-bögin -श्हल्यन्-वांगिन्** । **प्रायो ग्रैष्मे पराह्णे** adv. about the time of the cool of the afternoon. **-sôrᵘ -सोरु** । **अर्धसमुच्चितः** adj. (f. **-sörᵘ -सांरू**), half collected (of things gradually brought from one place and deposited in another). Cf. **aḍa-sôrᵘ** below. **-sārĕ-maḍ-sārĕ -सार्य-मड्-सार्य** । **नातिभारा नातिलघ्व्यः** f.pl. a collection of things purchased (such as fish, etc.), each of which is not very large or very small, averaging about half a seer. **-ṣāri -ष़ारि** । **अर्धपाकादेव** adv. merely in a half-cooked condition. **-wara -वर** । **अर्धवृद्धः** adj. c.g. half-old, oldish, middle-aged (of human beings).

aḍa-ômᵘ अड-ओमु । **अर्धामः** adj. (f. **-ömᵘ -आमू**), half-raw, half-cooked (usually of fruit cakes and the like). **-brokᵘ -ब्रॅकु** । **अर्धकुट्टितः** adj. (f. **-brücᵘ -ब्रॅचू**), half-disintegrated, of tough food in the process of chewing or of things being ground on a stone or pounded in a mortar. In women's abuse also applied to another woman. **-buzᵘ -बुज़ु** । **अर्धभर्जितः** adj. (f. **-buzᵘ -बुज़ू**), half-roasted or half-parched, imperfectly roasted or parched. **-chônᵘ -छोनु** । **अर्धोत्पवनः** adj. (f. **-chönᵘ -छांनू**), half or imperfectly sifted (of meal, flour, etc.). **-chotᵘ -छॅतु** । **अर्धशुक्लः** adj. (f. **-chüṭshᵘ -छुच्छू**), half-white, white here and there, partly white (e.g. a cow); of a dirty-white colour, not of a pure white. **-chôvᵘ 1 -छोवु** । **अर्धपरिपाकवान्** adj. (f. **-chövᵘ -छांवू**), half-cooked, imperfectly cooked. **-chôvᵘ 2 -छोवु** । **अर्धोपभुक्तः** adj. (f. **-chövᵘ -छांवू**), half-used, of something lost or spoilt before it is used up or worn out. **-cyūrᵘ -च्यूरु** । **अर्धनिष्पीडितः** adj. (f. **-cīrᵘ -चीरू**), half or improperly squeezed, not properly wrung out (as wet clothes); not thoroughly split (as a beam of wood, by a saw). **-dodᵘ -द्दॅदु** । **अर्धदग्धः** adj. (f. **-düzᵘ -द्दॅजू**), half-burnt, not entirely consumed; half-burnt, burnt only in parts. **-dŏdorᵘ -द्वदॅरु** । **अर्धजीर्णः** adj. (f. **-dŏdürᵘ -द्वदॅरू**), half-decayed; half-worm-eaten. **-dogᵘ -द्दॅगु** । **अर्धघातितः** adj. (f. **-düjᵘ 1 -द्दॅजू**), half or imperfectly pounded on a stone or in a mortar (of grain and the like). **-ḍokhᵘ -ड्डॅखु** । **अर्धाधारः** adj. (f. **-ḍüchᵘ -ड्डॅछू**), having half or an imperfect support (of some article which would overbalance without a support or which is on an uneven surface); something which is not securely resting

against another firm object. **-dol**ᵘ **-द॑लु** । **अर्धदलितः** adj. (f. **-düj**ᵘ̈ 2 **-द॑जू**), half or imperfectly crushed or husked (of grain in a mortar); (in carpentry, of a board) imperfectly smoothed down by working with an adze or the like. **-ḍong**ᵘ **-ड॑गु** । **असम्यक्स्थरः** m. ground which is not perfectly level, and on which it is hence not safe to deposit anything round, or that overbalances easily. **-ḍyūg**ᵘ **-ड्यूँगु** । **असम्यक्स्थरः** adj. (f. **-ḍīj**ᵘ̈ **-डीँजू**), insecure (commonly of an unsteady base or support). **-ḍyol**ᵘ **-ड्य॑लु** । **अर्धशिथिलः** adj. (f. **-ḍĕj**ᵘ̈ **-ड्य॑जू**), half loose, not properly steady (of something requiring a support); not properly bound (of a parcel or of a book, etc.). **-ḍyong**ᵘ **-ड्य॑गु** । **अर्धासीनः** adj. (f. **-ḍĕnj**ᵘ̈ **-ड्य॑जू**), not securely based, resting insecurely on its base, or resting on an insecure or unsteady basis or foundation. **-gʰh**ᵘ **-ग्ह॑** । **असम्यग्घृष्टः** adj. (f. **-gᵘ̈sh**ᵘ̈ **-ग्॑शू**), imperfectly ground, not in a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kuṅkuma*, and the like); imperfectly polished or worn smooth. **-gor**ᵘ **-ग॑रु** । **अर्धघट्टितः** adj. (f. **-gür**ᵘ̈ **-ग॑रू**), half-made, imperfectly made, badly put together (e.g. a wooden or copper vessel, a pillar, or an ornament). **-gos**ᵘ **-ग॑सु** । **अर्धस्निग्धीकृतः, असम्यक्पेशलीकृतः** adj. (f. **-güs**ᵘ̈ **-ग॑सू**), not smoothly polished. **-gashĕl -गशल्** । **अर्धगलितः** adj. e.g. half-melted, half-worn (of the impression on a coin or the like). **-hṍkh**ᵘ **-ह्ं॑खु** । **अर्धशुष्कः** adj. (f. **-hŏch**ᵘ̈ **-ह्ं॑कू**), half-dry (of fruit, etc., under the sun, or of a lake, river, etc.). **-hol**ᵘ **-ह्ं॑लु** । **अर्धकुटिलः** adj. (f. **-hüj**ᵘ̈ **-ह्ं॑जू**), slightly crooked (either of a thing or of a man's nature). **-hṍt**ᵘ **-ह्ं॑तु** । **अर्धविस्रः** adj. (f. **-hŏʊ**ᵘ̈ **-ह्ं॑चू**), half-decayed, tainted, 'high' (of cooked food, fruit, etc.). **-kāchur**ᵘ **-काछुरु** । **अर्धकुट्टितः** adj. (f. **-kāchir**ᵘ̈ **-काछिरू**), half or imperfectly husked (of grain in a mortar, etc.). **-khām -खाम्** । **अर्धापक्वः** adj. e.g. half-raw, imperfectly cooked. **-kol**ᵘ **-क॑लु** । **अर्धास्फुटवाक्** adj. (f. **-küj**ᵘ̈ **-क॑जू**), imperfectly speaking, not speaking clearly, mumbling with the mouth half opened. **-kāñĕl -काञ्चल्** । **अर्धपार्श्वयुतः** adj. e.g. half lying on one side, almost confined to bed, feeble, weak. **-kôr**ᵘ **-कोरु** । **अर्धक्वथितः** adj. (f. **-kör**ᵘ̈ **-क॑रू**), half or imperfectly boiled (of milk, *ghī*, melted butter, etc.). **-kôs**ᵘ **-कोसु** । **अर्धमुण्डितः** adj. (f. **-kös**ᵘ̈ **-क॑सू**), half or imperfectly shaved; shaved on one side and not on the other. **-köshur**ᵘ **-क॑शुरु** । **अर्धकाश्मीरिकः** । adj. (f. **-köshir**ᵘ̈ **-क॑शिरू**), half Kāshmīrī (born in Kāshmīr and brought up elsewhere); of articles, made elsewhere of Kāshmīrī stuff; of language, Kāshmīrī mixed with foreign expressions; of cloth, etc., made partly of Kāshmīrī thread. **-kāyur**ᵘ **-कायुरु** or **-kāyir**ᵘ **-कायिरु** । **असमर्थः** adj. (f. **-kāyir**ᵘ̈ **-कायिरू**), half a pine-tree. The wood of this tree is very soft and easy to pierce; hence, weak, powerless, unresisting. **-lābur**ᵘ **-लाबुरु** । **अर्धप्रवणः** adj. (f. **-lābür**ᵘ̈ **-लाब॑रू**), half-rising, (of uneven ground) elevated here and depressed there. Cf. **aḍ-lābur**ᵘ above. **-lĕdor**ᵘ **-ल्यद॑रु** । **अर्धपीतः** adj. (f. **-lĕdür**ᵘ̈ **-ल्यद॑रू**), slightly yellow (of the complexion); partly yellow, yellow in one place and not in another. **-lyok**ᵘ **-ल्य॑कु** । **विकलः** adj. (f. **-lĕc**ᵘ̈ **-ल्यचू**), incomplete, imperfect, not completed (Gr.Gr. 162). **-lĕc**ᵘ̈ **köm**ᵘ̈ **-ल्यचू कोंमू** । **विकला क्रिया** f. a work which is left incomplete. **-mani -मनि** half a maund of anything, hence a large quantity, a lot, as in K.Pr. 169. **-moṇḍ**ᵘ 1 **-म॑ण्डु** । **अर्धमासरः** adj. (f. **-müṇḍ**ᵘ̈ **-म॑ण्डू**), half gruel-water; any grain boiled in water, from which the water and scum are not poured off, the whole being served together. **-moṇḍ**ᵘ **bata -म्वण्डु वत** । **अनिष्कृष्टविस्रावौदनम्** m. boiled rice so served, in a soft slimy state. **-moṇḍ**ᵘ 2 **-म॑ण्डु** । **अर्धमर्दितः** adj. (f. **-muṇḍ**ᵘ̈ **-म॑ण्डू**), not properly rubbed (of woollen clothes in the wash). **-môr**ᵘ **-मोरु** । **अर्धमारितः** adj. (f. **-mör**ᵘ̈ **-म॑रू**), half-killed, half-dead. **-mūr**ᵘ **-मूरु** । **अर्धनिष्कृष्टत्वक्कः** adj. (f. **-mūr**ᵘ̈ **-मूरू**), half-husked (of grain, etc.), half-shelled (of peas, etc.). **-nyūl**ᵘ **-न्यूलु** । **अर्धहरितः** adj. (f. **-nīj**ᵘ̈ **-नीजू**), half blue or green; (of grass, etc.) not thoroughly dried. **-phol**ᵘ **-फ॑लु** । **अर्धजीर्णः** adj. (f. **-phüj**ᵘ̈ **-फ॑जू**), half worn out, neither entirely new nor too old for wear (generally of clothes). **-phṍl**ᵘ **-फ्वलु** । **-अर्धविकसितः** adj. (f. **-phŏj**ᵘ̈ **-फ्व॑जू**), half-expanded (of flowers); half-blown; half-opened in the morning (of flowers that close at night and open in the day). **-phoṭ**ᵘ **-फ॑टु** । **अर्धोद्भिन्नः, अपूर्णायुः** adj. (f. **-phüṭ**ᵘ̈ **-फ॑टू**), half-split (of wood); incompletely sprung from the earth (of a seedling); half-expanded (of rice, etc., being boiled); not completely plunged in water, etc.; not having reached full age, before one's time (of a man, tree, etc., dying or the like). **-phyôr**ᵘ **-फ्योरु** । **असम्यङ्निष्कृष्टरसः** adj. (f. **-phyör**ᵘ̈ **-फ्य॑रू**), half-strained; that from which the cooking water has not been thoroughly strained (of grain, vegetables, etc.); unstrained generally. **-paj°r**ᵘ **-प॑ज्॑रु** । **अर्धस्यूतः** adj. (f. **-paj**ᵘ̈**r**ᵘ̈ **-प॑ज्॑रू**), half hemmed and felled; (of clothes) hemmed together, but not finally felled. **-pôk**ᵘ **-पोकु** । **अर्धपाकः** adj. (f. **-pöc**ᵘ̈ **-प॑चू**), incompletely cooked. **-pop**ᵘ **-प॑पु** । **अर्धपक्वः** adj. (f. **-püp**ᵘ̈ **-प॑पू**), half-ripe (of fruit, grain, etc.). **-pron**ᵘ **-प्रॅनु** । **अर्धशुक्लः** adj. (f. **-prün**ᵘ̈ **-प्रॅन्यू**), imperfectly white (e.g. dirty clothes), imperfectly clear (e.g. water). **-prôn**ᵘ **-प्रोनु** । **अर्धप्रत्नः** adj. (f. **-prön**ᵘ̈ **-प्र॑न्यू**), half-old, neither new (or young) nor old. **-shĕhol**ᵘ **-श्ह॑लु** । **अर्धशीतलः** adj.

(f. **-shĕh^{ü}j^{ü}** -श्हंज़ू), half-cooled (of something tangible that has been hot). Cf. **ad̤-shĕhol^{u}** above. **-shūr^{u}** -शूरु । **अर्धसंस्कृतः** adj. (f. **-shīr^{ü}** -शीरू), half or imperfectly repaired. **-sôr^{u}** -सोरु । **अर्धशः क्रमेणानीयैकत्रीकृतः** adj. (f. **-sör^{ü}** -सांरू), half-collected, not properly collected (usually of harvest bundles not properly stacked); half-felt, half-touched. Cf. **ad̤-sôr^{u}** above. **-sūr^{u}** -सूरु । **अर्धावसितः** adj. (pl. dat. **-sōrĕn** -सोर्यन्, f. sg. nom. **-sūr^{ü}** -सूरू, dat. **-sōrĕ** -सोर्य), nearly spent, nearly exhausted, nearly used up. **-sôv^{u}** -सोवु । **अर्धशायितः** adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** -सांवू), (of a living creature) half caused to lie down, half put to sleep; (of a post or the like) half thrown down on the ground. **-syon^{u}** -स्यंनु । **अर्धकोमलीभूतः** adj. (f. **-sĕñ^{ü}** -स्यंञू), half-softened, half tender (of vegetables, etc., in cooking); insufficiently salted or spiced (of the same). **-syon^{u} mad̤a-syon^{u}** -स्यंनु मड-स्यंनु । **असम्यगुपस्कृतः** adj. (f. **-sĕñ^{ü} mad̤a-sĕñ^{ü}** -स्यंञू मड-स्यंञू), the same. **-syuv^{u}** -स्युवु । **अर्धसेवितः** adj. (f. **-siv^{ü}** -सिवू), (in cooking) half or imperfectly boiled or stewed; (of birds, monkeys, or the like) half-domesticated, half-tamed. **-thol^{u}** -थंलु । **अर्धछिन्नशाखः** adj. (f. **-thüj^{ü}** -थंजू), having branches half or imperfectly trimmed (of trees, creepers, etc.). **-truk^{u}** -त्रुकु । **अर्धभक्षितः** adj. (f. **-truc^{ü}** -त्रुचू), half-gnawed, half-chewed (of food, or of damage done by mice, etc.). **-trŏsh^{u}** -त्रंशु । **अर्धकर्कशः** adj. (f. **-trŏsh^{ü}** -त्रंशू), half-hard, hence (of parched grain) requiring chewing but eatable; (of climbing plants and the like) partly dry, partly withered. **-tôv^{u}** -तोवु । **अर्धतापितः** adj. (f. **-töv^{ü}** -तांवू), half or imperfectly heated (either in the sun or by fire), of grain or of metal vessels, etc. **-ʦom^{u}** -च़ंमु । **अर्धशुष्कः** adj. (f. **-ʦüm^{ü}** -च़मू), half-dry, withered but not quite dry (of something which was once green and fresh). **-ʦôp^{u}** -च़ोपु । **अर्धभक्षितः** adj. (f. **-ʦöp^{ü}** -च़ांपू), half-chewed, half-eaten (of something so tough that it cannot be swallowed, or of something, such as sugar-cane, which is chewed and then ejected from the mouth). **-ʦôr^{u}** -च़ोरु । **अर्धचयनः** adj. (f. **-ʦör^{ü}** -च़ांरू), half-selected, hence not properly sorted, imperfectly sifted (of grain and the like). **-ʦôsh^{u}** -च़ोशु । **अर्धकषायः** adj. (f. **-ʦösh^{ü}** -च़ांशू), half or partly astringent in taste; half bitter-salt (as sea-water). **-ʦoṭ^{u}** -च़ंटु । **अर्धायुष्कः** adj. (f. **-ʦüṭ^{ü}** -च़ंटू), half-cut, hence (of a human being, tree, etc.) living only half his or its time, cut off before his time, dying in the prime of life. **-ʦyūṭ^{u}** -च़्यूटु । **अर्धकुट्टनः** adj. (f. **-ʦīṭ^{u}** -च़ीटू), half or imperfectly pounded to powder (in a mortar or the like). **-wahôr^{u}** -वहोरु । **अर्धोद्घाटितः** adj. (f. **-wahör^{ü}** -वहांरू), half or imperfectly spread out (as clothes, straw, etc., to be dried in the sun). **-wūn^{u}** -वूनु । **अर्धवयनः** adj. (f. **-wūñ^{ü}** -वूञू), half, imperfectly, or badly woven. **-vĕñor^{u}** -व्यंरु । **अर्धपृथक्कृतः** adj. (f. **-vĕñür^{ü}** -व्यंरू), half or imperfectly separated (especially of grass or vegetables from the husk or shell). **-wushon^{u}** -वुषंनु । **कवोष्णः** adj. (f. **-wushün^{ü}** -वुषंञू), half-warm, luke-warm (either by nature or from the application of heat). **-woth^{u}** -वंथु । **अर्धोद्घाटः** adj. (f. **-wüʦh^{ü}** -वंछू), half-open (of a door, etc.). **-wuṭh^{u}** -वुठु । **अर्धवेष्टितः** adj. (f. **-wuṭh^{ü}** -वुटू), half or imperfectly twisted (of ropes, etc.). **-vĕʦhon^{u}** -व्यछ्रंनु । **अर्धविवरणः** adj. (f. **-vĕʦhün^{ü}** -व्यछ्रंञू), half-separated; (of cotton) half or imperfectly teased out; (of literary compositions) half corrected or half explained. **-wŏzol^{u}** -ब्वज़ंलु । **अर्धरक्तः** adj. (f. **-wŏzüj^{ü}** -ब्वज़ंजू), half red, light red; partly red, red in parts. **-zāmot^{u}** -ज़ामंतु । **अर्धोत्पन्नाङ्कुरः** adj. (f. **-zāmüʦ^{ü}** -ज़ामंचू), (of seeds, etc.) half-sprouted, imperfectly sprouted. **-zumot^{u}** -ज़ुमंतु । **अर्धजीर्णः** adj. (f. **-zumüʦ^{ü}** -ज़ुमंचू), half worn out; (of animate beings) thin, lean; (of plants) half-dry, half-withered; (of creepers) half-dry, easily broken, flaccid; (of clothes, etc.) worn thin, easily torn. **-zôv^{u}** -ज़ोवु । **अर्धोत्पन्नः** adj. (f. **-zöv^{ü}** -ज़ांवू), half-born; (of plants) half or improperly sprouted; (of milk) not properly or entirely curdled; (of a portable brazier or *kāg^{ü}r^{ü}*) not showing signs of fire, half-lighted.

ada अद । **ततः** adv. then, thereafter, thereupon, therefore (both of time and of causality). Very common with interrogatives, in which case its use closely resembles that of the Hindī *tō*, as in the following. **-kōr** -कोर् । **तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे** adv. then where? then in what direction? as if we were to say, "if it's not there, then where is it?" i.e. "it's nowhere". **-kōr-kun** -कोर्-कुन् । **तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे**, the same as **ada-kōr**. **-kōra-kani** -कोर-कनि । **तर्हि कस्मात्पार्श्वतः** adv. then whence? **-kus** -कुस् । **तर्हि कः** m.an. (f.an. **-kŏssa** -क्कस्स, inan. **-kyāh** -क्याह), adj. pron. then who? then what? hence, then there is no one, or nothing; (inanimate) what else, of course. **-kus-sanā** -कुस्-सना । **तर्हि कः ननु**, the same as **ada-kus**. **-kus ta ada-kas** -कुस् त अद्-कस् । **तर्हि कः कस्मै**, then who, and then to whom? i.e. there is no one (to give), and therefore no one to whom to give (or no one need expect anything). **-kati** -कति । **तर्हि कुत्र**, or **-kati-sanā** -कति-सना । **तर्हि कुत्र स्वित्** adv. then where? (used after a verb signifying 'to put', etc.). **-kot^{u}** -कंतु । **तर्हि कुत्र**, or **-kot^{u}-kun** -कंतु-कुन् । **तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे** adv. then where? then in what direction? **-kūt^{u}** -कूतु । **तर्हि कियान्** (f. **-kūʦ^{ü}** -कूंच़ू), or **-kūt^{u}-sanā** -कूतु-सना । **तर्हि कियान् ननु** adj. then how much? **-kūt^{i}** -कूंति । **तर्हि कति** m.pl. (f. **-kūʦa** -कूंच़ or **-kaiʦa** -कैच़), or **-kūt^{i}-sanā** -कूंति-सना । **तर्हि कियन्तो ननु**, then how

many? **-kĕtha** -क्यथ । तर्हि कथम्, or **-kĕtha-sanā** -क्यथ-सना । तर्हि कथं ननु, or **-kĕtha-pöṭhi** -क्यथ-पा॑ठि । तर्हि केन प्रकारेण, or **-kĕtha-pöṭhi-sanā** -क्यथ-पा॑ठि-सना । तर्हि केन प्रकारेण ननु adv. then how? then in what manner? **-kōtāh** -कोताह् । तर्हि कियान् (f. **-kaitsāh** -कैत्साह्), or **-kōtāh-sanā** -कोताह्-सना । तर्हि कियान् ननु adj. then how much? **-kaityāh** -कैत्याह् । तर्हि कियन्तः (f. **-kaitsāh** -कैत्साह्), or **-kaityāh-sanā** -कैत्याह्-सना । तर्हि कियन्तो ननु adj. then how many? **-kūtyunu** -कू॑त्युनु । तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः (मूल्यः) (f. **-kūtiñū** -कु॑तिञ्), or **-kūtyunu-sanā** -कू॑त्युनु-सना । तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः adj. then consisting of how many? then of what price? **-kawa** -कव । तर्हि कुतः, or **-kawa-sanā** -कव-सना । तर्हि कुतो नाम, or **-kawa-kani** -कव-कनि । तर्हि केन कारणेन, or **-kawa-kani-sanā** -कव-कनि-सना । तर्हि केन कारणेन स्वित् adv. then for what reason? then why? **-kyāh-ō** -क्याहो । तर्हि किं भोः adv. then what, sir? i.e. here it is, do you want anything else? what else? of course. **-kyuthu** -क्युथु । तर्हि कीदृशः (f. **-kitshü** -किच्छ्), or **-kyuthu-sanā** -क्युथु-सना । तर्हि कीदृक् ननु adj. then of what kind?

ada is also frequently employed with verbs expressing propriety or necessity, and is then equivalent to the Hindī *tō*. Thus, **ada gotshu totu gatshunu** अद गंक्षु तंतु गक्षुनु । तर्हि योग्यं तत्र गन्तव्यमासीत्, then it is proper to go there, in that case you should go there. **—lagi tati bihunu** —लगि तति विङ्हनु । ततः संगतं तत्रासितव्यं, then (in that case) it is proper to settle there. **—pazi tati dapunu** —पज़ि तति द्पुनु । ततो योग्यं तत्र वक्तव्यम्, then (in that case) it is proper to tell (it) there.

ada combined with vocative particles often expresses simply 'yes', and with an interrogative adverb simply 'no', in the sense of agreeing or refusing to do something that one has been asked to do. Thus, **adā** (**ada** + **a**) अदा । अस्तु adv. yes (addressed to an inferior). **adō** (**ada** + **ō**) अदो । अस्तु adv. yes, that's right (addressed to an inferior who is at a distance). **ada-bā** अद-वा । अस्तु भोः adv. yes (in addressing a male of equal rank). **-biñü** -विञ् । अस्तु भोः adv. good, yes (in addressing a female of equal rank). **-kaṭi** -कति । नहि adv. then where? hence, in the sense of a negative, 'no.' **-sö** -सां । अस्तु भोः adv. good; yes, sir (respectfully addressed to a male). **-kyā** -क्या । अस्तु adv. good, yes (addressed to a person present), of course. **-kyā-bā** -क्या-वा । तर्हि किं भोः adv. good, yes (addressed by a woman to a man, or by a man to an equal). **-kyā-biñü** -क्या-विञ् । तर्हि किम् अयि adv. good, yes (addressed by a man to a woman of equal rank). **-kyā-sö** -क्या-सां । तर्हि किं भोः adv. good, yes (used respectfully by a man). **aday** अदय् । अस्तु adv. good; yes (used in answer to an inferior or younger woman).

aḍa 2 अड । अस्थीनि (for **aḍa 1** see **aḍ**), f.pl. bones, especially those of the forearm and of the shin. **-sūr** -सूर् । अस्थिभस्म m. bone-ashes; a severe beating, which (metaphorically) reduces the bones to powder. **-trakoru** -चकॅरु । कठोरास्थिमान् adj. (f. **-trakürü** -चकॅरू), having hard or strong bones (especially those of the forearm and shin); (of a woman) one whose forearm or shin-bones are so hard that they do not easily allow bracelets, etc., to be put upon them.

aḍā अडा, see **aḍ**.

ādau-a आदौ-अ । अकारः m. the name of the letter **a**.

ādĕ or **ādyĕ** आद्य adj. e.g. first, primeval (Śiv. 7).

ādi आदि, a beginning, in **ādi-kāran** आदि-कारन । मूलकारण m. a first cause.

oḍu ओडु । अर्धः adj. (sg. dat. **aḍis** अडिस्; f. nom. **üḍü** ऑडू, sg. dat. **ajĕ** अज्य), half, halved; a part. **oḍu-y** ऑडुय्, only half, hence incomplete, as in **pūthi chĕh üḍü-y pūthi** छ्यह् ऑडूय्, the book is quite incomplete. **aḍi-pöri** अडि-पॉरि । अतिसमीपम adv. (u. w. a vb. signifying arrival, etc.), lit. at half a side or direction; hence, very near. **üḍü-hār** ऑडू-हार् । अर्धा काकिणी f. half a cowry; a thing of the size or value of half a cowry. **-müñü** -मॅञ् । अर्धाढकम् f. a certain measure of weight, half a *müñü*; a thing weighing half a *müñü*. A *müñü* of 30 *pals* is equivalent to a seer and a half. An *üḍü-müñü* is therefore three-quarters of a seer or 15 *pals*, equivalent to 60 *tōlās*. It approximates 1½ English pounds.

ajĕ hāri-hondu अज्य हारि-हॅन्दु । अर्धकाकिणीमूल्यः (gen. of **üḍü-hār**, above), of half a cowry, worth only half a cowry, worth nothing, contemptible. **—rötsü** —रॉच्ञू । अर्धरात्रे adv. (sg. dat. of **üḍü rāth** ऑडू राथ्, cf. **aḍ-rāth** अड्-राथ under **aḍ**), at midnight. **—rötsü-bögi** —रॉच्ञू-वॉगि, or **—rötsü-bögin** —रॉच्ञू-वॉगिन् । प्रायोऽर्धरात्रकाले adv. at about midnight. **—wati** —वति । अर्धपथे adv. (sg. dat. of **üḍü wath** ऑडू वथ्, half a road), at half-way (to or from a place) (after a verb of resting, etc.). **—wati-pĕṭh** —वति-प्यठ् । अर्धमार्गपृष्ठे at half-way, having reached half-way (he did so and so), e.g. **ajĕ wati-pĕṭh trôwun bôru** अज्य वति-प्यठ् त्रोवुन् वोरु, half-way (on the journey) he threw away his load. **ajiy wati** अजिय् वति । अर्धपथ एव adv. (for **ajĕ** + **y wati** अज्य + य् वति), even at half-way, exactly half-way.

ödi आॅदि or **ödidi** आॅदिद्दि, **ödith** आॅदिथ् । अद्य व्यतीते काले adv. to-day in past time, in the part of to-day that has already expired. **-nan** -नन्, **-nas** -नस् ।

अद्यतनदिनयातकाले, adv. the same as **ödi**. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ**। अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालादारभ्य adv. (continued, etc.) from the expired part of to-day. **-shutun -शुतुन्**। अद्यतनव्यतीतकालात्प्रभृति adv. the same as **ödi-pĕṭha**. **ödi-y आंदि-य्**। अद्यैव गतकाले adv. in the part that has expired of this very day. **ödyuk^{u} आंद्युकु**। अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालोन: adj. (f. **ödic^{ü} आंदिचू**), of, or belonging to, the expired part of to-day.

ödi आँदि। आन्ध्यम् f. a dust-storm; blindness caused by a dust-storm, darkness; the metaphorical blindness caused by terror, error, or the like.

ödic^{ü} आंडिचू, **ödikis आंडिकिस्**, see **ödyuk^{u}**.

aḍḍa अड्ड। संघातस्थानम् m. a shed or place where men and cattle assemble, or where articles are collected for sale; a stand, a station, a meeting-place; a lounging-place for idlers.

adod^{u} अद्दु। अदग्ध: adj. (f. **adüz^{ü} अद्दूज़**), not burnt (whether this is a defect or a perfection).

ödid^{i} आंदिदि। अद्यतनदिनयातकाले adv., i.q. **ödi**, q.v.

adog^{u} अद्गु। अहत:, अनाहत: adj. (f. **adüj^{ü} 1 अद्जू**), not struck, not hit (by a blow of the fist or a hurled missile); not pounded (on a stone or in a mortar) (of spices, food, etc.).

adŏg^{u} अद्दुगु। अनवखण्डित: adj. (f. **adŏj^{ü} अद्दुजू**), not husked (as of paddy in a mortar).

ȧd^{i}-hyol^{u} अंदि-ह्युलु। अर्धपण: m. a square coin of the value of half a pice; the Hindi *adhēlā*. Formerly in Kashmir articles of small value were purchased with cowries. Twelve cowries were called a **bahāgañ वहागञ्**; twenty-five were called a **pūṯshuh पूँछुह**; fifty or half a hundred were called **ȧd^{i}-hyol^{u} अंदि-ह्युलु**; a hundred was called a **hath हथ्**, and was considered the equivalent of one pice. In the rural parts of the country a pice is still called **hath**. Cf. **bahāgañ**, and RT.Tr. ii, 312.

aḍij^{ü} अडिजू। अस्थि f. a bone (cf. K.Pr. 173, 226). This is the general term, cf. **aḍa** and **aḍyul^{u}**. It is the feminine form of the latter. **āḍiji-khōkhur अडिजि-खाँखुर्**। अस्थिपञ्जर: m. a skeleton; a main bone of a complete skeleton. **-panzul^{u} -पंज़ुलु**। अस्थिपाञ्चलिका m. a skeleton; a living skeleton (of one who is very lean). **-trangur^{u} -त्रंगुर्**। अस्थिसमूह: m. a string of connected bones (compared to a knotted string, or a rosary).

adŏj^{ü} अद्दुजू, see **adŏg^{u}**.

adüj^{ü} अद्जू, see **adog^{u}** and **adol^{u}**.

aḍokh^{u} अडुखु। आधाररहित: adj. (f. **adüch^{ü} अडुक्यू**), having no support, of an article which will overbalance or roll away unless it has a support.

ādikār आदिकार्। अधिकार: m. power, capability; office, rank, position (Śiv. 36).

adikörī अदिकारी। अधिकारी m. a person in charge of anything or having power over it (Gr.M.).

ȧḍ^{a}l अद्ल् عدل। विचार: m. justice, a just decision (used principally by old-fashioned people of the rural parts or by women).

ödil عادل adj. e.g. just, upright, sincere (Gr.M.).

adol^{u} अद्लु। अविदीर्ण: adj. (f. **adüj^{ü} 2 अद्जू**), not torn, not shredded (of spices, such as ginger in a mortar); not crushed (as of paddy, etc., in a mortar); (in carpentry, of a board) not smoothed (with an adze, the native substitute for a plane).

aḍôl^{u} अडोलु। अपरिवर्तित: adj. (f. **adöj^{ü} अडाजू**), not removed, that of which the position is not changed, not put aside; not cleansed (of barley, etc., by a winnowing sieve); not removed (of a disagreeable form).

ōḍāla ओडाल। उपेक्षा f. disregard, contempt, disdain.

adal-badal अद्ल-वद्ल, **adal-wadal अद्ल-वद्ल**, or **adal-ta-wadal अद्ल-त-वद्ल**। परिवर्तनम् m. exchange, interchange, substitution; as adj. e.g., confused, of a contrary disposition, K.Pr. 2, 102. **—dyun^{u} —द्युनु**। परिवर्त्य दानम् m.inf. to exchange. **—wanun —वनुन्**। असत्यसंभाषणम् m.inf. to make an incorrect statement in conversation; to give incorrect instruction.

aḍilis अडिलिस् etc., see **aḍyul^{u}**.

adālȧt^{i} अदालंति। न्यायाध्यक्ष: m. one who presides in a court of justice; a judge.

adālath अदालथ् عدالت। न्याय:, तद्गृहं च f. (sg. abl. **adālüṯs^{ü} अदालंच्यू**), justice, the decision in a law case; a court of justice (the building).

adal-wadal अद्ल-वद्ल। खलीकारेण ताडनम् f. abusive language, attacking abusively. See also **adal-badal**.

adam अदम। अधम: adj. e.g. low, mean, vile.

adom^{u} अद्मु। अध्मापित: adj. (f. **adüm^{ü} अद्मू**), not given enough air (of a furnace supplied with air by a bellows).

aḍam-zaḍ अडम-ज़ड्। अत्यल्पमात्रम् adv. very little, used regarding the partial return of something deposited.

ādan 1 आदन्। अवधि: m. a period, time, term, limit of time.

ādan 2 आदन्, in **ādanuk^{u}** (**आदनुकु**। आदिगर्भज:) m. (f. **ādanüc^{ü} आदनंचू**), a first-born child of a woman. **-bôj^{u} -बोज़ु**। बालभ्राता m. a brother-friend (used of two men who from childhood have grown up together as brothers, but are not brothers by blood). **-yār -यार्**। बालसखा m. one who has been a friend from childhood.

adīn अदीन्। अधीन: adj. e.g. depending on, subject to, under another's power; poverty-stricken.

aḍun अड्डन् । क्षशता, अभियोग: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **aḍyōv अड्योव्**), to become half; hence, to become lean or wasted (from sickness or old age); to persevere, be intent on the attainment of some difficult object.

adūnᵘ अदूनु । अविवृत: adj. (f. **adūnᵘ अदूनू**), not carded (of cotton, wool, etc.).

aḍᵃnāw अंड्नाव् (=ناو) । अतिनीच: adj. e.g. vile, mean, of vile occupation.

āḍĕñ आड्यञ् । ग्राम: f. the name of a well-known village about 30 miles west of Śrīnagar.

aḍiñ-gaḍiñ अडिञ्-गडिञ् । सामग्री f. goods and chattels.

adönᵃru-y अदांञ्रुय् । चिन्तनं विनैव adv. even without thought, without taking any consideration whatever (u. w. vbs. of taking and the like).

adopᵘ अद्पु । विना कथनं विनाज्ञां वा adv. without speaking; without giving any order.

adorᵘ अद्रु । अध्रुव: adj. (f. **adürᵘ अद्रू**), not firm, not steadfast; not firmly fixed; not strong, weak; (of rain) not incessant.

aḍorᵘ अड्रु । निर्भय: adj. (f. **aḍürᵘ अड्रू**), not fearing, without fear, brave.

adôrᵘ 1 अद्रोु । निर्धैर्य: adj. (f. **adörᵘ अद्रू**), without fortitude in adversity.

adôrᵘ 2 अद्रोु । अधृत: adj. (f. **adörᵘ अद्रू**), not put, not placed (of any material thing, or of confidence, belief, etc.); not given on loan.

ādar आदर् । आदर: m. honour, respect. **-bāv -वाव् । सत्कार:** m. respect shown by an inferior to a superior. **-satkār -सत्कार् । संमाननम्** m. honour, respect.

ādār आदार् । आधार: m. a support, prop; a stop to prevent a ball rolling away.

āḍürᵘ आड्रू । जीर्णोष्णीष: f. an untidy or worn-out turban.

odurᵘ अंदुरु । आर्द्र: adj. (m. sg. dat. **adaris,** ag. **aḍᵃrⁱ,** abl. **adari,** pl. nom. **aḍᵃrⁱ,** dat. **adarĕn;** f. **üdᵘrᵘ अंद्रू**, dat. **aḍᵃrĕ,** and so on), moist, wet, damp (either naturally or by the application of water). Cf. K.Pr. 18. **-zĕn-hyuhᵘ ज़्यन्-ह्युहु । आर्द्रतर:** adj. (f. **üdᵘrᵘ-zĕn-hishᵘ अंद्रू-ज़्यन्-हिशू**), very wet (of mud and the like). **üdᵘrᵘ-khal अंद्रू-खल् । अतिक्लेशादिविधानम्** f. extreme insult, giving extreme dishonour, or (with reference to an inanimate object) consigning to destruction. **üdᵘrᵘ-züṭᵘ अंद्रू-ज़ुट्रू । आर्द्रं जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डम्** f. a wet rag; an old rag used for wiping off sweat, for mopping up liquids, or the like. **aḍᵃri-kani अंद्रि-कनि । आर्द्रद्रव्यार्थम्** (sg. dat. of **üdᵘrᵘ**), "for the moist articles," an expression used with reference to the price of sweetmeats sent by Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇs as presents for their married daughters on various festivals.

ödürᵘ 1 आंद्रू । आर्द्रकम् f. green ginger.

ödürᵘ 2 आंद्रू । आर्द्रानक्षत्रम् f. the name of one of the lunar mansions or asterisms.

öḍᵘrᵘ-böḍᵘrᵘ आंड्रू-वांड्रू । विपरीतमिश्रणम् f. a wrong mixing, a wrong uniting.

adrakh अद्रख् । आर्द्रकम् m. (sg. dat. **adrakas**), green ginger (*Zingiber officinale*). **-mŏnḍᵘ -मंडु । आर्द्रक-मूलम** f. a cake flavoured with ginger, the lumpy root of the ginger plant.

aḍᵃrun अंद्रुन् । आर्द्रीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **aḍᵃryōv अंद्र्योव्**), to become moist (of something which has been dry).

öḍᵃran आंड्रन् । मिश्रणा, आरम्भ: f. a mixing, mingling; a commencement (of a work or of making something).

öḍᵃrun आंड्रुन् । संमिश्रणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öḍᵒrᵘ आंड्रु**), to mix up together, to heap up; to commence, begin the making of anything. **öḍᵒrᵘ-motᵘ आंड्रु-मतु । संमिश्रित:, आरब्ध:** perf. part. (f. **öḍᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ आंड्रू-मंचू**), mixed, mingled; commenced.

aḍᵃrĕr अंद्र्यर् or aḍᵃrēr अंद्रेर् । आर्द्रत्वम् m. dampness, moistness, wetness.

aḍᵃrāwun अंद्रावुन् । आर्द्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **aḍᵃrôwᵘ**; 2 p.p. **aḍᵃrāvyōv अंड्राव्योव्**), to make moist or wet.

öḍᵃrāwun आंड्रावुन् । मिश्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öḍᵃrôwᵘ आंड्रोवु**), to mix (as flour with water); to set a person to work; to commence. **öḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ आंड्रोवु-मतु । मिश्रित:** perf. part. (**öḍᵃröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ आंड्रांवू-मंचू**), mixed (of flour, etc., with liquids); set to work; commenced.

ādath आदथ عادت । अभ्यास: m. (sg. dat. **ādatas**), custom, habit, practice (cf. K.Pr. 88; 138).

ödith आंदिथ् । अद्य गतकाले adv., i.q. **ödⁱ**, q.v.

aḍāv 1 अडाव् । द्वेष: m. hatred, malice, desire to injure.

aḍāv 2 अडाव् । छेदनिर्माणार्थमाधार: m. the wooden beams which support a large log when being sawn asunder (cf. **ara 1**).

aḍuvᵘ अड्डुवु । असंमार्जन: adj. (f. **aḍuvᵘ अड्डुवू**), not swept, not cleared (of a seat or the like).

āḍavĕñ आडव्यञ् । पुरगणविशेष: f. the name of a well-known pargana in the Marāz part of Kashmir, commonly called 'Adavin'. See RT.Tr. ii, 471.

ad-wôyᵘ अद्-वोयु or ad-wöyⁱ अद्-वांयि । पिष्टाद्यापणिक: m. a broker in wheat and other grains. His wife is **ad-wöyⁱ-bāy अद्-वांयि-बाय्.**

ad-wal अद्-वल् । द्विघटकमानम् m. the weight of 2 *tōlās* (about 1 ounce); literally half a *wal*, Skr. *pala*, which was equivalent to 4 *dhaṭakas*.

adwaith अद्वैथ । ब्रह्मज्ञानम् m. (sg. dat. **adwaitas अद्वैतस्**), the *advaita* or monistic Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 26).

ādyĕ आद्य, see **ādĕ**.

ādy आद्य्। आदि m. a beginning, commencement (Gr.M.).

aday अदय्, see **ada**.

adŏy 1 अद्वय् । भेदरहित: adj. e.g. not distinct, not different (both of opinions and of things).

adŏy 2 अद्वय् । ज्ञानम m. knowledge.

ŏḍyuk^{u} आंड्युक् । अर्धविभागपण: subst. m. and adj. (f. **ŏḍic^{ü} आंडिचू**), subst. an agreement to maintain another's horse or cow for half the profits of its labour and for half its offspring; adj. of an animal so kept. **ŏḍiki-dar -आंडिकि-दर्। अर्धार्धविभजनपणकारक:** m. one who gives a horse or cow on such terms to another for maintenance.

aḍyul^{u} अड्युल् । महास्थि m. (m. form of **aḍij^{ü} अडिजू** q.v., cf. also **aḍa अड**), a large bone, such as that of the leg; generally used of the bone of limb rather than of the trunk; according to El., the rounded head of a bone.

aḍyūṭh^{u} अड्यूठ् । अप्रेक्षितम adv. without seeing, without looking.

adyāy अद्याय् । अध्याय: m. a chapter or section of a book.

adüz^{ü} अदंजू, see **adod^{u}**.

ŏḍ^{ü}-zŏḍ^{ü} आंडू-ज़ांडू । ताडनभर्त्सनादि f. quarrelling, including hitting each other and mutual abuse.

āfīn افیون f. the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, L. 330.

afsōs, afsūs افسوس interj. alas! W. 101; **afsōs lārun,** to become vexed, K.Pr. 153; **yih chhuh boḍ^{u} afsūs,** this is a great pity (Gr.M.).

āftāb آفتاب m. the sun. Sg. dat. YZ. 176.

ag अग् । काष्ठान्तरग्रन्थि: m. a knot in wood; the knot in a tree. Cf. L. 461. **aga-zyun^{u} अग-ज़्युनु । अतिग्रन्थिमद्दिन्धनम्** m. firewood in which there are many knots.

āg आग् in **āg-bāg आग्-वाग्। कार्यपरिचय:, विस्तार:** m. checking, careful examination. Cf. **ôg^{u}-bôg^{u} ओगु-बोगु**.

āga आग آغا **। स्वामी** m. a master, lord, chief; cf. K.Pr. 25. **-bāy -बाय्। स्वामिस्त्री** f. a master's wife, a mistress; cf. K.Pr. 263.

og^{u} 1 अंगु in **agi lagun अगि लगुन्। अग्नाविव स्वनाशार्थं शत्रुमहामाररोगादिसंमुखोभवनम्** m.inf. to go forward with the object of self-destruction to meet a calamity (as if walking into fire), such as an approaching enemy, or to deliberately expose oneself to infection in an epidemic.

og^{u} 2 अंगु in **og^{u}-dŏh अंगु-द्वह । प्रतिपत्** m. the first day of a lunar fortnight.

ôg^{u}-bôg^{u} ओगु-बोगु। कार्यानुमितिकरणम् m. the same as **āg-bāg**; see under **āg** above.

agād अगाद्। अतिगम्भीर: adj. e.g. fathomless, very deep (of water); hence also, profound, earnest (of character). **agādi gatshun अगादि गक्षुन् । अत्यनुवृत्ति:** m.inf. to persevere steadily, to persist till one has gained one's object; (**निष्कारणं क्रोधाविष्कार:**) to display causeless wrath against one who is without fault.

āgah आगह् (= آگاہ), adj. e.g. aware, acquainted (with), cognizant (of), apprised (of); compassionate (El.).

ag°h^{u} अग्हु । अघर्षित: adj. (f. **ag^{u}sh^{ü} अग्शू**), not ground, not reduced to a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kunkuma*, and the like); not polished or worn smooth.

agal अगल्। ग्रन्थियुता समित् adj. e.g. knotty (of wood). **-magal -मगल्। शोभनाऽशोभनम्** adj. e.g. dirtied (said of something itself pretty, but mixed up with foreign matter, such as straw or mud).

agôl^{u} अगोलु। अनाशित: adj. (f. **agöj^{ü} अगांजू**), not molten, not melted, still unmelted, not reduced to a liquid form (usually of metals exposed to heat).

agāl-magāl अगाल्-मगाल्। सत्यासत्यरूप: adj. e.g. the same as **agal-magal,** q.v., dirtied, etc.; used specially of incorrect writing full of mistakes. Paṇḍits apply the term to copies of MSS. made by Kāyasths, which require much correction.

ag^{a}n अग्न्, **ag^{a}na अग्न**, see **ogun.**

agan अगन्। खण्डगुण:, एकगुणो वा m. onefold; a fractional part, or at most one, of anything. **aganas-dŏgan अगनस्-द्वगन्। एकगुणत्वे द्विगुणम्** adv. twice the right amount (usually employed with verbs of giving or bringing).

āgun आँगुन्। अङ्गनम् m. (sg. dat. **āganas आँगनस्**, and so on), the *anganā* or courtyard of a house; cf. L. 459, **angun.**

ogun अंगुन्। अग्नि: m. (sg. dat. **ag^{a}nas अग्नस्** or **agnas अग्नस्** (Śiv. 124), abl. **ag^{a}na अग्न** or **agna अग्न**, pl. nom. **ag^{a}n अग्न्**, and so on), fire, generally applied to flaming fire (as e.g. in K.Pr. 40).

ag^{a}na-kŏnḍ अग्न-क्वण्ड्। अग्निकुण्डम् m. a hole or enclosed space for the consecrated fire at a sacrifice. **-kuṭh^{u} -कुठु। अग्निकोष्ठ:, मुहूर्तभेद:** m. the name of a particular *muhūrta*, or moment, fixed for sacrificial purposes. **-mŏkh -म्वख्** m. having Agni (the god of fire) in the mouth; a title of the god Śiva; voc. **hē ag^{a}na-mŏkha,** Śiv. 378. **-manan -मनन्। अग्निकुण्डविशेष:** f. a movable receptacle for consecrated fire, for use in a domestic fire-sacrifice. **-pĕnḍav -प्यण्डव्** or **-pĕnḍ^{ü} प्यंण्डू। अग्निवेदि:** f. a sacrificial altar, or piece of ground used as such. **-pröpyun^{u} -प्रोप्युनु। अग्निनैवेद्यम्** m. the share of sacrificial food taken by the officiating priest. **-ṭyok^{u} -व्यंकु। अग्नितिलकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis व्यकिस्**), a mark made on the forehead with ashes of a fire-sacrifice. **-wat^{a}r -वंतर्। अग्निहोत्री** f. a general name for all the articles offered in oblation at a fire-sacrifice.

ōgŏn ओग्वन् । अगुण: m. defectiveness, absence of good qualities.

ogun^{u} अंगुनु । एकगुण: adj. (f. **ügüñ^{ü} अंगंञू**), onefold; composed of a single strand, not twisted with other strands (of a rope, string, etc.).

agond^{u} अगंण्डु । अग्रथित: (f. **agünd^{ü} अगंण्डू**, dat. **aganjĕ अगंज्य**), not tied up (of bundles and the like).

agnas अग्नस्, ag^{a}nas अग्नस, see **ogun.**

agaṇz°r^{u} अगंज़्रु । असंख्यात: adj. (f. **agaṇz^{ü}r^{ü} अगंज़्रू**), uncounted, i.e. left uncounted (in counting).

agar अगर् or gar गर् اگر, گر । यदि, conj. if.

agōr अगोर् m. Aghōra, not terrible, a euphemistic name of Śiva (Śiv. 48).

agor^{u} अगंरु । अघट्टित: adj. (f. **agür^{ü} अगंरू**), not worked, not smoothed off, rough (of metal vessels or ornaments, earthen vessels, wooden pillars, and the like which are 'worked' by artificers).

agôr^{u} अगोरु । अनन्विष्ट: (f. **agör^{ü} अगांरू**), not searched for; hence also, forgotten (usually of persons).

agur अगुर् in **agara-kāṭh अगर-काठ् । अगुरु-काष्ठम्**, m. sandal-wood.

āgur आगुर् । प्रादुर्भवस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **āgaras आगरस्**, and so on), a place of origin or source (of a river, story, etc.), cf. K.Pr. 233.

agarchī अगर्ची اگرچی । यद्यपि conj. although.

ogur^{u}-thogur^{u} अंगुरु-थंगुरु । असम्यगवयव: (f. **ogur^{ü}-thogur^{ü} अंगुरू-थंगुरू**), having uneven members, ill-proportioned (of anything whether animate or inanimate).

agastĕ-pōsh अगस्त्य-पोश् । अगस्त्यपुष्पम् m. the name of a certain plant described as blooming in the autumn, having a strong scent, with flowers of nearly every colour, and very useful as a medicine, probably *Agasti grandiflora.*

āgyā आग्या । आज्ञा f. an order, command; permission; a decision (of a judicial officer, etc.); (honorifically) a statement, proposition. **—diñ^{ü} —दिञू** f.inf. to give an order; to decide (a case). **—kurüñ^{ü} —कुर्ंञू**, f.inf. to make an order; to make a proposition (honorific) (Gr.M.).

āgay आगय् । समचोभवनम् f. the immediate appearance of something inquired after, information, cognizance.

agyān अज्ञान् m. ignorance, want of intelligence (Śiv. 16).

āgāz آغاز m. beginning, commencement (El., Gr.M.).

āh 1 आह्, a suffix added to the nominative case singular of any noun, and giving the force of an indefinite article: thus, **kalam-āh कलमाह्**, an expression; **manāh (manā + āh) मनाह्**, a prohibition. When a nominative singular ends in an aspirated consonant, the aspiration is retained even when not original. Thus, from **murat**, sg. nom. **murath मुरथ्**, **murath-āh मुरथाह्**, an image.

āh 2 आह् । मुखशब्दविशेष: m. a sigh, a groan, an inarticulate sound uttered in illness, grief, etc.; sg. gen. **āhuk^{u}** (YZ. 494). **—kaḍun —कड्डुन्**, m. to sigh (ib.).

ōh ओह् । शब्दविशेष: m. an interjection, or cry, of sorrow or pain.

āhī आही, f. a prayer (El.); prob. i.q. **öhī** (q.v.).

āhō आहो m. a deer (El.).

öhī आंही । आशी: f. a blessing. **-pāṭh -पाठ् । -आशी: पठनम्, सभाजनम्** m. the recital of a blessing; an expression of politeness in greeting or leaving a friend (cf. K.Pr. 182). **-wād -वाद्**, m. a blessing, with indef. suff. **āh, öhī-wādāh** (spelt **āhī°**) (K.Pr. 15).

ohuda عہدہ m. an appointment, post, office, rank (in the army), and so forth (Gr.M.).

ahak अहक्? m. lime (L. 461).

ạhok^{u} अंहंकु । ध्रुवकीलकम् m. the central pin or pivot of a pair of millstones, round which the upper stone revolves.

āha-kij^{i} आह-किजि । हलावलम्बकीलकम् f. the pin of a plough from which the yoke is suspended or to which it is tied.

ahāl अहाल्, m. in **ahāl gaṭshun अहाल् गछुन् । सुशिक्षितीभवनम्**, m.inf. to be skilful in any work, to be well practised in anything, to know how to do anything.

ahalū अहलू, m. mistletoe (*Viscum album*) (El.). It attaches itself to the walnut-tree, and its berries are said to be the favourite fruit of the bulbul (L. 81).

ahalakār احلکار m. an official, a Government officer (Gr.M.).

ahalun अहलुन् । माननम्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ahol^{u} अहलु**, 2 p.p. **ahajyōv अहज्योव्**), to agree to any action.

ahalāwun^{u} अहलावुनु । संमाननम्, m. (f. **ahalāwüñ^{ü} अहलावंञू**), one who causes another to agree to any action.

āh^{a}l-mar आहल-मर् । प्रदेशविशेष: m. the name of a quarter of the town of Śrīnagar, situated on the east bank of the River Jehlam (Vĕth), said to be the site of Ahalyā's *maṭha* or hut. Hence its name.

āham आहम्, thou camest to me (*ākh + am*) (YZ. 138, 250, 252), see **yun^{u}**.

āham-bāvī आहम-वावी, adj. e.g. selfish (El.).

āhan आहन् interj. of respect (Gr.Gr. 101) and adv. of assent, employed in the following compounds:—

āhanō आहनो । आमिति adv. yes, used when addressing a male of equal or lower rank; it is an expression of doubtful assent. **āhanū आहनू । आमिति** adv. yes, addressed to a junior male of rank equal to

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the speaker. **-bā** -वा । **अस्ति भोः** adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior male. **-biñᵘ** -विञ्जू । **आं भगिनि** adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior female. **-möjᵘ** -मांजू । **आं मातः** adv. yes, addressed to a superior or very senior female. **-sö** -सां । **आं भोः** adv. yes, used by a male to a superior or senior male, as in **-sö karān ha-sö chuh** -सां करान् हसां छुह । **आं भोः करोति भोः** yes, sir, he *is* doing it. **āhanuv** आहनुव् । **आमिति** adv. yes, addressed to a male equal or inferior in rank. **āhaniy** आहनिय् । **आमिति** adv. yes, addressed to a woman inferior or equal in rank.

ōh-nöjᵘ ओह्-नांजू । **नाडोविशेषः** f.pl. the two pipes in the throat, the windpipe and the gullet, both of which are considered by uneducated natives as conveying food to the stomach, as well as for breathing. Cf. **öhⁱ-ründᵘ**.

ōh-nöjᵘn gatshun ओह्-नांजून् गक्षुन् । **विपरीतनिगरणम** m. to go the wrong way (of food, when swallowing).

ahankār अहंकार् । **अहंकारः** m. pride, vanity, overweening or insolent behaviour, whether due to wealth, knowledge, or family ; the conceit of individuality, belief in the independent existence of the *ego* (Śiv. 125, 336).

ahanköri अहंकारि । **अहंकारी** adj. e.g. proud, conceited, vain.

āhār आहार् m. food. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to eat (with dat. of obj. Śiv. 4).

ạhorᵘ अंहरु । **फलावधिः** m. the examination of a portion of a crop in order to determine the amount of the whole; appraisement of a crop. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । **फलनिरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to calculate the probable result of any work by examining a portion of it at its commencement; skilfulness in such appraisement.

ahūrᵘ अहरु । **अप्रतिदत्तः** adj. (f. **ahūrᵘ** अहरू), not returned (of a debt, or anything lent) ; (figuratively) of a child not yet recovered from smallpox or other similar disease.

ạhᵃr-bal अंहर-बल । **क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. the name of a well-known district and waterfall in Kashmīr, where the River Vĕshau (or Viśōka) issues from the Kōnsᵉr Nāg lake on the north side of the Pīr Pantsāl range.

ạhᵃrun अंहरुन् । **व्याकुलत्वम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ạhᵃryōv** अंहर्योव्), to be distraught from fear, sorrow, or the like ; also, to show extreme obstinacy.

öhⁱ-ründᵘ आंहि-रंडू । f. the clavicle or collar-bone. Cf. **ōh-nöjᵘ**.

ạhᵃranyō-motᵘ अंहरन्यो-मंतु । **कठिनीभूतः** adj. (f. **-ranyē-müṭᵘ** -रन्ये-मंचू), one who has become hard or obstinate by perversity or change of nature.

ạhar-thạhar अंहर्-थंहर् । **भ्रामणम्** m. the causing of a person to be confused or agitated by terrifying him, or the like.

ohᵘryundᵘ अंहुर्युन्दु । **किंचिद्दूरे** adv. a short way off (u.w. vbs. of putting and the like). **-pahān** -पहान् । **ईषत्तया किंचिद्दूरे** adv. id.

āhi-sar आहि-सर् । **शापः** m. a curse, imprecation, especially an imprecation uttered by one in extreme trouble.

ūhᵘ-ṭūhᵘ ऊँहू-टूँहू । **आंकरणमनांकरणं च, रोगिष्ठताः शब्दास्तदनुकरणं च** f. saying 'yes and no', assenting and dissenting, indecision, hemming and hawing ; the groaning of a sick person, or any imitation of it. Cf. **ūṭsᵃh-pūṭsᵃh**.

ahyotᵘ अह्यंतु । **अहितः** adj. (f. **ahĕṭsᵘ** अह्यंचू), unfriendly, acting in opposition to anyone.

ajĕ अज्य, **aji 1** अजि, **ajiy** अजिय्, see **oḍᵘ**.

aji 2 अजि or **az** अज़् । **अद्य** adv. to-day (W. 95), see **az**.

ājᵃdā اژدها m. a boa-constrictor (El.).

ājñā आज्ञा, i.q. **āgyā**, q.v.

ajñān अज्ञान्, i.q. **agyān**, q.v.

ajĕr अज्यर् । **अर्धत्वम्** m. the condition of half-ness ; hence, maimedness, the condition of wanting limbs or members; also, leanness of the body.

ajorᵘ अजंरु । **अनुद्भूतः** adj. (f. **ajürᵘ** अजंरू), plain, not jewelled, not set, not mounted (of ornaments, etc.).

ōjörⁱ आँजांरि । **पामराः** m.pl. the lower orders, common people. **-mōjörⁱ** -मांजांरि । **साधारणजनाः, पृथग्जना वा** m.pl. the lower orders, common people ; poor people ; people of lower caste.

ajĕs अज्यस् । **ग्रामः** m. the name of a village in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr, situated near the River Jehlam (Vĕth).

ajwāin, see the following :—

ajwĕnd अज्व्यन्द् । **अजविन्दा, ओषधिविशेषः** f. a wild plant growing on the mountains, the fruit of which is used as medicine for indigestion. The same as the Hindī *ajwān* (*Carum Copticum*). L. 330, 346, calls it **ajwāin**.

ajiy अजिय्, see **oḍᵘ**.

öjiz عاجز adj. e.g. poor, helpless.

akā اکا one of the spellings of **akhāh** in the Persian character (W. 34). See under **akh**.

ȧkⁱ अंकि, **aki** अकि, **akis** अकिस्, see **akh**.

okᵘ 1 अंकु । **एकः** m. card. (dat. **akis** अकिस् ; gen. **ȧkⁱ-sondᵘ** अंकि-संन्दु or **akyukᵘ** अक्युकु ; ag. **ȧkⁱ** अंकि ; abl. **aki** अकि ; but these forms are usually referred, not to **okᵘ** अंकु but to **akh** अख्, q.v.), one, one only, a single one. This word appears mostly in compounds. The usual word for 'one' is **akh**, which has borrowed all its cases except the nominative. Hence, for compounds beginning with **ȧkⁱ** अंकि or **aki** अकि see under **akh**. The present article deals only with those compounds which commence with **okᵘ** अंकु. **-okᵘ-wāri**

-अंकु-वारि । **एकैकश:** adv. singly, one by one. **-bor^{u} 1 -बंरु । एकपाद्गम्य:** adj. (f. **-bür^{ü} -बंरू**), where there is room for only one foot (of a road or the like). **-bor^{u} 2 -वंरु । एकद्वार:** (f. **-bür^{ü} -बंरू**), possessing only one door (of a house, etc.). **-dol^{u} -द्लु । एकवारं दलित:** m. grain or the like which has been pounded only once in a husking mortar, or which is imperfectly husked. **-dandor^{u} -दन्द्रु । एककोटिक:** adj. (f. **-dandür^{ü} -दन्द्रू**), having only one edge, as a cooking-pot, or a sword. **-dandărĕl -दन्द्रर्यल् । एककोटिमद्वस्तु** c.g. a thing, like a cooking-pot, or a sword, which has only one edge. **-dôr^{u} -दोरु । एकपचद्वार:** adj. (f. **-dör^{ü} -दांरू**), possessing only one side- or back-door (of houses, etc.). The feminine is diminutive (of huts, etc.). **-kôl^{u} -कोलु । एककालिक:** m. one who eats food only once a day, whether on certain holy days, or on account of a vow, or on account of sickness. **-kāñĕl -कात्रल् । अतिनिर्बल:** adj. c.g. very weak, having no strength, as possessing only one rib. **-kösh^{i}lad -कांश्लद् । एकोपवासातुर:** adj. c.g. one who would suffer from one day's fasting, either owing to want of food, or on account of sickness. **-lob^{u} -लंबु । एकपार्श्वक:** adj. (f. **-lüb^{ü} -लंबू**), having only one side or edge (not applied to living creatures). **-labal -लबल् । एकपार्श्वकं वस्तु** c.g. a thing which has only one side or edge (not applied to living creatures). **-lor^{u} -लंरु । एकतन्त्वात्मक:** adj. (f. **-lür^{ü} -लंरू**), a rope or string of one strand. **-nor^{u} -नंरु । एकबाहुक:** (f. **-nür^{ü} -नरू**) or **-narĕl -नर्यल् । एकबाहुमान्** c.g. having only one arm. **-pôr^{u} -पोरु । एकपार्श्वत:** adj. (f. **-pör^{ü} -पांरू**), on one side, one-sided (e.g. of a person suffering from hemiplegia, of sitting on one side of a seat, of the motion of a carriage, or of a house supported on one side). **-pūr^{u} -पूरु । एकपदगम्य:** adj. (f. **-pūr^{ü} -पूरू**), where there is room for only one foot (of a road, path, or bridge). **-posh^{u} -पंशु । एकपटल:** adj. (f. **-püsh^{ü} -पंशू**), having only one roof, pent-roofed (of a house). The fem. is diminutive (of a hut). **-ros^{u} -रंसु । एकरस:** m. anything one-flavoured, as for instance food merely soaked for boiling, or fruits or medicinal herbs from which only one flavour can be extracted. **-tôh^{u} -तोहु । एकवेष्टन:** (f. **-tösh^{ü} -ताशू**), single-fold, not of double thickness (of a bed-covering, wrapper, etc.), i.q. **ok^{u}-tôsh^{u}** below. **-tôp^{u} -तोपु । एकवारमातपे प्रक्षिप्त:** adj. (f. **-töp^{ü} -तांपू**), placed once in the sun or before a fire to dry. **-tôsh^{u} -तोशु । एकावरण:** adj. (f. **-tösh^{ü} -तांशू**), single, not folded, of a cloth, etc. Cf. **ok^{u}-tôh^{u}** above. **-ṭāsal -टासल् । एकशब्दिक:** adj. c.g. making the sound '*ṭās*' only once, i.e. going off with a bang, like a gun, etc. **-tôv^{u} -तोवु । एकवारं तापित:** adj. (f. **-töv^{ü} -तांवू**), heated once in a fire. **-ṣôr^{u} -ञोरु । चुल्लीविशेष:** m. a small fixed or movable fire-place, large enough for one cooking vessel at a time. **-wôr^{u} -वोरु । एकवेष्टन:** adj. (f. **-wör^{ü} -वांरू**), having a single twist (of a rope or string). **-wāri ok^{u}-wāri -वारि अंकु-वारि । एकैकश:** adv. one by one. **-warish^{ü} -वरिशू । एकवर्षवयस्का** f. a female child or animal one year old. **-wörshiñ -वांर्षिञ् । एकवार्षिका** f. a female or a crop, born or produced in the same year with something else referred to by the speaker; of the same year. **-zong^{u} -ज़ंगु** (f. **-züng^{ü} -ज़ंगू**) or **-zangal -ज़ंगल्**, c.g., **एकजाङ्घिक:** possessing only one leg, of a living being, or of a thing (bed, stool, etc.).

okuy अंकुय्, ük^{ü}y अंकूय्, see under **akh.**

ok^{u} 2 अंकु, in the following: **-shūr^{i} -शूरि** f., or **-shūr^{u} -शूरु । ओकारस्वरचिह्नम्** m. the name of the sign ◌ॊ employed in the Śāradā character for non-initial *ō*. **-shĕwahay -शवह्य् । औकारस्वरचिह्नम्** f. the name of the sign ◌ौ employed in the Śāradā character for non-initial *au*. **-sangōr -संगोर् । एकस्याक्षरस्य नाम** m. the name of the sign **गा॰**, put, in schools, at the commencement of the alphabet after the Sanskrit words **ōṁ svasti ओं स्वस्ति**, and before the syllables **सि द्धं**. It itself is read as **ekaṁ एकं**, and the whole auspicious formula is therefore **ōṁ svasti ēkaṁ siddhaṁ ओ स्वस्ति एकं सिद्धं**.

ekbari, a wide kind of blanket made at Shupiyon in one breadth; compare the **dōbari** blanket made in two breadths sewn together (L. 370). This word should probably be spelt **akhbari.**

akōch^{u} अकोंकु । अकाङ्क्षित: adj. (f. **akōch^{ü} अकोंकू**), not wished for.

ēkadanth एकदन्थ् m. and N. of the elephant-god Gaṇēśa, lit. one-tusked; voc. **-danta -दन्त** (Śiv. 7).

akh अख् । एकम्, card. num. c.g. [in declension this verb takes the remaining cases from **ok^{u} अंकु**. Thus, dat. **akis अकिस्** (Śiv. 473); gen. **ȧk^{i}-sond^{u} अंकि-संदु** or (referring to something inanimate) **akyuk^{u} अक्युकु**; ag. **ȧk^{i} अंकि**; abl. **aki अकि** (Śiv. 64). These are all of common gender, and are used even in agreement with feminine nouns, as in **akis khās kathi अकिस् खास् कथि** to one special matter], one (Śiv. 512, 543); (as an indefinite article) a, an (Śiv. 509), a certain. Cf. **akhāh** below. This adjective, when used as an indefinite article, often idiomatically follows the noun it qualifies, e.g. YZ. 140, Śiv. 64, 97, and Gr.M. 1427. —**ȧk^{i} kyā nām akh —अंकि क्या नाम् अख्**, once one is one, the formula of multiplication

Cf. **ákⁱ** below. —**akh** —**अख्**। **सर्वमेव** adj. e.g. all, all together (as in all went together); each, one another (as in **akh akis madath karun अख् अकिस् मद्थ् करून्** to help one another); adv. (W. 95), singly, one by one. **-bari,** see **ekbari.** —**horᵘ** —**हॅरु**। **एकं युग्मम्** m. a pair, a couple (either animate or inanimate, but more usually inanimate). —**hath** —**हथ्**। **एकं शतम्** m. one hundred, a hundred. —**jōra** —**जोर** m., or —**jūrⁱ** —**जूरि**। **एकं युग्मम्** f. a pair, a couple. (Although one of these words is masculine and the other is feminine, either may be employed without reference to the gender of the things composing the pair described.) —**ta panüñᵘ** —**त पनंञु**। **अतिस्वार्थता** f. one and my own; hence extreme selfishness, allowing no one to stand in the way of one's own interest. —**ta zʰh karān** —**त ज़्ह करान्**। **अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. doing one and two; hence, very quickly, at once.

akhāh अखाह्। **एकमाचम्** e.g. amounting to one, just one; any one, some one; (as an indefinite article) a, an, a certain. **yus akhāh युस् अखाह्**, whoever. In the Persian character we often find this word spelt **akāh** اکاہ (e.g. YZ. 263) or **akā** اکا (W. 34); K.Pr. spells it **akhā** in 7 and **akhāh** in 150. —**khandā** —**खण्डा**। **प्राय एकमाचम्** e.g. about one, nearly one.

ákⁱ kyā nām अंकि क्या नाम्, the formula used for one in multiplication, as in **akh akⁱ kyā nām akh अख अंकि क्या नाम् अख्**, once one is one; **zʰh ákⁱ kyā nām zʰh ज़्ह अंकि क्या नाम् ज़्ह्**, twice one are two (Gr.Gr. 86).

aki-aki अकि-अकि। **एकैकशः** adv. one by one. **-cyāli -च्यालि**। **कयाचिद्रीत्या** adv. in some way, in an undetermined way. **-cyāli-aki -च्यालि-अकि**। **कयाचिदेकया रीत्या** adv. in some way or other, in some manner or other (the second form is the more indefinite of the two). **-dŏha -द्वह**। **एकदा** adv. on a certain day, once upon a time. **-dŏha-aki -द्वह-अकि**। **कस्मिँश्चिदेकस्मिन्दिवसे** adv. on some day or other. **-laṭi -लटि**। **एकवारम्** adv. at one time; once. **-laṭi-aki -लटि-अकि**। **कस्यांचिदेकस्यां वेलायाम्** adv. at some time or other. **-nata aki-laṭi -नत अकि-लटि**। **कस्यांचिद्वेलायाम्** adv. at some time or other, at some hour or other. **-phiri -फिरि**। **एकस्मिन्काले** adv. at a certain time, once upon a time; in one time, once. **-phiri-aki -फिरि-अकि**। **एकस्मिन्कस्मिँश्चित्काले** adv. at some time or other. **-pāri -पारि**। **एकपार्श्वतः** adv. from (or on) one side of any country or thing; cf. **okᵘ pôrᵘ अंकु पोरु**. **-pörⁱ -पॅरि**। **एकपार्श्वे** adv. on (or from) one side of any country or thing; cf. **okᵘ pôrᵘ अंकुपोरु**. **-ranga -रंग**। **एकप्रकारेण** adv. after one manner. **-rĕta-aki -ऋत-अकि**। **एकस्मिन्मासे** adv. in some month or other. **-samayĕ-aki -समय-अकि**। **एकस्मिन्कस्मिँश्चित्समये** adv. at some time or other. **-warihĕ-aki -वरिह्य -अकि**। **एकस्मिन्कस्मिँश्चिद्वर्षे** adv. in some year or other.

okuy अकुय्। **एक एव** adj. (i.e. **okᵘ** + emphatic **y**) (m.abl. **akiy अकिय्**, Śiv. 469, 471; f. **ükᵘy अंकूय्**), only one.

akiy-phiri अकिय्-फिरि। **एकस्यामेव वेलायाम्** adv. at only one particular time, only once. **-pörⁱ -पॅरि**। **एकस्मादेव पार्श्वतः** adv. on or from only one particular side. **-lari -लरि**। **एकपार्श्वत एव** adv. on one side only. **-lari ta akiy shānda -लरि त अकिय्-शान्द**। **एकस्मादेव पार्श्वत एकस्मिन्नेवोपधाने** adv. only on one side and only on one pillow, a phrase used in imprecations, i.e. may you never turn in your bed, and may you never raise your head from the pillow, equivalent to wishing a person to die as soon as he goes to bed.

ākh 1 आख्। **चिह्नम्** m. (sg. dat. **ākhas आखस्**, and so on), a scar, the mark of a healed wound, or of smallpox.

ākh 2 आख्, thou camest, or (Śiv. 81) he, belonging to them, came; see **yunᵘ.**

ōkh ऑख्। **संख्याङ्कः** m. (sg. dat. **ōkas ऑकस्** and so on), a numeral mark, 1, 2, 3, etc., especially made for purposes of identification.

akāh اکاہ see **akhāh** under **akh.**

akhūjᵘ अखूजु, see **akhūlᵘ.**

ākhal आखल्। **चिह्नयुतः** adj. e.g. bearing a scar, marked with a scar.

akhūlᵘ अखूलु। **अनुद्घाटितः** adj. (f. **akhūjᵘ अखूजू**), unopened, not opened, not untied.

akhonᵘ 1 अखंनु। **अखनितः** adj. (f. **akhüñᵘ अखंञू**), undug, not dug.

akhonᵘ 2 अखंनु। **वस्त्रादिनावृतगात्रः** adj. (f. **akhüñᵘ अखंञू**), unclothed, naked.

ākhüñᵘ आखंञू। **आख्यायिका**, f. a story of old times, a romantic legend, a historical romance, either written or recited.

ôkhun ओखुन् آخون उपाध्यायः m. (sg. dat. **ākhunas आखुनस्**, pl. dat. **ākhunan आखुनन्**, YZ. 387), an *ākhūn*, or Persian teacher; a teacher of Persian, a Mussulman religious teacher. **-bāy -बाय्**। **उपाध्यायस्त्री** f. the wife of such a teacher.

okhung अंखुंग्। **शिरसोऽर्धभागरोगः** m. a disease (? an ache) affecting half of the head; described as not occurring on either side of the head.

akhĕnis अख्यनिस्, see **akhyonᵘ.**

ākhunas आखुनस् etc., see **ôkhun.**

akhūnzᵘ अखूज़्। **तनूरुहेष्वकर्षितः** adj. (f. **akhūnzᵘ अखूज़ू**), not plucked (of hair or feathers); that of which the

hair or feathers have not been plucked out (e.g. a fowl not prepared for cooking, or a beard, the hairs of which are plucked out by some ascetics).

ôkhanözᵘ ओखनांज़ू । उपाध्यायत्वम् f. the office or occupation of a teacher, see **ôkhun**.

ākhir, ökhir آخر, adv. at last (W. 95).

akahār अकहार् । मल्लयुद्धभूः m. a wrestling arena.

akharᵒcᵘ अखर्चु । अव्ययीकृतः adj. (f. **akharᵘcᵘ अखर्चू**), unexpended, unspent (of money, etc.).

akahotᵘ अकहंतु । अतिखिन्नः adj. (f. **akahütᵘ अकहंचू**), very distressed, very depressed (owing to insults offered, loss of property, sickness of a dear one, or the like).

ökhith ओखिथ् । अन्यथा m. (with reference to giving an account of any circumstance), the opposite state of the case, giving an untrue account, untruth; generally used as an adverb. **-mökhith -मोखिथ् । असत्यप्रायम्** adv. untruly, not exactly truthfully (with verbs of narration, etc.).

akahaiṭh अकहैठ् । एकषष्टिः card. e.g. pl. sixty-one.

akahaiṭhyumᵘ अकहैठ्युमु । एकषष्टितमः ord. (f. **akahaiṭhimᵘ अकहैठिमू**), sixty-first.

akhᵃtuy अख्तुय् । प्रत्युत adv. moreover, rather.

akhyonᵘ अख्यनु । अभोजनिः m. (sg. dat. **akhĕnis अख्यनिस्**, and so on), lit. not eating, hence inability to enjoy or reap the benefit of what is one's own; esp. an imprecation wishing that an enemy may incur this liability.

akl عقل, f. intelligence, wisdom, understanding (K.Pr. 10, 228).

akāl अकाल् adj. e.g. timeless, eternal; as subst., N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

akôlᵘ अकोलु । अकालिकः adj. untimely. Used in the following compounds. **aköl'-marun अकोलि-मरुन् । अकाले मरणम्**, m. an untimely death, to die before one's time, a death during an epidemic of cholera or the like. **aköl'-warshun अकोलि-वर्षुन्। अकालवर्षणम्** m. untimely rain, rain which injures crops. **akāli-pōsh अकालि-पोश् । अकालोद्भवं पुष्पम्** m. flowers blooming out of season, e.g. a fresh bloom coming again immediately after the regular fruit has ripened; hence a child born unexpectedly to a woman late in life.

akŏlyunᵘ अक्कल्युनु । अधमकुलोद्भवः adj. (f. **akŏliñᵘ अक्कलिञ्चू**), of low family, belonging to one of the inferior Brahmanical *gōtras*.

akimᵘ अकिमू, see **akyumᵘ**.

akanö अकनों । एकसंख्यालिपिः m. the name of the symbol for the number one (1) in the Śāradā character, in which it is represented by a small circle on the line, thus o = 1, o. = 10, and so on.

akin-gômᵘ अकिन्-गोमु । ग्रामनाम m. the name of a village in Kuṭahār Pargana, sacred to the goddess Śivā (Dēvī). See L. 313, Śiv. 112.

akanamath अकनमथ् । एकनवतिः card. e.g. pl. ninety-one.

akanamatyumᵘ अकनमत्युमु । एकनवतितमः ord. (f. **akanamatimᵘ अकनमतिमू**), ninety-first.

akanandun अकनन्दुन् । एको नन्दनः m. (sg. dat. **-nandanas -नन्दनस्**), an affectionate term for an only son.

akonzᵘ अकंज़ु । अभर्जितः adj. (f. **akünzᵘ अकंज़ू**), unsinged, prepared for roasting, but not singed (of a plucked fowl, an animal's head, or the like).

ākār आकार् । आकृतिः m. form, shape, appearance, the expression of the face. **ākāra-gŏpᵃth आकार-ग्वप्थ् । गूढहृदयः** adj. e.g. one who conceals the expression of his face, one who dissimulates.

ākār आँकार्, m. a confession, admission (cf. K.Pr. 14); an agreement; a promise. **—karun —करुन्**, to confess; to agree to anything; to promise, pledge one's word (Gr.M.).

akôrᵘ अकोरु । अक्वथितः (f. **akörᵘ अकांरू**), unboiled, (of liquids, such as milk, etc.).

akūrᵘ अकूरु । अशिथिलः, अनिष्कृष्टो वा (f. **akūrᵘ अकूरू**), not loosened in the roots, not soft, stiff, hard, firm, as the roots of hair before being lathered for shaving; from which the kernel has not been extracted (of walnuts and the like).

ōkār ओंकार् m. a kind of heron peculiar to Kashmīr (El.).

ôkurᵘ ओकुरु । ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of two villages, one in the Anatnāg (Anantanāga) and the other in the Lār (Lahara) Pargana of the Valley of Kashmīr.

okᵘra-dukar अंकुर-दुकर् । दण्डादिपातान्निपातः f. collapse owing to the fall or withdrawal of a support, as in the case of the sudden withdrawal of an old man's stick, or the support on which a porter wearied of his burden is leaning.

okurᵘ-dukurᵘ अंकुरु-दुकुरु । एक एव m. only one (used in the sense of 'there is only one', 'only one can do it', and so on).

akar-phū अकर्-फू । अहंकारविशेषः m. pride, self-importance, arrogance (of one raised to a high position or affluence).

ōkar-shöhī ऑंकर्-शांही । अतिशुद्धः adj. e.g. of universally accepted purity (of a current coin or the like).

ākāsh आकाश् । आकाशः m. the sky, ether, firmament, atmosphere (Śiv. 48, 200, 468, 501, 508).

ākāshĕ-gang आकाश-गङ्ग or **-gangā -गङ्गा । आकाशगङ्गा** f. the Ganges of the sky, the Milky Way. **-gath -गथ् । आकाशगतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-gütsᵘ -गंचू**, and so on), the power or act of going in the atmosphere (e.g. of birds, gods, or superhuman beings). **-wönī**

-वांनी । आकाशवाणी f. a voice from the air or from heaven.

akashīth अकशीथ् । एकाशीतिः card. c.g. pl. eighty-one.

akashītyumᵘ अकशीत्युमु । एकाशीतितमः ord. (f. **akashītim**ᵘ̈ अकशीतिमू), eighty-first.

akasatath अकसतथ् । एकसप्ततिः card. c.g. pl. seventy-one.

akasatatyumᵘ अकसतत्युमु । एकसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **akasatatim**ᵘ̈ अकसततिमू), seventy-first.

akᵒtᵘ अक्तु । अक्लिन्नः (f. **akᵘ̈tᵘ̈** अक्चू), not moistened, not wet.

akotᵘ अकॅतु । अवेष्टितः adj. (f. **akütᵘ̈** अकॅच्), of cotton, wool, etc., unspun ; also spun or twisted by hand, and not in a spinning-wheel.

akatöjih अकताॅजिह् । एकचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. pl. forty-one.

akatöjʲhyumᵘ अकताॅज्ह्युमु । एकचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **akatöjʲhim**ᵘ̈ अकताॅजिहिमू), forty-first.

akatorᵘ अकतॅरु । अकृन्तितः adj. (f. **akatürᵘ̈** अकतॅरू), not cut in slices (of fruits, vegetables, gourds, and the like).

akatrᵃh अकत्रह । एकत्रिंशत् card. c.g. pl. thirty-one.

akatrᵃhyumᵘ अकत्रह्युमु । एकत्रिंशः ord. (f. **akatrᵃhim**ᵘ̈ अकत्रहिमू), thirty-first.

akawuh अकवुह् । एकविंशतिः card. c.g. pl. twenty-one.

akawuhyumᵘ अकवुह्युमु । एकविंशतितमः ord. (f. **akawuhim**ᵘ̈ अकवुहिमू), twenty-first.

ōkawan ऑंकवन् । अनुमानम् f. an estimate, appraisement, valuation ; an inference as to results.

akawanzāh अकवज़ाह । एकपञ्चाशत् card. c.g. pl. fifty-one.

akawanzöhyumᵘ अकवज़ाॅह्युमु । एकपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **akawanzöhim**ᵘ̈ अकवज़ाॅहिमू), fifty-first.

akiy अकिय्, **okuy** अकुय्, **ükᵘ̈y** अकूय्, **akyukᵘ** अक्युकु, see **akh**.

akyumᵘ अक्युमु । प्रथमः ord. (f. **akimᵘ̈** अकिमू), first, first in order.

al 1 अल् । तुम्बी f. (pl. nom. **ala 1** अल, K.Pr. 10), a pumpkin, gourd, squash, *Cucurbita maxima* (El.), *Cucurbita Pepo* (L. 346), cf. YZ. 404.

ala-baṛᵃg अल-वॅरग् । तुम्बीपत्रम् m. a pumpkin leaf. **-byôlᵘ** -ब्योलु । तुम्बीबीजम् m. a pumpkin seed. **-ḍokhᵘ** -डॅखु । तुम्ब्याधारः m. a trellis or hedge on which pumpkin vines are supported. **-dĕl** -द्यल् । तुम्बीत्वक् m. the husk or rind of a pumpkin. **-gaḍorᵘ** -गडॅरु । तुम्बीविशेषः m. a kind of gourd ; with the interior extracted, the outer shell is used by religious mendicants as a water-vessel (Śiv. 593). **-gaḍürᵘ̈** -गडॅरू । अल्पा कमण्डलुतुम्बी f. a small gourd used as a water-bottle, or for holding powder or the like. **-hüṭᵘ̈** -हॅटू । तुम्ब्याः शुष्कखण्डः f. pumpkin-wood : a piece of dried pumpkin flesh. A kind of hour-glass shaped gourd which ripens in the autumn and is skinned. It is then cut up and dried for eating in the winter, or used as a medicine. **-hacĕ wālañĕ** -हच्च वालञ्च । खण्डशस्त्रकेदनम् f. pl. inf. to strip a gourd for the above purpose ; hence, when a person is wearing a garment, to tear it from top to bottom. **-khünḍᵘ** -खॅण्डू । तुम्बीभागः f. a piece or slice of a pumpkin. **-kükᵘ̈rᵘ̈** -कॅक्रू । तुम्बीत्वक् f. the hard outer rind of a pumpkin. **-kulᵘ** -कुलु । तुम्बीलता m. a pumpkin vine (cf. K.Pr. 9). **-kulis tula-kulᵘ** -कुलिस् तुल-कुलु । सत्यानृतविधानम् m. a mulberry-tree for a pumpkin vine ; hence, lengthening out a small affair by turning truth into falsehood and falsehood into truth (e.g. in a court of justice, or in a matter of business). **-künḍᵘ̈** -कॅण्डू । तुम्बीकाष्ठम् f. the globular rind of a certain gourd, which when over-ripened in the autumn is extremely hard. **-kānüjᵘ̈** -कानॅजू । तुम्बीशिफा f. the edible tendrils of a gourd vine. **-kānolᵘ** -कानॅलु । तुम्बीवल्ली m. the branches of a gourd vine. **-novᵘ** -नॅवु । नवतुम्बीभक्षणम् m. the festival of eating the first young pumpkins. An auspicious moment is selected in the summer, when the fruit first appears. **-phal-hār** -फल्-हार् । व्रते तुम्बीभोजनम् m. eating food consisting only of cooked pieces of pumpkin, on fast days. **-pōsh** -पोश् । तुम्बीफलपुष्पम् m. a pumpkin flower. **-pōshĕ-mŏṇḍᵘ** -पोश-मॅंडु । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः m. spiced cakes of wheat flour and pounded pumpkin flowers, cooked in a sauce of *ghī* or oil. **-pōshĕ-mŏṇḍᵘ̈** -पोश-मॅंडू । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः f. a similar dish eaten with curds. **-thaph** -थफ् । तुम्बीसूदग्रासः f. (sg. dat. **-thapas** -थपस्), a full lump of stewed pumpkin raised by the hand for insertion into the mouth ; hence, metaphorically, a mass of leaves or papers firmly stuck together. **-tīl** -तील् । स्नेहविशेषः m. an oil extracted from pumpkin seeds, and used as a medicine ; said to benefit the brain and blood-vessels. **-ṭūr** -टूर् । तुम्बीमूलखननम् m. a process in the cultivation of pumpkins, in which the earth is turned up and the roots are cleaned. **-wāgan** -वाँगन् । तुम्बीवार्ताकानि m.pl. pumpkins and egg-plant fruit (*baīgan*), the name of a dish in which these two are cooked together. **-wörᵘ̈** -वॅरू । तुम्बीवाटिका f. a pumpkin garden. **-waṭhᵃr** -वॅथ्र् । तुम्बीपत्रम् m. the leaf of the pumpkin vine. **-zᵃlun** -ज़लुन् । तुम्बीत्वगादिमलः m. the refuse—rind, seeds, etc.—of a pumpkin prepared for cooking.

ȧlⁱ-ȧlⁱ khasun अॅलि-अॅलि खसुन् । अतिपुष्टिप्राप्निः m.inf. to become very stout ; lit., to mount like a pumpkin plant, which is slender but has large fruit.

ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph अलि-ति-शाफ् वलि-ति-शाफ्। सर्वथाऽप्रसन्नताविष्कार: m. both a curse at a pumpkin and a curse at a sacrifice, cursing a person whether he is offering a service of very small value, or whether he is doing anything of great difficulty and involving self-sacrifice ; hence, general dissatisfaction, of a master who is always blaming his servant, whether right or wrong, or of a servant who is always grumbling at his master.

al 2 अल् or **ala 2 अल**, an intensive prefix. See the various words below in alphabetical order.

al 3 अल्, a primary suffix added to the root of the verbs **dyun^{u} द्युन्**, to give, and **dāwun दावुन्**, to cause to give, with an obscene sense. Thus, **dinal दिनल्** or **dāwal दावल्**, an unchaste woman, **mājĕ-dinal माज्य-दिनल्** or **mājĕ-dāwal माज्य-दावल्**, one who commits incest with his mother, and so on (Gr.Gr. 107).

al 4 अल्, e.g. a secondary suffix forming adjectives of possession. Thus, **dör^{ü} दार्‌ऊ**, a beard, **dārĕl** (i.e. **dāri + al**) **दार्यल्**, bearded. When added to an abstract verbal noun, that noun takes the feminine form. Thus, from **thĕkun थ्यकुन्**, to boast, we have **thĕkiñĕl, थ्यकिञ्यल्**, a boaster (Gr.Gr. 120, 133).

ail ऐल् । एला f. a cardomum ; pl. nom. **aila ऐल** (K.Pr. 30 ; Śiv. 577).

aul, v. **ôl^{u}**.

il इल् f. secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives. Thus, **chān छान्**, a carpenter, **chönil छानिल्**, the condition of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

ala 3 अल । हलम् (for **ala 1** and **2** see **al 1** and **2**), f. a plough. Cf. **āla. -bön^{ü} -वान्‌ऊ । हलदण्ड:** f. the main beam of a plough, cf. **al-bön^{ü}** (s.v.) ; (?) a goad (El.). **-kij^{i}** or **-kij^{ü} -किज, -किजू । युगकीलक:** f. a pin of a plough, to which the yoke or other part is fastened. **-phāl -फाल्। हलफाल:** m. a ploughshare ; (by extension of meaning) a collection of articles used in husbandry, plough, bullocks, digging implements, etc., equivalent to the Hindī *hal-bail*. **-wath -वथ् । सीता** f. (sg. dat. **-wati -वति**), a plough-furrow.

ala 4 अल, in **ala-tsānun अल-त्सानुन् । हस्तचेपेण विवाधनम्** । m.inf. to bring in trembling ; to cause something fixed to totter ; hence, to scare one who is weaker by a hasty move of the hand, cf. **ala-ala tsānun** below.

ala-ala अल-अल । चाञ्चल्यम् m. unsteadiness, trembling, tremulousness. **-ala atsun -अल अत्सुन्। भीत्यादिना कम्प:** m.inf. to tremble from fear, cold, or ague. **-ala tsānun -अल त्सानुन् । भायनम्** m.inf. to bring in trembling, to cause to tremble, to terrify.

āla आल m. a plough (sg. ag. **ālan आलन्** , K.Pr. 10). Cf. **ala 3. āla-phyur^{u} आल-फ्युरु । हलप्रवणम्** m. the soil turned up by the second ploughing after the seed has been sown.

ăl^{i} अलि or **ali अलि**, a secondary suffix forming adverbs of time, as in **tĕl^{i} त्यलि** or **tĕli त्यलि**, then (Gr.Gr. 156).

ālū 1, m. the potato, *Solanum tuberosum* (L. 346), i.q. **ôluh**, q.v.

ālū 2, in **ālū-bukhārā** آلو بخارا or **ör^{ü}**, m. the Bukhara or Persian plum, *Prunus communis* (L. 348).

ôl^{u} ओलु । नीडम् m. a nest (cf. K.Pr. 65, 100, 144, where the word is spelt **aul**) ; a recess in the wall used as a shelf. **-yērun -येरुन् । नीडसम्पादनम्** m.inf. to put together or build a nest ; hence, to make anything or do anything gradually, bit by bit, and secretly.

āli drāv आलि द्राव् । कुलायनिर्गत: m. just issued from the nest ; hence, a young person when he has first left house and home and set up for himself, an inexperienced person ; just born (see below). **—nērun —नेरुन् । कार्याय प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to issue from the nest ; to set out from home to make one's way in the world ; to be born (the womb being compared to a nest), 1 past m. sg. 1, **āli drās** (K.Pr. 10).

öl^{i}-nāsh आलि-नाश् । कुलायनाश: m. destruction of a nest ; hence, the sudden destruction of a human house and home.

ul^{u} उलु (f. **^{u}j^{ü} अंजू**), a secondary suffix forming adjectives, as in **gāṭa गाट**, skill, **gāṭul^{u} गाटुलु** (f. **gāṭ^{ü}j^{ü} गाट्‌जू**), skilful (Gr.Gr. 145).

ālabda العبد m. a signature (El.).

albail, m. a fat man (K.Pr. 10).

alēbalē अलेवले । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, without cause. Cf. **alēpralē-kŏlēṭās** and **alāṭösi.**

al-bön^{ü} अल्-वान्‌ऊ । लाङ्गलम् f. a plough, the same as **ala 3**, q.v. Cf. **ala-bön^{ü}** under that word.

ōla-bôr^{u} ओल-वोरु । विस्रंसद्भार: m. an insecurely fastened burden, a load slipping off the shoulder.

öl^{i}-byuc^{u} आलि-व्युचु । असत्येनान्यवंचनस् m. humbugging, cheating, a term used in children's games ; cf. **byuc^{u}.**

ölic^{ü} आलिचू । अस्थास्थिगर्भ: f. a certain fruit, a small sour plum, *Prunus domestica* (El.). This may be the same as the *aluchá* (آلوچه) of L. 73, 348, which he translates by " bitter cherry, *Prunus cerasus*, var. b ".

ölici-kuj^{i} (or **-kuj^{ü}**) **आलिचि-कुजि** (or **-कुजू**) **। फलभेदलता** f. the bush on which it grows. **-rang -रङ्ग । विशिष्टरक्तवर्णता** m. the colour of a plum, plum-colour, purple-red.

alīch^{ü} अलीक्‌ऊ , see **alyūkh^{u}.**

aulād اولاد f. offspring, children (K.Pr. 133).

aldŏbàr[i] अल्द्ववंरि । **अतिगूढम्** adv. very secretly, without exciting suspicion.

aladala अलडल । **तरलीभावः** m. swinging, swaying (as of a child's cot or swing).

a'ladĕv अलद्यव् । **अतिस्थूलः** adj. (as subst., f. **aladĕviñ** अलद्यविञ्), very stout, very fat, of a man or woman; hence, foolish, wanting in intellect.

alif-be, aliph-bē, الف بے m. the alphabet (in the Kashmiro-Persian character) (Gr.M.).

alog[u] अलंगु । **असमञ्जसम्** adv. unsuitably, not fitly, improperly.

algöb अल्गांव् الغيب । **अज्ञातम्** adv. unknowingly, unwittingly, by chance.

àl[i]-gāḍ अंलि-गाड् । **मीनविशेषः** f. a certain fish described as being large and handsome, but insipid as food.

alagaḍi, m. a great man, K.Pr. 9, where it is opposed to **malagaḍi,** a base man.

ol[u]-gol[u] अंलु-गंलु । **निरुत्तरीभावः** m. delay in answering or refusal to answer, usually employed when the refusal is deliberate, owing to unwillingness or intent to deceive, and not to ignorance.

āla-gutsar आल-गुत्सर् । **सदाचारः** f. a polite greeting, saying, "how do you do?" Cf. **öl[i]-wākh.**

ôluh ओलुह । **आलुकम्** m. a potato, *Solanum tuberosum*; cf. L. 346, where it is spelt **ālū.**

alāhada अलाहद् علیحدہ । **विभिन्नः** adj. c.g. pl. separate, apart (in position, form, quality, or action).

öl[i]-hönz[ü] आंलि-हांज़ू । **स्तम्बमुखरन्ध्रम्** m. the hole cut in one end of a log of wood recently felled, for attaching the rope by which it is hauled.

öl[i]-höphiz आंलि-हांफिज़् عالي حافظ । **अन्धः** m. a blind man.

aḷ[a]ka अंल्क । **कर्णभूषणविशेषः** m.pl. a kind of earring, flat and round, in the shape of the leaf of a *tāl* palm (Hindōstānī *tarki*). **-hor[u]** -हंरु । **कर्णिकायुगम्** m. a pair of such earrings.

aḷ[a]kan अंल्कन् । **एककर्णिका** m. a single one of such earrings.

alāka علاقہ m. connexion, concern, relevancy (Gr.M.); an estate (El.). **alāka-dār** علاقہ دار m. the owner of an estate (El.).

alkāb القاب m. a style, title of honour (Hindōstānī *χitāb*) (Gr.M.).

öl[i]-kadal आंलि-कद्ल । **सेतुविशेषः** m. the name of the fifth of the seven bridges which cross the Vĕth (Jehlam) in Śrīnagar.

alakh अलख् m. (sg. dat. **alakhas** अलखस्), the Invisible, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 555).

alkhölikh अल्खांलिख الخالق । **वस्त्रविशेषः** f. a certain garment, shaped like a dressing-gown, extending from the neck to the feet, and open in front. It is like the *kabā* (قبا), but has buttons instead of strings.

ālakŏnḍul आलक्कण्डुल् । **कुण्डलाङ्कः** m. (sg. dat. **ālakŏnḍalas** आलक्कण्डलस्, pl. nom. **ālakŏnḍal** आलक्कण्डल्), a circle, a circular mark; the inner, circular, earthenware receptacle of the *kāngri* or portable brazier.

alīl अलील् علیل । **अतिक्षीणः** adj. e.g. weak, sick, worn to a shadow from sickness or the like.

alāl-khān अलाल्-खान् । **आढ्यादिपुत्रः** m. a proper name, used metaphorically, like our Crœsus and Dives, to mean the heir of a rich man or king; used as a respectful term when referring to such an one.

àl[i]-àl[i] khasun अंलि-अंलि खसुन्, see **al 1.**

àl[i]-ālam sàl[i]-ālam अंलि-आलम् संलि-आलम् । **ऐहिकामुष्मिकम्** m. that which continues both in this world and the next (as fame, etc.), said to be connected with **or[u]** अंरु firm, i.e. of this life, and **sor[u]** संरु absorbed, vanished, i.e. of the next life.

alam अलम् علم । **पताका** f. a banner, a flag (usually a small one), including the staff. **-pōsh** -पोश् । **पताकावस्त्रम्** ni. the cloth of such a flag (usually three-cornered). **-tul[u]** -तुलु । **पताकोच्छ्रायः** m. the height of a flagstaff. **-tulis khārun** -तुलिस् खारुन् । **निन्द्रापात्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause to ascend to the height of a flagstaff; hence, to render a person liable to general reproach by abusing him.

alami-kūṭ[u] अलीम-कूटु । **ध्वजदण्डम्** m. a flagstaff. **-pōsh** -पोश् । **पताकोर्ध्ववस्त्रम्** m. the same as **alam-pōsh.**

ālam عالم m. the world, the universe (YZ. 177).

alom[u] अलंमु । **अनाकर्षितः** adj. (f. **alüm[ü]** अलंमू), not dragged, not pulled out straight, not extended (of a rope, etc.).

almadath अल्मद्थ् । **साम्त्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **almadatas** अल्मदतस् and so on), an exclamation of encouragement.

alam-galam अलम्-गलम् । **असत्यव्यवहारः** m. cheating, swindling (in keeping accounts and the like), embezzlement.

alamnôr[u] अलम्नोरु । **ग्रामः** m. the name of a village about 16 miles north of Śrīnagar, close to where the River Vĕth (Jehlam) enters the Wŏlur Lake.

almās الماس m. a diamond (El.).

öl[i]-mashīd आंलि-मशीद عالي مسجد । **श्वेतदेवालयभेदः** f. the name of the chief mosque in Śrīnagar.

alun अलुन् । **अध्रुवता** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **alyōv** अल्योव्), to be insecure, to shake.

alūn[u] अलूनु । **अकृतलवनः** adj. (f. **alūñ[ü]** अलूञ्), not reaped (of a crop).

alônd[u] अलोन्दु । **अवलम्बमानः** adj. (f. **alönz[ü]** अलांज़ू), suspended, hanging down. **—shāḍun** क्षाँडुन्, m.inf.

to seek to get a thing that is hanging out of reach (K.Pr. 10). **alāndĕn-thapa karañĕ** अलान्द्यन्-थप करञ । निरर्थसमाश्रयणम् f. pl. inf. to stretch up the hand to things suspended; to grasp at a worthless support.

alônt[u] अलोन्तु । अवलम्बमानः adj. (f. **alönt[ü]** अलांत्रू), suspended, hanging down.

alanāwun अलनावुन् । संचालनम् conj. (1 p.p. **alanôw[u]** अलनोवु), to cause to oscillate, to set swinging (e.g. a cradle or a child's swing).

al-pal अल्-पल् । मद्यमांसादिकम्, पापिष्ठपदार्थः m. the five things commencing with the letter **म् m** formerly employed in their religious worship by followers of the left-hand Śākta sect, viz., *madya*, wine; *māṁsa*, flesh; *matsya*, fish; *mudrā*, special attitudes; *maithuna*, sexual intercourse; hence, in modern language, any vile and utterly impure food. **-ta-mal** -त-मल् । अतिश्रयेनापथ्याभक्ष्यम् m. anything extremely uneatable or undrinkable, or which if eaten or drunk produces illness or is indigestible; lit. "*al-pal* and filth".

alapala अलपल । प्रायः adv. about, approximately.

alīpalī अलीपली f. asparagus (*Asparagus filicinus*) (El.).

alēpralē-kŏlēṭās अलेप्रले-क्कलेटास् । अतिनिरर्थकम् adv. very uselessly, futilely. Cf. **alēbalē** and **alāṭösi**.

alôr[u] अलोर् । अस्निग्धौद्धतः adj. (f. **alör[ü]** अलांरू) (of vessels) not polished, (of clothes) not properly fullered; on which fuller's earth or polishing paste has been applied, but the final polishing or cleansing has not been carried out.

alaran अलरन् । चेष्टा f. swaying, swinging (as of tree-branches); trembling, shivering of the body (from cold, etc.).

alarun अलरुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **alor[u]** अलंरु), to cause to oscillate or tremble; to move something from rest, to shake.

alarwôn[u] अलर्वोनु । अत्यस्थिरः, ईषत्स्थिरः (f. **alarwön[ü]** अलर्वांत्रू), very insecure, easily shaken; also, not very secure, moderately secure, of a stone or the like fixed in a wall.

alarwañĕn-kañĕn अलर्वञन्-कञन् । अतिचञ्चलाधारवत्त्वम् adv. very insecurely, in such a position as to be easily upset, u.w. vbs. of placing or of position, etc.

alarāwun अलरावुन् । चेष्टादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **alarôw[u]** अलरोवु), to set in oscillation, to cause to swing (of a child's swing, or a cradle).

aḷ[a]rāwun अंल्रावुन् । तरलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **aḷ[a]rôw[u]** अंल्रोवु), to cause something firm to be in movement, to shake, cause to oscillate or tremble.

alarawun[u] अलरवुनु । कम्पनकृत् adj. (f. **alarawün[ü]** अलरवंत्रू), one who causes to oscillate or tremble.

al[i]sh अलिश् । अतसी f. flax, *Linum usitatissimum*; also the seed, linseed. Cf. L. 330.

al[i]shi-kāḍ अलिशि-काँड् । अतसीनालम् m. the stem of the linseed plant. **-khüj[ü]** -खंजू । अतसीकल्कः f. linseed oil-cake, used as a cattle food. **-khal** -खल् । अतसीकल्कः f. linseed oil-cake. **-krüṭ[ü]** -क्रंटू । अतसीवुसम् f. (sg. dat. **-kracĕ** -क्रच्य), linseed chaff, used as a cattle food, and, mixed with earth, as a wall-plaster. **-kosh[u]** -कंशु । अतसीत्वक् m. the husk of linseed. **-kāṭh** -काठ् । अतसीतृणम् m. the stem of the linseed plant. **-phal** -फल् । अतसीफलम् m. linseed, as ready for sale or use. **-pröj[ü]** -प्रांजू । अतसीवुसम् f. linseed chaff, see above. **-tīl** -तील् । अतसीतैलम् m. linseed oil.

ālish आलिश् m. *Rubus fruticosus* (El.).

alsrēṭh अल्स्रेठ् । अतिपुष्टतनुः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **alsrēṭas** अल्स्रेटस्), very stout, very fat (of an animate being), hence very foolish, witless. Cf. **arsrēṭh**. **-hyuh[u]** -ह्युहु । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. **-hish[ü]**-हिशू), id., a fat fool.

alsēṭh अल्सेठ् । अतिपुष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **alsēṭas** अल्सेटस्), very stout (whether suitably so or not). **-hyuh[u]** -ह्युहु । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. **-hish[ü]** -हिशू), too stout, too fat (of an animate being or inanimate thing); hence, (of a person) a fat fool, (of a thing) unsuitable, useless.

olut[u] अंलुतु । अलक्तः m. (sg. dat. **alatis** अलतिस्), lac, lac-dye.

alātacha अलातक्ष । अत्यौत्सुक्यम् m. eager desire, eager anxiety for anything or for the success of any action.

ālath आलथ् । आरात्रिका f. the ceremony performed in adoration of a god by moving circularly round the head of the idol a platter containing a five-wicked burning lamp, flour, water, and incense; a similar ceremony performed on a bride and bridegroom, on the occasion of the second visit of the bride to her husband's house, and on other similar occasions.

ālith آلت m. *membrum virile* (El.).

alatamon[u] अलतमंनु । कुरूपः adj. (f. **alatamün[ü]** अलतमंत्रू) very ill-looking, very ugly.

alatrŏjĕ अलत्रुज्य । दोलायमानता, अतिव्याकुलता f.pl. extreme anxiety or distress, e.g. that caused by terror, the afflictions of those we love and the absence of any means of their relief; helplessness.

alāṭösi अलाटांसि । निरर्थकम् adv. fruitlessly, in vain. Cf. **alēbalē** and **alēpralē-kŏlēṭās**. —**dŏh kar-lösi** —द्वह कर्-लांसि । निरर्थकालक्षेपाकाङ्क्षा adv. desiring to pass one's time fruitlessly.

alī tashīā (corruption of علي تشيع). The term by which Sunnī Kāshmīrīs refer to Shī'a Musalmāns; a heretic. Cf. L. 284.

ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph अलि-ति-शाफ़ वलि-ति-शाफ़. See **al 1.**

ālâtsh^{i} आलॅछ् or **ālatshī आलछ्ी** । **अलसः** adj. (as subst., f. **ālatshī आलछ्ी** or **ālütsh^{ü} आलॅछ्ू**), lazy, idle, weary, tired. **-būñ^{ü} -बून्** । **क्षायावृक्षविशेषः** f. "the weary one's plane-tree", the name of a famous *chenar*, or plane-tree, under which pilgrims rest on the way to Jwālāmukhī. **-mar -मर्** । **अलसमठः** m. "home for the lazy", the name of a place in the village of Khar^{a}v or Khruv, in the Vihī Pargana of Kashmīr, traditionally said to be a foundation by some merciful person for the benefit of the weary or the work-shy.

ālotsh^{u} आलॅछ् । **आलस्यम्** m. weariness, idleness.

ālâtsh^{i}lad आलॅछ्िलद् adj. c.g. idle (W. 21, where it is spelt **ālatslad**).

alāv अलाव् । **अग्निज्वाला** m. a fire in a pit in the open, a bonfire. **-ta-jĕlāv -त-ज्यलाव्** । **महाज्वाला** m. a great conflagration (e.g., a house on fire, or the burning of a stack of wood); hence, met., the burning of fever, etc.

ālav आलव् । **आह्वानशब्दः** m. a loud, clear, call or cry (Śiv. 1187); **ālav dyun^{u} आलव् द्युन्** m.inf. to call, shout to a person (K.Pr. 102, Śiv. 532). **-milav -मिलव्** । **आह्वानशब्दः, तत्तुल्योऽन्यशब्दश्च** m. a loud, clear, call or cry; any loud, clear, sound.

aliv^{ü} अलिवू, see **alyuv^{u}.**

öl^{i}-wākh आॅलि-वाख् । **परस्परं शुभपृच्छा** m. (sg. dat. **-wākas -वाकस्** and so on), a polite greeting, a "how do you do?" Cf. **āla-gutsar.**

ālawan आलवन् । **नौपरिभ्रामणम्** f. the act of bringing a boat to or near the shore.

ālawun आलवुन् । **ऊर्ध्वतो भ्रामणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ālow^{u} आलॅवु**), to wave round one's head, wave aloft, to wave (the hands), esp. in a propitiatory ceremony as described below (Śiv. 108, 1692, K.Pr. 50); to bring a boat near the shore; to row (El.). **gul^{i} ālawan^{i},** m. pl. inf. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, to show affection (K.Pr. 13).

ālawith आलविथ् । **शिरसि परिभ्राम्य** conj. part. used as adv., waving an offering to a spirit of evil round the head before casting it forth, as in a ceremony for warding off a calamity. **-pālawith -पालविथ्** । **शिरस्तो भ्रमित्वा प्रक्षिप्य** adv. waving round the head and casting forth, as in the above ceremony.

alawun^{u} अलवुन् । **कम्पमानः** adj. (f. **alawün^{ü} अलवॅन्ू**), trembling, shaking.

alwand, ? gend., a kind of woollen cloth, plain or unembroidered *pashmīnā* (L. 377).

ālay आलय्, in **ālay-zāl pyon^{u} आलय्-ज़ाल् प्यॅनु** । **बालत्व एव गार्हस्थ्यभारः** m.inf. to be in the condition of an orphan child, on whom devolves all the burden of supporting a house.

alāy-balāy अलाय्-वलाय् । **सुखदुःखम्** f. (pl. nom. **alāyĕ-balāyĕ अलाय-वलाय**), pleasure and pain, happiness and misery. K.Pr. 134 translates this word by 'sacrifice', in the sense of the use of the word by women whilst waving platters with lamps, etc., round a person's head, to remove all evil. Hence the words have come to mean 'offering', 'sacrifice', 'victim'. Cf. **ālawun.** **alāyĕ-balāyĕ kaḍun अलाय-वलाय कडुन्** । **आपद्भ्यो निर्मोचनम्** m.inf. to expel by this waving, to deliver a child from infantile dangers, much as smallpox and the like; similarly, **alāyĕ-balāyĕ-nishĕ rachun अलाय-वलाय-निश् रक्षुन्** । **आपद्भ्यो रक्षणम्** m.inf. to protect from calamities, as in the ceremony above referred to.

alyūkh^{u} अल्यूख् । **अलिखितः** adj. (f. **alīch^{ü} अलीछ्ू**), unwritten.

alyov^{u} अल्यॅव् । **अक्षतलेहः** adj. (f. **alĕv^{ü} अल्यॅव्ू**), not licked, of a dish or vessel to which some dainties are still adhering.

alyuv^{u} अल्युव् । **अलिप्तः** adj. (f. **aliv^{ü} अलिवू**), not plastered, of the surface of the ground, or a wall.

^{i}löz इलाॅज़् or **^{i}löz^{ü} इलाॅज़ू** f. a secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives or adjectives. Thus, **mot^{u} मॅतु**, a madman, **mat^{i}löz मॅतिलाॅज़्**, the condition of a madman; **brēṭh ब्रेठ्**, ignorant, **brīṭh^{i}löz ब्रीठिलाॅज़्**, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

am 1 अम् । **भक्षणक्रिया** m. the act of eating, eating (a nursery word, generally used of food offered to a child being weaned).

am 2 अम् pron. suff. appended to the finite tenses of verbs, with the force of the acc. dat. or ag. sing. of the 1st pers.: me, to me, by me. If the verbal form to which it is added ends in a vowel, the **a** of the suffix is usually elided. Thus, **karan करन्**, they will make, **karan-am करनम्**, they will make me or for me; **kor^{u} कॅरु**, made, **koru-m कॅरुम्**, made by me, I made. When added to the 3rd sing. fut. or to the fut. impve. the **a** is not elided, but, together with the final **i** of these forms, becomes **ĕ**. Thus, **kari करि**, he will make, **karĕm कर्यम्**, he will make me or for me; **kar^{i}zi कॅरिज़ि**, you should make, **kar^{i}zĕm कॅरिज़्यम्** you should make me or for me (Gr.Gr. 183).

ām 1 आम् । **उदरकीटः** m. human intestinal worms or entozoa, lumbricus (El.).

āma-ḍīj^{ü} आम-डीॅज़ू । **उदरोद्भवकीटसमूहगोलकः** f. a mass of such worms. **-kyom^{u} -क्यॅमु** । **उदरोद्भवः कीटभेदः** m., i.q. **ām 1.** **-lŏṭsh^{u} -ल्वॅछु** । **उदरोद्भवकीटसमुदायः** m., i.q. **āma-ḍīj^{ü}.** **-phŏkh -फ़ुख्** or **-phukār**

-फुकार् । उदरकीटरोगः m. the disease, accompanied by swelling of the belly, of having these worms in the body, most commonly in children. **-shösh**^{i} **-श्शॉशि** । **उदरोद्भवकीटदोषजं श्वासाधिक्यम्** f. excessive breathing or panting caused by this disease.

ām 2 आम عام adj. e.g. common, general (Gr.M.); common persons, people of low birth. **āmas süty har,** a quarrel with the common people (K.Pr. 11).

ām 3 आम, he came to me, see **yun**^{u}.

ōm ओं or **ओम्**, v. **ōm-kār.**

ama अम f. a grandmother. The word is said to be common among the prostitute families of Śrīnagar (El.); an old prostitute, a bawd. Cf. **am-jī.**

amā 1 अमा । किं नाम ? adv. an interrogative particle, indicating a desire with doubt as to its accomplishment, equivalent to sentences such as 'will you, pray?', 'is it the case that?', 'why, pray?' or the like. Probably the same word as **amā 2.** **-kyāsanā -क्यासना । किं स्वित् नाम** ? adv., i.q. **amā 1,** but more emphatic.

amā 2 لما, conj. but, moreover (El. and W.), (W. 100 spells it *amma*, with a double *m* as in Arabic). **-poz**^{u} **-पंज़ु । परंतु** conj. but.

ȧm^{i} **अंमि**, **ami अमि**, see **ath 1.**

ôm^{u} **ओमु । आमः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **ömis आंमिस्**, abl. **āmi आमि**; f. sg. nom. **öm**^{ü} **आंमू**, pl. nom. **āmĕ आम्य**), raw, uncooked (Śiv. 1216); half-cooked; unripe. **—dŏd —द्द । अपक्वं पयः** m. unboiled milk; fresh milk, sweet milk. **—pan —पन् । आमसूत्रतन्तुः** m. loose-spun thread. **—ṭôk**^{u} **—टोकु । पाकरहितः शरावः** m. a cup or similar earthen vessel of unbaked clay. **—zôm**^{u} **—ज़ोमु । व्यामिश्रमिव** adj. (f. **öm**^{ü}**-zöm**^{ü} **आंमू-ज़ांमू**), mixed up, confused, not clear, of a command or prohibition. **—zāmot**^{u} **dŏd —ज़ामंतु द्द । दधिदुग्धे व्यामिश्रे** m. a mixture of sweet and curdled milk.

amb 1 अम्ब । आम्रः f. a mango (the tree or the fruit) (Gr.M.).

amb 2 अम्ब m. a bramble (El.).

amôb^{u} **अमोबु । अतिशयवान्** adj. (f. **amöb**^{ü} **अमांबू**), exceeding, excessive, or adv. exceedingly, excessively.

āmba haldī आम्ब हल्दी f. *Curcuma zedoaria* (El.).

ambar 1 अम्बर् । कूटम् m. a large pile (Śiv. 996) or heap of grain, earth, etc., cf. **ambār.** **—karun —करून् । राशीकरणम्** m.inf. to heap up, make a heap.

ambaras āsun अम्बरस् आसुन् । आयुः शेषीभावः m.inf. to be (a material) for piling up, to remain over and above; hence, met., to have a fresh lease of life after recovering from the point of death, or after rescue from mortal peril. **—karun —करून् । राशिविषयीकरणम्** m.inf. to make to a pile, to pile anything (e.g. grain) up, to make into a pile.

ambar 2 عنبر m. ambergris (Śiv. 1008).

ambār अम्बार् انبار **। राशिः** m., i.q. **ambar 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 68, 1579, 1610).

ambȧr^{i} **अम्बंरि** in the two following. Cf. L. p. 349.

-trēl -त्रेल् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apple, small in size and of excellent flavour. **-ṭhūṭh**^{u} **-ठूँठु । पालीवतभेदः** m. another apple, large, round, red and white, ripening in October, and keeping in condition a long time.

ambör^{i} **अम्बांरि** (عماري) **। परिस्तोमः** f. a canopied litter, with ornamented housings, used on an elephant (Śiv. 967).

ombūra अंम्बूर । तक्षसामग्रीविशेषः m. a vice or forceps used by carpenters or blacksmiths for extracting nails, etc.

ombur-būth अंम्बुर्-बूथ । अमरधूलिभेदः m. (sg. dat. **-būtas -बूतस्** and so on), i.q. **amar-būth,** q.v.

omburhēr अंम्बुरहेर । अम्भोरुहवनाख्यो ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of a village about 4 miles north of Śrīnagar on the road towards the Sind Valley. The ancient Amarēśvara. Cf. RT.Tr. vii, 183 n.

ambar-nāth अम्बर्-नाथ । अमरेश्वरस्थानम् m., i.q. **amar-nāth अमर्-नाथ**, q.v.

imbrzal (?), a kind of good white rice with a dark leaf (L. 248, 463). Perhaps connected with **amṛĕth,** q.v.

amuch^{u} **अमुक्कु । अनुद्यापनः** adj. (f. **amuch**^{ü} **अमुक्कू**), not brought to a conclusion, not accomplished (of a day on which a fast or the like has been undertaken, but on which the final oblations, etc., cannot, owing to some rule of ritual, be performed).

amôḍ^{u} **अमोंड्डु । अमिश्रीकृतः** adj. (f. **amōḍ**^{ü} **अमाँड्डू**), not mingled, not mixed, not kneaded up (of flour or the like in water).

amdam अमदम् adv. at one's own free will (Śiv. 586).

āmdanī آمدني f. income, receipts, revenue (Gr.M.).

āmahol^{u} **आमहंलु । शीतालुता, अतिशैत्यबाधा** m. numbness caused by contact with snow or ice, frostbite; pain in the teeth from drinking very cold water or from eating ice or snow.

amahôr^{u} **अमहोरु । अकणशः कृतः** adj. (f. **amahör**^{ü} **अमहांरू**), not broken to pieces, not reduced to powder (of a lump of boiled rice, sugar, earth, or the like).

am-jī अम-जी f., i.q. **ama,** q.v. (L. 215).

amīj^{ü} **अमीजू**, see **amyūl**^{u}.

amŏj^{ü} **अम्बंजू**, see **amŏl**^{u}.

amōj^{u} **अमाँजु । अनिर्मलीकृतः** adj. (f. **amōj**^{ü} **अमाँजू**), not cleaned, not scrubbed, not polished (of a metal vessel or the like).

amüj^{ü} **अमंजू**, see **amol**^{u}.

ōm-kār ओं-कार् । प्रणवः m. the mystic syllable **ōṁ,** used at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vēdas,

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previously to any prayer, and also as an auspicious salutation.

ām-kŏṭhᵘ आम-क्रांठु m. raw-kneedness, having weak knees, inability to walk properly (of a child learning to walk), K.Pr. 260, where it is spelt **ām-kuṭ.** Said also to mean incomplete, immature.

amal عمل m. work, action; employment (K.Pr. 10). **—āsun —आसुन्** m.inf. to be brought into use (K.Pr. 10). **—karun —करुन्** m. inf. to act; to obey (El.). **—karanwôlᵘ —करन्वोलु** m. a certain official, a *tahsīldār*, a collector (El.). **cyönis wananas pĕṭh —karun च्यांनिस् वननस् प्यठ् —करुन्** (Gr.M.), to act upon (or comply with) what you say.

amŏlᵘ अम्वलु । निर्मूल्यः adj. (f. **amŏjᵘ अम्वजू**), without price, priceless, that for which a price is impossible; without price, gratis, as a free gift.

amolᵘ अमलु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amüjᵘ अमजू**), not rubbed or shampooed (of the body or a limb); not used in shampooing (of the customary oil or medicament).

ōmᵃla ओमल । आमलकी m. the plant *Emblica myrobalan, Emblica officinalis*, Gærtn.

amᵃliāca अमलिआच, m. *Viburnum stellulatum* (El.).

āmalunᵘ आमलुनु । आमगन्धवत्त्वम् m. the state or condition of possessing a raw or unripe odour; musty smelliness.

amma, see **amā** 2.

āman आमन् । आमगन्धः f. change for the worse; a condition of corruption or of malodorousness.

āmun आमुन् । दाहगन्धः m. a smell of burning or scorching cloth, especially cotton-cloth.

ômān ओमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect, contempt shown by one to another.

amānī امانی f. a certain land tenure, in which the state takes its share of the actual produce of a village (L. 403).

amunᵘ अमुनु । अनवखण्डितः adj. (f. **amuñᵘ अमुञ्**), not pounded in a mortar for the removal of husk, not husked (of rice and other grains).

amondᵘ अमन्दु । अक्षतमन्थनः adj. (f. **amünzᵘ अमन्ज़ू**), not churned, not fully churned (of milk, etc.); met., not fully considered, not worked out (of a story, theory, etc.).

amondᵘ अमण्डु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amündᵘ अमण्डू**, pl. **amanjĕ अमञ्ज**), not kneaded (of woollen clothes kneaded under foot in water in order to soften or clean them).

amandochᵘ अमन्द्चु । अमन्दाचः adj. (f. **amandüchᵘ अमन्द्चू**), without shame, shameless; bold, daring, confident, audacious.

amongᵘ अमंगु । अयाचितः adj. (f. **amünjᵘ अमंजू**), not asked for; got without asking.

āmanun आमनुन् । विकारः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **āmanyōv आमन्योव्**), to change for the worse; to look exhausted from fatigue or hunger; to go bad, become corrupt and malodorous (of food, etc.).

āmanyô-motᵘ आमन्यो-मंतु । प्राप्तविकारः perf. part. (f. **āmanyö-müṭsᵘ आमन्यां-मंच्चू**), changed for the worse, disimproved; appearing exhausted from fatigue or hunger; become corrupt, malodorous (of food).

amānath अमानथ् امانت । न्यासीभूतः, निक्षेपः m. (sg. dat. **amānatas अमानतस्**), depositing, committing property to the trust or care of a person; a deposit, a thing placed in charge (K.Pr. 30). **amānatas khiyānath,** embezzlement of a deposit (ib. 11). **-cīri -चीरि । निक्षेपपत्रिका** f. a document certifying a deposit, a deed of trust.

āmanay आमनय् । विकृतिः f. change for the worse, applied to food grown stale and beginning to be offensive.

amünzᵘ अमंज़ू, see **amondᵘ**.

amañē अमञे । मुखार्पणम् m. the receiving of anything into the mouth, usually applied to a suckling child receiving milk. **-ta-grŏṭh -त-ग्रुठ् । मुखार्पणपूर्वकं निगरणम्** m. putting into the mouth and swallowing (without chewing), usually applied as before to a suckling child.

amīñᵘ अमीञू, see **amyūnᵘ**.

amañĕ-gamañĕ अमञ-गमञ । व्याकुलत्वम् f.pl. perturbation, fluster, agitation of mind, from fear or other similar cause.

āmpa आम्प । पक्षिणां भुक्तिः, कणमोचः f.pl. the feeding of one bird by another, beak to beak. **-mangañĕ -मङ्गञ । पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनाः** f.pl. asking to be fed in this manner; hence, met., persistently and repeatedly asking for an urgently desired object.

ümᵘ-pümᵘ अमू-पंमू । प्रक्षिप्य नष्टीभवनम् f. the throwing away and scattering of a powder or anything minutely subdivided, so that to all intents and purposes it ceases to exist.

amri, ? f. L. 349, i.q. **ambàrⁱ,** q.v.

amar अमर् adj. e.g. undying (Śiv. 931, 935); N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

āmĕr आम्यर् । आमता m. rawness, unripeness.

amara अमर, a suffix added to cardinal numerals giving indefiniteness, as in **aiṭh-amara ऐठमर,** about eight (Gr.Gr. 84).

āmāra आमार (= آوارہ) m. a wanderer (El., who writes it *ámárah*).

amᵃröī अमरांई f. a species of elm (*Ulmus erosa* and *pumila*) (El., who spells it *amrái*).

amūrᵘ अमूरु । अनिष्कृष्टत्वक्कः adj. (f. **amūrᵘ अमूरू**), not shelled, not husked (of peas, vetches, and the like).

àm¹rābād अंमिरावाद् । उद्यानविशेषः m. the name of a celebrated garden on the Ḍal Lake near Śrīnagar. It was prepared in the latter half of the eighteenth century by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr.

amar-būth अमर्-बूथ् । अमरभूतिः m. (sg. dat. **-būtas -बूतस्**), or **ombur-būth अंम्बुर्-बूथ्**, a certain white powder applied to the limbs by pilgrims to Amarnāth (q.v.). It is made of the gypsum rock of which the cave is composed. Its application is believed to possess great religious efficacy.

àm¹rā-kadal अंमिरा-कदल् । सेतुविशेषः m. the name of the uppermost bridge over the Vĕth (Jehlam) River in Śrīnagar. It was built by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

amar-nāth अमर्-नाथ् । अमरेश्वरक्षेत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas -नाथस्**) or **ambar-nāth अम्बर्-नाथ्**, Lord of the Immortals, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 192); N. of a cave about 70 *kōs* east of Śrīnagar among the sources of the Sind River (Śiv. 114, 522). It contains a large block of transparent ice formed by the freezing of the water which issues from the rock. This is worshipped as a *liṅga* or emblem of Śiva Amarēśvara. It is a place of great sanctity, and the pilgrimage to it in the month of Śrāvaṇa or June–July attracts many thousands of people not only from Kashmīr but from all parts of India. The pilgrimage is one involving great hardships. See El. s.v., L. 41, and RT.Tr. II, 409. For a description of the modern pilgrimage, see Vigne, *Travels*, pp. 10 ff.

amṛĕth अम्रॅथ्, अमृंथ् । अमृतम् m. (sg. dat. **amṛĕtas अम्रॅतस** and so on), ambrosia nectar, always represented as a liquid (Śiv. 15, 167, 195, 473, 501, etc.); hence, met., any particularly dainty or delicious food. **amṛĕta-zal अमृंत-ज़ल्** m. the water of ambrosia, liquid ambrosia, nectar (Śiv. 179).

amis अमिस्, amis^{ü}y अमिसूय्, see **ath 1.**

āmot^{u} आमंतु । आगतः, उद्भिन्नः adj. (f. **āmüṯs^{ü} आमंच्**), the perf. part. of **yun^{u}**, q.v., come, arrived (e.g. Śiv. 44); of seeds and the like, just sprouting, just appeared above the ground.

amoth^{u} अमंथु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amüṯs^{ü} अमंछ्**), not rubbed (of oil, medicine, or the like, rubbed on the body); not rubbed, not brushed, dusty (of clothes).

amaṭhôr^{u} अमठोरु । असमीकृतः adj. (f. **amaṭhör^{ü} अमठोरू**), not levelled or straightened; hence, of a vessel or dish, etc., not hammered out.

amūtr^{u} अमूँत्रु । अमन्त्रितः adj. (f. **amūtr^{ü} अमूँत्रू**), not rendered subject to charm, not charmed against (e.g. a snake); not offered to a god, etc., with the proper spell or invocation (*mantra*).

āma-tāw आम-ताव् । दाहचिह्नम् m. the mark of slight burning, or scorching, on cloth or the limbs.

amüṯs^{ü} अमंछ्, see **amoth^{u} अमंथु**.

amāwashy अमावश्य m. the night of the new moon (Śiv. 1658).

amiy अमिय्, àmiy अंमिय्, amyuk^{u} अम्युकु, see **ath 1.**

amyūl^{u} अम्यूलु । असंमिलितः adj. (f. **amīj^{ü} अमीजू**), not united, not mixed; not met with, rare, difficult or impossible to procure.

öm¹-yām ओंमि-याम् । गर्भवैमनस्यम् f. the feeling of disgust, accompanied by vomiting and diarrhœa, experienced by a woman in the earlier months of her pregnancy.

amyūn^{u} अम्यूनु । अमितः adj. (m. dat. sg. **amīnis अमीनिस्**, ag. **amīn¹ अमीनि**, abl. **amēni अमेनि**; pl. nom. **amīn¹ अमीनि**, dat. **amēnĕn अमेन्यन्**, ag. and abl. **amēnyau अमेन्यौ**; fem. **amīñ^{ü} अमीञू**, dat. **amēñi अमेञि**, and so on), not measured, not weighed.

an 1 अन् । अन्नम् m. any edible grain, cooked or uncooked; grain food generally (Śiv. 969). As the first member of a compound this word often takes the form **anna अन्न**, see below. **—karun —करुन् । भोजन-भवणम्** m.inf. to eat food, generally used as a polite formula in addressing a superior. **-kāṭh -काठ् । यवाद्यन्नम** m. inferior kinds of grain such as barley, pulses, or the like, eaten by the poorer classes. **-kūṭh -कूठ् । सत्रविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kūṭas -कूटस्**), a pile of grain; esp. a pile of grain and other food distributed to the poor at various festivals, especially at the close of the rice harvest. Cf. El. s.v. *ankút* and L. 271. **-kitâr¹ -कितॅरि । आखुविशेषः** m.pl. a kind of rat which infests granaries. Employed in the plural, as they appear in great numbers. **-pan -पन् । सर्वमन्नादिकम्** m. a reduplication of **an अन्**; grain etcetera, grain and the like; all kinds of food eaten with grain.

ana-gagor^{u} अन-गगंरु । दिवान्धकः m. (f. **-gagür^{ü} -गगंरू**), a musk-rat (W. 115 connects this with **on^{u} 1**). **-kan -कन् । पिण्डविशेषः** m. a kind of cake in the shape of a ball made up of rice, etc., and offered by Brāhmans to deceased ancestors, a *piṇḍa*. **-mūr^{u} -मूरु** or **anna-mūr^{u} अन्न-मूरु । गन्धमुखी** m. a kind of grain-rat, apparently a kind of musk-rat; according to El. (s.v. *anamur*), a mole. **-mĕṭ^{ü} -म्यंटू** or **anna-mĕṭ^{ü} अन्न-म्यंटू । भक्तगोलविशेषः** f. the amount of cooked grain taken into the hand at one time to put into the mouth, a gobbet of rice; hence, met., any small quantity of food, a mere mouthful. **-mŏṭh -म्वठ्** or **anna-mŏṭh अन्न-म्वठ् । अन्नमुष्टिः** f. a fistful of grain, such as is given to a beggar in charity; hence, met., a very small quantity of grain. **-māyĕ -माय** or **anna-māyĕ अन्न-माय । अन्नतृप्तिः, पुष्टिः** m. the satiety produced in an

invalid by eating only a small quantity of food; the satisfaction of an invalid's hunger. **-pān -पान्** m. bread (El.). **-prāshun प्राशुन् । अन्नप्राशनम्** m. the religious ceremony of putting rice into a Hindū child's mouth for the first time. Cf. L. 260.

an 2 अन् pron. suff. of the 3rd pers. sg. in either the acc. or the ag. case, and added to any finite form of a verb. If the verbal form ends in a vowel, the initial **a** is dropped. Thus, **karān chuh-an करान् छुहन्**, thou makest him; **koru-n कॅरुन्**, made by him, he made. If the verb be in the 3rd person, **an** in the sense of the acc. is not used, **as अस्** being substituted, as in **suh karān chu-s सुह करान् छुस्**, not **suh karān chu-n सुह करान् छुन्**, he makes him (Gr.Gr. 185). **an अन्** is also used to indicate the nom. case, when the nom. represents the object of a transitive verb in a past tense, as in **trôwᵘth-an**, he was released by thee, thou releasedst him (Gr.M. 1057), so **mŏka-lôwᵘth-an** (Śiv. 3).

an 3 अन् a primary suffix forming abstract nouns from certain verbal roots. In the case of three verbs whose roots end in **ĕ** (viz., **chyonᵘ च्यॅनु**, to drink; **khyonᵘ ख्यॅनु**, to eat; and **hyonᵘ ह्यनु**, to place) the initial **a** is dropped, and the abstract noun is masc. Thus, **cĕn च्यन्**, drinking. In the case of the other verbs with which this suff. is used, the abs. noun is fem. A list of these verbs will be found in Gr.Gr. 120 ff.

an 4 अन्, anī 1 अनी, anas अनस्, or **anan अनन्**, a secondary suff. added pleonastically to adverbs of place (see Gr.Gr. 155).

ān 1 आन् । आज्ञा f. an order, command, used in the following: **-mönī -मॅनी । परस्पराज्ञापालनम्** f. obeying (mutual) orders, mutual respect; mutual confidence, mutual loyalty. **—mānüñᵘ —मानॅञू । आज्ञामाननम्** f.inf. to obey orders; to become subject to anyone.

ān 2 आन्, a prim. suff. forming the pres. part., as in **kar-ān करान्** doing (Gr.Gr. 104).

ān 3 आन् a sec. suff. added to some few words, giving an adjectival force with a bad sense, as **dand दन्द्**, a tooth, **dandān दन्द्रान्**, having an ugly tooth (Gr.Gr. 137).

āna 1 आन । पणद्वयमानद्रव्यम् m. the name of a certain coin or sum of money, an anna.

āna 2 आन । समये adv. at a (certain) time, only used -°, as in **tami-āna तमि-आन**, at that time.

anī 2 अनी (for 1 see **an 4**), a primary suffix indicating necessity, like the Latin part. in *-ndum*, as in **karanī करनी**, it must be made. Added to a root ending in a vowel, the initial **a** is dropped, as in **dinī दिनी**, it is to be given (Gr.Gr. 111).

aina ऐन or **öna ऑन** (=آئينه) । **आदर्शः** m. a mirror, a looking-glass (Śiv. 500, 558, 1547). K.Pr. spells this word **āīnah**, transliterating the Pers. آئينه. **-dörᵘ -दॅारु । आदर्शकवाटः** a door ornamented with mirrors. **-gorᵘ -गॅरु । दर्पणसम्पादकः** m. a mirror-maker; a seller of mirrors. **-khünḍᵘ -खॅण्डु । आदर्शखण्डः** f. a piece of a mirror. **-khaṗᵘṭᵘ -खॅप्टु । सूच्मतुच्छ आदर्शः** f. a small mirror, of no value or use. **-khôṭᵘ -खोॅटु । आदर्शपिधानम्** m. a mirror-cover, or mirror-case. **-phuṭᵘ -फुटु । भग्नलघुदर्पणः** f. a broken piece of looking-glass. **-wöjᵘ -वॅाजु । सादर्शोर्मिका** f. a kind of finger-ring, fitted with a tiny mirror. **-zömpāna -ज़ॅाम्पान । आदर्शमयशिविका** m. a palanquin, the doors and other parts of which are made of mirrors of glass, crystal, or the like; hence, met., a very fragile conveyance.

öna ऑन, see **aina**.

önⁱ ऑनि, a prim. suff. forming a kind of adverbial pres. part. Thus, **kar-önⁱ करॅानि**, while doing. It is only used by rustics (Gr.Gr. 196).

onᵘ 1 अंनु । अन्धः adj. (m. sg. dat. **anis अनिस्**, Śiv. 746; f. **üñᵘ अंञू** sg. ag. **añi अञि**, K.Pr. 66), blind (Śiv. 16). **—sapanun —सपनुन्**, to become blind.

ȧnⁱ-arāth अंनि-अराथ् । तामिस्रसमागमः m. (sg. dat. **-arātas -अरातस्**), evening, twilight; cf. **arāth. -bishta -बिश्त । अन्धवद्व्यवहर्ता** m. one who acts like a blind man, one who acts without foresight. **-gāsh -गाश् । अत्यल्पप्रकाशः** m. all the light that is visible by a blind man; hence, met., dimness, very little light. **-lūṭh -लूठ् । अन्धलुण्ठनम्, अन्यायः** m. looting by a blind man, circumstances under which even a blind man can plunder; hence, met., misgovernment, tyranny. **-mushta -मुश्त । अनवसरताडनादि** f.pl. hitting by a blind man; hence, met., ill-treating without excuse, ill-treating or striking the wrong person. **-raz -रज़् । अन्धपङ्क्तिः** f. a string of blind men. A number of blind men form a line and go along the pilgrim-roads begging. The front man sings a song, to which the others reply in chorus. **-sörᵘ -सॅारु । अन्धमार्गणा** f. search by a blind man; hence, met., searching for anything in the dark; or searching futilely and without system for anything lost or destroyed. **-thapa -थप । अन्धावलम्बनम्** m.pl. grasping by a blind man; hence, met., when the proper resource is wanting, using the first thing that comes to hand as a substitute, or taking hold of anything without first seeing what it is.

anis mushᵃth hāwüñᵘ na sawāb na gŏnāh अनिस् मुश्थ् हावॅञू न सवाब् न ग्वनाह । निष्फलप्रयासः to shake one's fist at a blind man is neither a good action nor a sin (he does not see it, and it neither

pleases him nor angers him); used of making an exertion the result of which is absolutely indifferent.

añĕ-ȧch^{i}-gāsh अञ-अंछि-गाश् । अन्धाक्षिप्रकाशः m. the light of a blind eye; the little, but much treasured, light of a blind eye; hence, met., an only son, a darling son, a favourite son. **-chapür^{ü} -छ्पंरू । क्रीडाविशेषः** f. a children's game. One boy is blindfold and another boy hides, the former, after being unblindfolded, having to find out where the latter is. **-gāth -गाथ्। कलङ्कवाङ्छम्** m. (sg. dat. **-gātas -गातस्** and so on), a disgrace, a mark of shame or dishonour brought on as the result of some sinful act, or (in the case of a family) by sinful practices. **-khörötⁱ -खंरांति । अत्यरोचकः** adj. e.g. extremely unpleasant, deserving to be hidden away.

añi-gaṭa अञि-गट f. or **-goṭ^{u} -गंटु** m. । **अन्धकारः** darkness, whether by day or by night (Śiv. 157); met., the sensation of darkness caused by fainting or the like; f.abl. **añigaṭi,** in the dark (K.Pr. 13, 82, cf. 226). **-gaṭilad -गटिलद्** adj. e.g. dark (of a night, or the like) (Gr.M.).

on^{u} 2 अंनु, see **anun.**

on^{u} 3 अनु, un 1 उन्, un^{u} 1 उनु, a m. prim. suff. forming (1) the verbal noun or infinitive, and (2) the future passive participle, as in **karon^{u} करंनु, karun करून्**, or **करुनु karun^{u}**, the act of doing, to do, or about to be done, necessary to be done. See Gr.Gr. 112 ff.

un 2 उन् (for 1 see under **on^{u} 3**). A sec. suff. indicating condition, only noted in **mait-un मैतुन्**, the condition of a corpse (Gr.Gr. 144).

un^{u} 2 उनु (f. **ün^{ü} अंञू**), a suffix forming the genitive, used mostly with masc. proper names, as in **rāmun^{u} रामुनु** (f. **rāmüñ^{ü} रामंञू**), of or belonging to Rāma, and with the word **pāna पान** self, forming the adj. **panun^{u} पनुनु** (f. **panüñ^{ü} पनंञू**), own (Gr.Gr. 42, 152). For **un^{u} 1** see **on^{u} 3.**

un^{u} 3 उनु, a sec. suff. used with the words **kūṭ^{u} कूटु**, a beam, and **dag दग्**, a blow. Thus, **kūṭun^{u} कूटुनु**, a small beam; **dagun^{u} दगुनु**, a club, a mace (Gr.Gr. 148).

anubaw अनुवव् m. perception, understanding, experience. **anubawa-bāw अनुवव-वाव्** m. a condition in which one is capable of experiencing or understanding the merits of any person or thing (Śiv. 75).

āncār आंचार्, see **ācār.**

and अन्द् । अन्तः m. either end or edge of any inanimate thing; the end or limit (of a person's greatness, existence, majesty, etc.) (Śiv. 46, 97); a boundary, limit (L. 458); the end, conclusion, or termination of any action or condition; adv. to the end, right through to the end in due order (Śiv. 120); in various idioms noted below the word 'end' is extended to mean the outer end, the exterior. Cf. **anta** and **önth.** **-bor^{u} -वंरू । समाप्तिसाम्मुख्यम्** m. nearness to a conclusion, getting near the end. **-gŏḍ -ग्वड् । आद्यन्तम्** m. the end and the beginning, the beginning and the end, the alpha and omega of anything. **—hĕth —ह्यथ् । आद्यमारभ्य** lit. having taken the end; hence, as an adv., from the beginning, from the first. **-pĕṭh -प्यठ् । भर्तृगेहे कन्यार्पणम्** adv. lit. on the outside, the converse of **gara-pĕṭh गर-प्यठ्**, q.v. under **gara.** Used with reference to a bride being made over to her husband's house, as contrasted with a son-in-law who lives with the bride in her parents' house. **—wātun —वातुन् । समाप्तीभवनम्, पर्यापणम्** m.inf. to arrive at the end, to be successfully concluded; to conclude a long and successful life.

ȧndⁱ अंन्दि adv. on the edge, outside (YZ. 40). **-ȧndⁱ -अंन्दि । वहिर्वहिः, परितः** adv. round and round outside, as in **-ȧndⁱ bīṭhⁱ yĕgyĕs -अंन्दि वीठि यग्यस्** they were seated round the sacrifice (Śiv. 78), **-ȧndⁱ pakun -अंन्दि पकुन्** or **-ȧndⁱ phērun -अंन्दि फेरुन्**, to walk ceremonially round any person or thing, keeping him or it to the right hand, as a token of reverence (cf. YZ. 89). **—gatshun —गछुन् । वहिर्भावः** m.inf. to go outside; hence, of a missile, to miss the mark or, of a person, to act vainly or uselessly (Śiv. 22). **—karun —करून् । परित्यागः** m.inf. to make outside; to separate from a group or collection; to despise, reject; to abandon. **-pȧkhⁱ -पंखि । वहिरन्तिके** adv. outside and here, outside and inside; here, there, and everywhere; u.w. vbs. of searching, etc. **—thawun —थवुन् । गूढस्थापनम्**, i.q. **anda thawun** ab. **-wati -वति । भिन्नमार्गेण** adv. by an outer way, by another way (usually with the idea of secrecy); u.w. vbs. of going, etc. **-wath hĕñ^{ü} -वथ् ह्यञू । परोक्षगमनम्** f.inf. to take the outer way, to go away secretly.

anduk^{u} अन्दुकु । अन्तिमः adj. (f. **andüc^{ü} अन्दंचू**), of or belonging to the end, final, the last. **—and —अन्द । समग्रोऽन्तिमभागः** m. the end of all, end, e.g. of a row or of a strip of cloth.

anda-kani अन्द्-कनि । अन्तभागे adv. in the end, at the end, to one side, on the outer side, close by, u.w. vbs. of placing, pointing out, and the like; apart from, free from, devoid of, **māyāyĕ anda-kani,** free from delusion (Śiv. 422). **-kani manz-bāg -कनि मज़्-वाग् । अन्तस्थितियुक्तमध्यभागे** adv. being on the outer side (to sit) in the middle; (of any action) going off right into the middle of things (cf. K.Pr.12). **-kanyuk^{u}**

-कन्युक्। अन्तभागभवः adj. (f. -kanic^{ü} -कनिच्), of or belonging to the end, edge, outer side or vicinity. -pĕṭha -प्यठ। मूलतः, अन्ततो वा adv. from the end, as in counting from either end of a row. -pĕṭha önthas-tāñ -प्यठ आंन्यस्-ताञ्। आदितोऽन्तपर्यन्तम् adv. from one end to the other, from beginning to end, thoroughly, u.w. vbs. of investigating, searching, and the like. —thawun —थ्वुन्। गुढस्थापनम् m.inf. to place outside, to hide anything away. -wand -वन्द्। आदितः समाप्त्यन्तम् adv. from beginning to conclusion, u.w. regard to anything implying length, such as a line, a road, or the like; continually, without cessation (of time) (Śiv. 334).

andā-and अन्दा-अन्द् adv. on the edge (L. 460).

and अण्ड् m. an egg (El.).

önd^{i} आंन्दि्, see ōd^{i}.

anöḍ^{i} अनांडि or anör^{i} अनांरि। अनभिज्ञः adj. e.g. unskilful, awkward, clumsy, inexpert; inexperienced, unpractised; ignorant, uncouth.

ándi^{i}hīr^{ü} अंन्दिहीरू। आन्ध्यम् f. the thick darkness of a clouded dark night (Śiv. 1034); clouds or a dust-storm, causing such darkness by day; met., tyranny, injustice. Cf. ōd^{i}.

andakār अन्दकार्। अन्धकारः m. darkness, want of sunshine or other light; met., tyranny, unjust rule (cf. K.Pr. 126); as a religious tech. term, the darkness of delusion, the conception of sense, egoism (= Sanskrit *ahaṁkāra*) (Śiv. 3, 18); sinful delusion generally (Śiv. 59, 66, 67).

andim^{ü} अन्दिमू, see andyum^{u}.

andun अन्दुन्। समाप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. andyōv अन्द्योव्), to be ended, concluded; of a lawsuit or dispute, to be decided, settled.

andon^{u} अन्दुनु। समापनीयः adj. (f. andüñ^{ü} अन्दून्), fit or worthy to be ended; approaching the conclusion (of a story, action, etc.).

andar अन्दर اندر। अन्तरम् adv. and postpos. inside, within (Śiv. 763), in (Śiv. 21, 866). As postpos. it governs the dat., e.g., khābas andar, in a dream (YZ. 80); nayi andar, on the plateau (K.Pr. 156); māgas andar, in the month of Māg (Śiv. 590); nētran andar, in the eyes (Śiv. 767). —atsun —अच्चुन् or —gatshun —गक्कुन्, to go in, to enter. -kun-कुन्। आन्तरभागे adv. to within, u.w. vbs. of placing, etc. -kūṭh -कूठ्। ग्रामविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kūṭas -कूटस्, and so on), the name of a village in Kashmīr some 14 miles below Śrīnagar on the left bank of the Vĕth (Jehlam). It is on the site of Jayapura, the ancient capital of King Jayapīḍa, see RT.Tr. iv, 506–11, and II, 479. -nĕbar -न्यवर्। अन्तर्बहिः adv. inside and outside, within and without. —yun^{u} —युनु m.inf. to come in, to enter.

ạnd^{a}ra 1 अंन्द्र। अन्तरात् adv. and postpos. from within, from inside; from among (as in one from among several). In K.Pr. 156 it means simply 'inside'. As postpos. it governs the abl. For ạnd^{a}ra 2 see under ạnd^{a}r. -kanĕn -कन्यन्। अन्तःप्रदेशे adv. inside, within. -kanyuk^{u} -कन्युक्। अन्तर्भागभवः adj. (f. -kanic^{ü} -कनिच्), of or belonging to the inside, internal, interior. -nĕb^{a}ra -न्यंव्र। अन्तर्बहिः adv. from within and from without.

ạnd^{a}r^{i} अंन्द्रि। अन्तरात् adv. from within. -ạnd^{a}ri -अंन्द्रि। अन्तरन्तरम् adv. very private (of a consultation, etc.), secretly between the parties. -ạnd^{a}r^{ü}y -अंन्द्रूय्। अन्तरन्तर एव adv. quite within; very privately. -dam -दम्। आन्तरश्वासनिरोधः m. the name of a disease in which there is inhibition of the breath in the air passages caused by the morbid accumulation of phlegm; bronchitis, ? asthma. -kin^{i} -किनि। अन्तर्भागे, मध्यभागात् adv. in the middle, within, inwardly (Śiv. 764); from within, from in. -tam -तम्। आन्तररोगतामिस्रम् m. darkness of in the middle; hence, fainting, or extreme pain, owing to an internal disease, of which the symptoms are not visible. -ṭsūr -च्रूर्। गूढरोगः m. a thief of in the middle; a hidden, incurable, internal disease.

ạnd^{a}r अंन्द्र्। अन्त्रम् m. entrail, intestine. Cf. ạnd^{a}ram. Its abl. is ạnd^{a}ra 2 अंन्द्र, hence the following. For ạnd^{a}ra 1 see under andar.

ạnd^{a}ra-chal अंन्द्र-छ्ल्। कुक्षिभेदनम् f. rupture or exposure of the intestines; lesion of the intestines; ? hernia. -humal -ह्मल्। क्षपणचित्तः adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of offering entrails in sacrifice; hence, met., very mean, miserly. -wāṭh -वाँठ्। अन्त्रसारः m. the chief organ in the intestine, the main bowel.

anādar अनादर्। अनादरः m. disrespect, contempt, rudeness offered to one to whom respect is due.

ạnd^{a}ram अंन्द्रम्। अन्त्रम् m. an intestine, entrail; the intestines, as a whole. Cf. ạnd^{a}r. -kūṭun^{u} -कूटुनु। अन्त्रखण्डः m. a piece of intestine; a portion of the intestines, a gut. -lŏṭsh^{u} -ल्वंक्षु। अन्त्रकूटम् m. a lump of intestine; hence, a portion of extruded intestine, the extruded intestine in hernia. -lŏṭshür^{ü} -ल्वंक्षूरू। अन्त्राल्पकूटम् f. id., but of a smaller lump. -nôr^{u} -नोरु। अन्त्रनाडी m. a tubular portion of the intestines.

ạnd^{a}ruṭh^{u} अंन्द्रुठु। अन्तरपक्वता m. the condition of not being cooked within, of not being cooked through and through; hence, met., indigestion.

ạnd^{a}ryum^{u} अंन्द्र्युमु। अन्तर्भवः adj. (f. ạnd^{a}rim^{ü} अन्द्रिमू), within, internal, inner (cf. K.Pr. 13); met., inner,

heartfelt, sincere (of affection) (Gr.M.). The converse is **nĕbaryum**[u] **न्यवर्युमु**, q.v. (El. spells this *andarum*.) **—nĕbar karun —न्यवर् करून् । आन्तरस्य वहिर्विधानम्** m. to make what is within outside, to turn inside out; to slay by evisceration.

andashĕ अन्दश । औदासीन्यम् adv. without connexion with, apart from, excluded from.

andusurun अन्दुसुरून् m. *Wrightea antidysenterica* (El.).

andyum[u] **अन्द्युमु । अन्तिमः** adj. (f. **andim**[ü] **अन्दिमू**), final, concluding, last.

andyot[u] **अन्द्यंतु । अन्योन्यकन्यादानम्** m. (sg. dat. **andĕtis अन्द्यतिस्**), the reciprocal giving in marriage of children, as when two persons have each a son and a daughter, and agree to marry the son of one to the daughter of the other and also the daughter of one to the son of the other.

andāza अन्दाज़ اندازہ **। अभिमतम्** m. the desired result of any action; an approximation, rough calculation, estimate (Gr.M.).

ang 1 अङ्ग । अङ्गम् m. a limb (not only of a living being but also of a tree, etc.); a member of the body (including such members as eyes, ears, etc.); a relation, a person related by blood, belonging to the same family. **—dyun**[u] **—द्युनु । अङ्गेषु वस्त्रादिग्रहणम्** m.inf. to apply to the body, hence a certain ceremony; when a new garment is procured, the body or appropriate limb is touched by it for the first time at a lucky moment, as a preliminary to bringing it into wear. This is called 'applying them to the body'. **—hyon**[u] **—ह्यंनु । नूतनवस्त्रभूषादिधारणम्** m.inf. to put on new clothes for the first time, usually applied to putting on one's own body some one else's new clothes, so as to take the newness off them. This wards off the evil eye, etc., from their real possessor.

anga-būz अङ्ग-बूज़ । अङ्गपुष्टिकृद्भोजनादि m. food or medicine which makes the limbs stout, nourishing food or medicine, a tonic. **-dor**[u] **-दंरु । दृढाङ्गः** adj. (f. **-dür**[ü] **-दंरू**), having firm or strong limbs (generally of men or animals). **-dūsh -दूष् । अङ्गदोषः** m. a fault or blemish in a person's limb or member of the body, e.g. one-eyedness, which would be, for instance, considered as a blemish in arranging a marriage with a person so afflicted. **-hyūn**[u] **-ह्यूनु । हीनाङ्गः** (fem. **-hīñ**[ü] **-हीञ्**), wanting a limb or limbs, or having a deformed limb or limbs (usually of a human being or of an image). **-rāg -राग् । अङ्गरागः** m. a cosmetic, especially the lac-coloured cosmetic applied to the cheeks, etc., of a bride, rouge. **-wôl**[u] **-वोलु । अल्पकुण्डलम्** m. a small permanent earring fixed for luck in the lobe of the ear, from which larger earrings or other ear-ornaments may be suspended. It is made of gold or silver. **-wāṭukh -वाटुख् । अङ्गसंधायकः** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭakas -वाटकस्**, and so on), a treatment or medicine which helps to unite a broken limb.

ang 2 अङ्ग । व्रणदेरारोग्यम् m. granulations of a healing sore or wound. **—yun**[u] **—युनु । व्रणादेरारोग्यसांमुख्यम्** m.inf. to begin to granulate, to show signs of healing (of sore or wound).

anga 2 अङ्ग । उपहासाविष्कारः f.pl. (for **anga 1** see under **ang 1**), a method of ridicule, when a crowd of children or the like shout imitative sounds over and over again at a person. **—wuṭhun —वुठुन्** m.inf. or **—wuṭhañĕ —वुठञ** f. pl. inf. **उपहासविशेषः**, to adopt a method of ridicule or abuse employed by low-caste people and the river population when quarrelling and abusing each other; it consists in the disputant twisting up rags into the form of a doll and showing it meaningly to the other (**wuṭhun**, to twist).

angōca अङ्गोच । अङ्गमार्जनवासः m. a bathing-towel, a towel.

ong[u]**j**[ü] **अंङ्गुजू**, often written **ong**[u]**j**[i] **अंगुजि । अङ्गुली** f. a finger (cf. K.Pr. 59, 157, 191, 218); a toe. **—gatshüñ**[ü] **—गट्शंञू । वञ्चनाप्राप्तिः** f.inf. to be cheated, to be swindled out of anything.

ong[u]**ji-gand अङ्गुजि-गण्ड् । अङ्गुलीग्रन्थिः** m. a finger-joint, a toe-joint. **-nam -नम् । अङ्गुलीनखः** m. a finger-nail, a toe-nail. **-pōtsam -पाँट्सम् । वञ्चनविशेषः** f. a method of swindling, as when a thief who is caught stealing conceals somewhere the stolen property and displays his five fingers, i.e. his open hand, to show that there is nothing in them. **-ṭyond**[u] **-ट्यंण्डु । अङ्गुल्यग्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕndis -ट्यण्डिस्**), the top joint of a finger or toe, a finger-tip, a toe-tip.

ongul अंङ्गुल् । अङ्गुलः m., i.q. **ong**[u]**j**[ü], q.v. **-°** (added to any word expressing a thing capable of measurement in length), a finger's breadth, a measure of length equal to about eight barleycorns (cf. K.Pr. 226). **—dyun**[u] **—द्युनु । वमनार्थं मुखेऽङ्गुलीप्रक्षेपः** m. to tickle the throat with the fingers in order to induce vomiting.

ongula अंङ्गुल । अङ्गुलीमानः m. **-°** measuring one finger-breadth (see above).

angōlikā अङ्गोलिका । अश्लीलविशेषः f. an indecent action, thrusting the finger into a woman's privities; a slang term for swindling.

angál[i]-wār अङ्गलि-वार् । मङ्गलग्रहवारः f. a particular astrological period, i.e. when the planet Mars (*Mangala*) is in the twelfth, first, or second sign of the zodiac from the particular sign in which the moon was at the

time of the birth of a person; such periods are unlucky for that person.

āngun आङ्गुन्, i.q. **āgun**, q.v.

angūr अङ्गूर्, m. (pl. nom. **angūr** अङ्गूर्, K.Pr. 180), a grape (W. 155).

anugrah अनुग्रह m. favour, kindness (Śiv. 885). **anugraha** अनुग्रह interj. show favour! show mercy! (Śiv. 127).

angrāshā अङ्ग्राशा m. *Spiræa Kamtschatika* (El.).

angrīzī अङ्ग्रीज़ी adj. c.g. English; subst.f. the English language (Gr.M.).

ongūsa अंङ्गूस । **अल्पा कर्तरी** m. the small cutters used by a jeweller or goldsmith.

angūza انگوزه m. *Narthex assafœtida* (El.).

an-huhur^{u} अन्-ह्रुहरू । **अनूढः** adj. (sg. dat. **an-haharis** अन् हहरिस्, and so on; f. **an-harish**^{ü} अन्-हरिशू), unwedded, unmarried, (m.) a bachelor, (f.) a maid. Cf. K.Pr. 13.

an-haharĕr अन्हहर्यर् । **अविवाहितत्वम्** m. the state or condition of an unmarried person, bachelorhood, maidenhood.

anhār अन्हार् or **anahār** अनहार्, a prim. suff. indicating fitness, as in **karanhār** करन्हार्, fit to be done, **khĕnahār** ख्यनहार्, fit to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

an-harish^{ü} अन्-हरिशू, see **an-huhur**^{u}.

on^{u}**has** अंनुहस्, he was brought by them, see **anun** (cf. YZ. 129).

anāhata-shĕbd अनाहत-शब्द् m. the Limitless Word, a mystic N. of the Deity in Yōga philosophy (Śiv. 1656).

an-hĕts^{ü} अन्-ह्यंच़ू, see **an-hyot**^{u}.

an-hĕtsar अन्-ह्यच़र् । **अहितत्वम्** m. unfriendliness, malevolence, ill-nature, unkindness; of an action, an ill result, a result which only does harm to the doer, a disappointment.

an-hyot^{u} अन्-ह्यंतु । **अनिष्टकृत्** adj. (f. **an-hĕts**^{ü} अन्-ह्यंच़ू), unfriendly, malevolent, ill-natured, unkind; of an action, having a result harmful to the doer, disappointing, of evil effect.

anāj अनाज् m. grain, corn (Gr.M.).

anjabār انجبار m. *Polygonum bistorta* (El.), a creeping plant, from which a drink is prepared with sugar for obstinate colds and hæmorrhages.

anjĕ-kor^{u} अञ्ज्य-कंरु । **पूर्णपात्रम्** m. a large vessel brimful of anything.

anjām انجام m. end, termination, conclusion (El.); completion, accomplishment. —**sapadun** —**सपदुन्**, to be completed, finished, accomplished (Gr.M.).

anjuman انجمن m. an assembly, meeting, company, society (El.).

anjīr انجیر m. *Ficus carica* and *Ficus caricoides*. It is small and wild (El.).

anēkh अनेख् adj. c.g. many, manifold.

ainakh ऐनख् عینک । **उपनेत्रकम्** m. (sg. dat. **ainakas** ऐनकस्), a pair of spectacles, an eyeglass (either for improving the sight or for protecting against glare). **-gara** -गर । **उपनेत्रगृहम्** m. a spectacle case.

onukh अंनुख् they brought (with masc. sing. obj.), see **anun.**

ankār انکار m. a denial (El.).

ānkār आङ्कार्, see **ākār.**

ōnkār ओङ्कार्, see **ōkār** and **om-kār.**

anēkatā अनेकता f. manifoldness (Śiv. 1486).

ankath अन्कथ् । **प्रतिकथम्** adv. word by word, statement by statement, u.w. vbs. of remembering and the like.

önkawan आंङ्कवन्, see **ōkawan.**

anam अनम् or **anum** अनुम् **anum,** in the following compounds. **-nĕnam** -न्यनम् or **anum-nĕnum** अनुम्-न्यनुम् । **अविचारितम्** adv. without due regard to proportion, unthriftily, uneconomically, without considering exact quantities, u.w. vbs. of giving, bringing, etc., giving without considering whether the gift is excessive or too little. **-nĕnam-pöṭh**^{i} -न्यनम्-पांठि, **anum-nĕnum pöṭh**^{i} अनुम्-न्यनुम्-पांठि, **-nĕnam-pöṭhin** -न्यनम्-पांठिन्, or **anum-nĕnum-pöṭhin** अनुम्-न्यनुम्-पांठिन् । **अनुचितप्रकारेण** adv. id.

anom^{u} अनंमु । **अनम्रस्वभावः** adj. (f. **anüm**^{ü} अनंमू), not bent, not bowed down; not humble, not polite by nature.

anmān अन्मान् । **हस्तक्षेपः** m. setting one's hand for any purpose to any work, whether that work is being already performed by another or not; ability to understand the purport of any such work, acumen, comprehensive power.

anamān अनमान् । **अवसरदानम्, अवधानम्** m. the occurrence of an opportunity, the right moment for doing anything, an opportunity; intentness, attention applied to any work.

āni-māni आनि-मानि । **अर्थतात्पर्याद्यनवबोधः** m. ignorance, or want of comprehension, of the meaning of anything, failing to understand anything.

anna अन्न, see **an 1.**

anan अनन्, see **an 4.**

anun 1 अनुन् 2nd sg. impve. of **anun 2,** with suffix 3rd pers. sing. acc., 'bring him' or 'bring it', liable to be confounded with **anun,** the infinitive.

anun 2 अनुन् or **ānun** आनुन् । **आनयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **on**^{u} अंनु, f. **üñ**^{u} अंञू; 2 p.p. **añōv** अञोव्), to bring, convey, fetch (Śiv. 194, 516, 589); to bring, conduct, invite (a person) (Śiv. 72, 89, 154); to bring forward

(arguments, etc.); to bring forward, quote, borrow a story (YZ. 239); to bring forward, grant, give (Śiv. 603). **tāb anun,** to bring forward endurance, to endure (Śiv. 584). —**nād dith** —**नाद् दिथ्**, to bring having called out, to call for, summon, send for.

on^{u}-mot^{u} अंनु-मंतु। **आनीत:** perf. part. (f. **ün^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} अंञू-मंच़ू**), brought, conveyed; brought into the house, hence a slave, bondman, servant. **añĕ-maṭsĕ-hond^{u} ṭsôn^{u}-mot^{u} अञ-मच्य-हंन्दु च़ोनु-मंतु। अधिकारानर्ह:** adj. (f. **añĕ-maṭsĕ-hünz^{ü} ṭsön^{ü}-müts^{ü} अञ-मच्य-हंज़ू च़ांञू-मंच़ू**), the brought in one (of a bondwoman), i.e. the child of some servant, who has been introduced into a house, but who has no authority comparable with that of the children of the house; hence, met., one unworthy of authority, unfit for exercising authority.

ānand आनन्द् । आनन्द: m. happiness, joy, pleasure, delight; ecstatic bliss, rapture (Śiv. 15, 21, 182, 195, etc.); rest, leisure (cf. K.Pr. 187). **ānanda-gan आनन्द्-ग(घ)न्** adj. c.g. consisting of pure joy, all rapture through and through (of saints) (Śiv. 102). **-sān -सान्**, quietly (El.).

on^{u}nam अंनुनम् he was brought by him for me (YZ. 350), see **anun 2.**

ananth अनन्थ् adj. c.g. endless, as subst. (voc. **ananta अनन्त**), N. of Śiva (Śiv. 931).

ananāwun अननावुन् । आनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ananôw^{u} अननोवु**) (this verb is classed by native grammarians as the caus. of **yun^{u} युनु**, to come; it is really the caus. of **anun 2,** to bring, see Gr.Gr. 171), to cause to bring, to cause another to convey, to get brought.

an-ôp^{u} अनोंपु। अदीप्त: adj. (f. **anôp^{ü} अनोंपू**), not shining, not bright (of jewels, metal vessels, and the like).

an-par अन्-पर्। अपठितविद्य: adj. c.g. unread, not learned, ignorant (Śiv. 1519).

anapūr^{ü} अनपूरू। अन्नपूर्णा f. the name of a certain goddess; a certain image made of boiled rice, and after consecration worshipped at the *śrāddha* ceremony.

anör^{i} अनोंरि। अशिक्षित: adj. c.g., i.q. **anöḍ^{i} अनोंडि** q.v.

anūrād अनूराद् । नक्षत्रविशेष: f. the name of the seventeenth out of the twenty-eight *nakṣatras*, or lunar mansions, Anurādhā.

ānirāsē-bānirāsē आनिरासे-वानिरासे । विलापशब्दानुकरणमिव adv. like the noise of lamenting and beating breasts, lamentably.

anaṛĕy अनक्षय् । विस्फोटविशेष: f. a certain kind of boil, described as having a small white opening, and as being hard, not small, round, and very painful.

ans (L. 128), see **ünz^{ü}.**

anas अनस्, see **an 4.**

anāsū अनासू m. *Anagallis cærulea* (El.).

anis अनिस्, see **on^{u}.**

onus अंनुस्, I am brought (YZ. 134), see **anun 2.**

anāshun अनाशुन् । अनशनम् m. not eating, starvation, fasting, from famine, sickness, poverty, anxiety, or on account of a fast.

anāsīr अनासीर् । अवधानम् f. freedom from flurry, composure, coolness, imperturbability.

anit, see **añoṭ^{u}.**

anta अन्त, the first member of the following compound. Cf. **and** and **önth.** **-rost^{u} -रस्तु । निरन्त:** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh^{ü} -रंछू**), endless, without end, never ending. Cf. **önta-rost^{u},** under **önth.**

ānṭi आण्टि, see **āṭi,** under **āṭh.**

ônt^{u} ओन्तु, see **ôt^{u}** 1 and 2.

önta आंन्त, see **ôta** under **ôt^{u}** and **önth.**

önṭ^{ü} आंण्टू, see **ôṭ^{ü}.**

ōntabawan ओंतभवन्, see **ōtabawan.**

önth आंन्थ् । अन्त: m. (sg. dat. **öntas आंन्तस्**, and so on), the end of anything, cf. **and** and **anta.**

önta-gômot^{u} आंन्त-गोमंतु। दीनतां गत: adj. (f. **-gö-müṭs^{ü} गोंमंच़ू**), gone beyond the end, being at the last extremity, absolutely poverty-stricken. —**gaṭshun** —**गछुन्। दैन्यप्रापणम्, अधीनत्वप्राप्ति:** m.inf. to go (beyond) the end, to be at the last extremity, to be absolutely destitute; to become subject to another, dependent, submissive, humble. **-rost^{u} -रस्तु । अन्तरहित:** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh^{ü} -रंछू**), endless, limitless; very long, of which the end is not apparent, tedious (e.g. of a road, or a story); cf. **anta-rost^{u},** under **anta.** **-raṭshar -रछ्र्। निरन्तता** m. endlessness, limitlessness; tediousness.

öntha-rost^{u} आंन्थ-रंस्तु । अन्तरहित: adj. (f. **-rüṭsh^{ü} -रंछू**), i.q. **önta-rost^{u}** ab. **-raṭshar -रछ्र्। अन्तरहितता** m., i.q. **önta-raṭshar** ab.

anath अनथ् । अनन्त: m. (sg. dat. **anatas अनतस्**), an ornament used as an amulet, made of string formed of *kuśa*-grass, and worn in the sacrificial thread after the sacrificial ceremony of the **anta-ṭsŏdāh** festival, q.v.; an armlet of silver or gold worn by men on the right arm; an ornament, usually of gold, worn by Brāhmaṇ women on the left ear.

anāth अनाथ् m. one without a master, hence an orphan, a fatherless person (Śiv. 987, 1751); a poor man, one in evil plight (Gr.M.).

anöthī अनोंथी f. the condition of one who is without a master, poverty, distress (Gr.M.).

anôṭh^{u} अनोंठु । अनिष्फल:, अकठोर: adj. (f. **anôṭh^{ü} अनोंठू**), not fruitless, fertile (of seeds and the like); not obstinate, not hard (of character).

anathnāg अनथ्नाग् m. the name of a pargana of Kashmīr in the Division of Marāz. It is also called Islāmābād,

after the chief town of the division, and Islāmābād itself is also called Anathnāg. The word is said to mean endless springs, the ancient name being Anantanāga (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. II, 466, and Śiv. 1162.

antakaran अन्तःकरण m. the heart, soul (Śiv. 1752).

anāt^{a}m अनात्म m. selflessness, ignorance of the nature of self (Śiv. 1850).

antarbahiḥ अन्तर्बहिः (borrowed from Sansk.), adv. within and without, through and through, entirely (Śiv. 761).

ônṭur^{u}-khônṭur^{u} ओण्टुरु-खोण्टुरु, see **ôṭur^{u}-khôṭur^{u}**.

anětis, see **añoṭ^{u}**.

antaʂödāh अन्तच्वदाह। अनन्तचतुर्दशी f. the festival of the *Ananta-caturdaśī*, held on the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Bhādrapada, on which Śēṣa or Ananta, the Serpent of Eternity, is worshipped.

ānṭa-wānṭh आण्ट-वाण्ठ, see **āṭa-wāṭh**.

anětʂ^{ü} अन्यच्चू, see **anyot^{u}**.

anʂūr^{ü} अन्चूरू। अक्षतयोनिः f. a virgin, an unblemished maiden.

anʂrēṭh अन्च्रेठ। अन्त्येष्टिक्रिया f. the last rites, the funeral sacrifice and ceremonies.

anitʂshā अनिच्छा f. want of wish, unwillingness; sg. dat. used as adv., against one's will, unexpectedly (Śiv. 19, 1215).

anôw^{u} 1 अनोवु। अशोधितः adj. (f. **anöw^{ü} अनांवू**), not cleaned, not polished (of any metal article, etc.).

anôw^{u} 2 अनोवु। नामहीनः adj. (f. **anöw^{ü} अनांवू**), nameless, without a name.

anwacĕ अन्वच्य, see **anwüṭ^{ü}**.

anawun^{u} अनवुनु m. (f. **anawüñ^{ü} अनवंञ्चू**), one who brings (K.Pr. 13); cf. **anun 2.**

anwār अन्वार्। अनुवारः f. a time, round, bout, period, routine (Śiv. 8, 1160), a turn (as when men move turn and turn about or in turn). **—panwār —पन्वार्। प्रायोऽनुवारः** f. a reduplication of the foregoing, but less definitely indicating fixed periods of alternation. **—wanwār —वन्वार्। प्रायोऽनुवारः** f. id.

anwüṭ^{ü} अन्वंटू। भयश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. **anwacĕ अन्वच्य**), alarming news. **anwacĕ pĕñĕ अन्वच्य प्यञ। विभीषिकावाप्तिः** f. pl. inf. the falling of alarming news; hence, to be in terror or panic, to be utterly distraught and panic-stricken through fear. **anwacĕ ʂhunañĕ अन्वच्य छ्नञ। विभीषिकाश्रावणम्** f. pl. inf. to give news calculated to make a person panic-stricken.

anĕwôz^{u} अन्यवोज़ु। अनिवेदितः adj. (f. **anĕwöz^{ü} अन्यवांज़ू**), not presented, not given (as an offering to a god, or to a lord, etc.).

any-, üny-, etc.; for most words beginning thus, see under **añ-, üñ-**, etc. Many English writers (including El. & W.) represent **ñ** by **ny.**

anay अनय् a prim. suff. giving the force of the past conj. part. negatived, as in **kar-anay करनय्**, not having made. With roots ending in vowels, the initial **a** is dropped, as in **ni-nay निनय्**, not having taken (Gr.Gr. 111).

ānay आनय्। दायविशेषः f. a present of fruit, such as walnuts and other things, sent to a woman's father's house by her father-in-law, on the occasion of her giving birth to a child.

anyot^{u} अन्यंतु। अछन्तितरोमकः adj. (f. **anĕʂ^{ü} अन्यंच्चू**), not sheared, unshorn (of a sheep, etc.).

ünz^{ü} अंज़ू। हंसः m. (f. **anzin अञ्ज़िन्**), a male swan; a male goose, a gander (Śiv. 1810; K.Pr. 220); the grey goose (L. 128, *ans*). **-bor^{u} -वंरु। अल्पद्वारकपाटम** m. or **-baran -वरन्। वाटिकाद्वारम** f. a goose-door, a small door in the wall of a courtyard or of a vegetable garden, by which the larger quadrupeds cannot enter, but which men can enter by bending their bodies or 'ducking' as a goose ducks his head to go through a low hole. **-böw^{ü} -वांवू। हंसोरुभागः** f. the upper leg of a goose, especially when boiled down to a broth. **-gardan -गर्दन्। हंसग्रीवा** f. a swan's neck; met., a long thin neck of a man. **-wür^{ü} -वंरू। व्यञ्जनविशेषः** f. the name of a certain soup or sauce made of the pounded flesh of a goose boiled in water.

anzal अञ्जल्। अञ्जलिः f. the open hands placed side by side and slightly hollowed, a mark of supplication.

anzol^{u} अञ्ज़ुलु। पटाद्यन्तभागः m. the border or hem of a cloak, veil, shawl, or mantle, usually woven with a special pattern.

ànzim^{ü} अंज़िमू। तर्जनी f. the first of the four fingers, the index-finger.

anzim^{ü}-manzim^{ü} अञ्ज़िमू-मञ्ज़िमू, see **anzyum^{u}-manzyum^{u}**.

anz-manz अञ्ज़्-मञ्ज़। अन्तर्मध्यम् adj. e.g. within and in the middle, in the centre of anything, not nearer one side than the other. Cf. **anzyum^{u}-manzyum^{u}**.

anza-manza अञ्ज़-मञ्ज़। मध्यत एव adv. from in the centre, from in the middle, from not nearer one side than the other. **anzas-manzas अञ्ज़स्-मञ्ज़स्। अन्तर्मध्यम्** adv., i.q. **anz-manz.**

anzan अञ्ज़न् f. or **anzon^{u} अञ्ज़ंनु** m. **। धान्यभेदः** a species of rice, producing a white grain, soft and sweet-smelling when cooked. Cf. **anzun,** and L. 333.

anzān अनज़ान्। अज्ञातः adj. e.g. unknowing, unpractised (in an action or profession) (Śiv. 1733); unknown, unrecognized, a stranger (of a person).

anzon^{u} अञ्ज़ंनु। धान्यभेदः m., i.q. **anzan,** q.v.

anzun अञ्जुन्। शालिभेदः m. a kind of white rice, cf. **anzan.**

anziñ अञ्ज़िञ् । **हंसी** f. a hen-swan; a hen-goose; see **ünz^{ü}.**

ạnz^{a}ran अंज़्रन् । **सिद्धान्तक्रिया** f. finishing, completion; decision (of a dispute, etc.).

ạnz^{a}run अंज़्रुन्। **समापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạnz^{o}r^{u} अंज़्रुर्**), to finish or conclude (a dispute, story, etc.); to decide, conclude (a dispute or law-case).

ạnz^{a}ron^{u} अंज़्रंनु। **समापनीयः** fut. p.p. (f. **ạnz^{a}rüñ^{ü} अंज़्रंञ्**), fit to be finished; fit to be decided.

ạnz^{a}rāwun अंज़्रावुन् । **समापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạnz^{a}rôw^{u} अंज़्रोवु**), i.q. **ạnz^{a}run**, q.v. **ạnz^{a}rāwon^{u} अंज़्रावंनु** । **समापनीयः** fut. p.p. (f. **ạnz^{a}rāwüñ^{ü} अंज़्रावंञ्**), i.q. **ạnz^{a}ron^{u}**, q.v.

anzas-manzas अंज़स्-मंज़स्, see **anz-manz.**

anzawol^{u} अंज़्वंलु । **ग्रामविशेषः** m. a village in the Anatnāg (q.v.) Pargana of Kashmīr, below the temple of Mārtāṇḍa, on the bank of the Lambōdarī River.

anzyum^{u} - manzyum^{u} अन्ज़्युमु - मन्ज़्युमु । **मध्यमः** adj. (f. **anzim^{ü} - manzim^{ü} अंज़िमू - मंज़िमू**), middling, mediocre, neither good nor bad; cf. **anz-manz.**

āñ आञ्। **आं, एवम्** adv. yes, a particle of assent; cf. **ākār.**

añĕ अञ, see **on^{u}** and also **anun 2.**

añi अञि, see **on^{u}.**

iñ^{ü} इञ्, ^{ü}ñ^{ü} अंञ् f. two primary suffixes forming abstract nouns. See Gr.Gr. 118 ff.

üñ^{ü} 1 अंञ्, etc. See **on^{u}** and also **anun 2.**

üñ^{ü} 2 अंञ्, a feminine suffix forming abstract nouns. It is the fem. form of **on^{u} 3**, etc. See Gr.Gr. 118.

añĕcĕ अञच्, see **añoṭ^{u}.**

añĕch अञछ् । **पुरविशेषः** f. the name of a small district in Kashmīr which formerly comprised the town of Anatnāg (Islāmābād) (q.v.) and the tract immediately to its south and west. See RT.Tr. II, 467. **-wör^{i} pulahor^{u} -वंरि पुलहंरु** । **तृणमयपादुकाविशेषः** m. a kind of grass-sandals manufactured in the Añĕch District.

añĕgoṭ^{u} अञगंटु, see **on^{u}.**

añĕma अञम । **मासरः** m. rice-water, rice-gruel; gruel of any other similar grain (cf. K.Pr. 23). **-dāl -दाल्** । **मासरयुता दाली** f. a dish of rice-gruel and cooked pulse. **-dām -दाम्** । **मासरपानक्रिया** m. as much rice-gruel as is taken into the mouth at one time; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. **-dāra -दार** । **मासरधारा** m. a thin stream of rice; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. **-gol^{u} -गंलु** । **मासरमुखपूर्तिः** m. as much gruel as will fill the mouth, a mouthful of it. **-hanā -हना** । **अत्यल्पो मासरः** f. a little rice-gruel. **-khor^{u} -खंरु** । **मासरपालितः** adj. (f. **-khür^{ü} -खंरू**), brought up on gruel, fed on gruel (of a child, etc.). **-khāv -खाव्** । **मासरभक्षणशीलः** adj. e.g. accustomed to eat or making a practice of eating nothing but rice-gruel (e.g. from religious motives). **-mŏyā -म्वया** । **अत्यल्पमासरः** f. a small amount of gruel, a tiny dish of gruel, such as would be given to an invalid. **-nôr^{u} -नोरु** । **मासरप्रणाली** m. the drain in a cook-room down which waste rice-water is poured. **-nör^{ü} -नंरू** । **मासरनालिकाकुम्भी** f. the sink or receiving-bowl of such a drain. **-nyūr^{u} -न्यूरु** । **नेत्रस्फोटविशेषः** m. a stye in the eye. **-phyor^{u} -फ्यंरु** । **मासरविन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris -फ्यरिस्**), a splash of gruel; met., a very little gruel. **-phyūr^{u} -फ्यूरु** । **अत्यल्पमासरः** m. (sg. dat. **-phīris -फीरिस्**), a very small portion of rice-gruel. **-potsh^{u} -पंछु** । **मासरफेनः** m. the foam or froth of rice-water, used as a medicine for fever, etc. **-thaph -थफ्** । **श्यानीभूतमासरः** f. coagulated or congealed rice-gruel. **-ṭĕkh -ट्यख्** । **मासरविन्दुविशेषः** f. a small circular drop of rice-gruel. **-ṭör^{i} -टांरि** । **मासरवत्क्लिन्ननेत्राच्छादने** m.pl. gruel-eyelids, eyes running with mucus. **-ṭôr^{u} -टोरु** । **क्लिन्ननेत्रपटलः** adj. (f. **-ṭör^{ü} -टांरू**), afflicted with the above eye-disease.

añĕ-matsa अञ-मत्स and **üñ^{ü}-müts^{ü} अंञू-मंत्सू**, see **on^{u}-mot^{u}** under **anun 2.**

añĕr अञर् । **अन्धता** m. blindness, want of sight (Śiv. 1756); met., unjust rule, injustice, tyranny.

añūr^{u} 1 अञूरु । **मीनविशेषः** m. the name of small black fish with a large head. See L. 158, where it is called *unyaur*.

añūr^{u} 2 अञूरु । **अनन्धोऽन्धवद्व्यवहारी** adj. (f. **añūr^{ü} अञूरू**), one with sight who acts as if he were blind; not careful, not provident.

añoṭ^{u} अञंटु । **थालीपिधानम्** m. (sg. dat. **añĕṭis अञटिस्**), a cooking-pot cover, a saucepan-lid. Cf. K.Pr. 14, where it is spelt **anit**, and 13, where the sg. dat. is spelt **anĕtis.**

añĕṭ^{ü} अञंटू । **अल्पोखापिधानिका** f. (pl. nom. **añĕcĕ अञच्**), a small dish-cover, dim. of the preceding.

añĕcĕ-han अञच्-हन् । **अल्पोखापिधानिका** f. a small dish-cover or saucepan-lid.

añuv^{u} अञुवु। **नेत्ररोगविशेषः** m. blindness, whether caused by disease or existing from birth, or, temporary, caused by weeping, separation from one's beloved, or the like.

añiv^{i}lad अञिविलद् । **आन्ध्यरोगहतकः** adj. e.g. afflicted with such blindness.

āpa आँप (Śiv. 1051), see **āmpa.**

op^{u} अंपु। **अल्पप्रज्ञः, अल्पपात्रः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **apis अपिस्**; f. nom. **üp^{ü} अंपू**, dat. **apĕ अप्य**), ignoble, mean, of low degree, of small consideration (K.Pr. 33); ignorantly satisfied with a small return for one's labour.

apöc^{ü} अपांचू, see **apôk^{u}.**

apüc^{ü} अपंचू, see **apok^{u}.**

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apachônuy अपछोनुय् । उपलक्षणं विनैव adv. without recognizing, without heeding, without discrimination, u.w. vbs. of taking, etc.

āpadā आपदा । आपत् f. a calamity, misfortune, esp. a public calamity, such as a flood, a drought, a plague, or the like; misfortune, ill-fortune (Gr.M.).

ōph ओंफ् । आशा f. hope (rare). **—thawüñ^{ü} —थवंञ्** f.inf. to hope (for); as in **öph thüw^{ü}nas ओंफ् थवूनस्** he hoped for it.

aphöī افواهی, reported, rumoured, a report, a rumour (Gr.M.).

aphačĕ अफच्य, see **aphoṭ^{u}**.

aphučĕ अफुच्य, see **aphuk^{u}, aphuṭ^{u}**.

aphuc^{ü} अफुचू, see **aphuk^{u}**.

aphačĕr अफच्यर् । अभिन्नत्वम् m. the condition of being unsplit or unbroken (of any article of wood, metal, or the like).

aphŏj^{ü} अफ्वंजू, see **aphŏl^{u}**.

aphüj^{ü} अफजू, see **aphol^{u}**.

aphuk^{u} अफुकु । अप्रदीपिताङ्गारः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphukis अफुकिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphuc^{ü} अफुचू**, dat. **aphučĕ अफुच्य**), of a stove or the like, not having the fire lit up (whether supplied with fuel or not) by blowing with the mouth used as a bellows; not set alight, 'cold.'

aphŏḷ^{u} अफ्वंलु । अविकसितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphŏlis अफ्वलिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphŏj^{ü} अफ्वंजू**, dat. **aphŏjĕ अफ्वज्य**), not expanded, not blossomed (of a bud or flowering tree); not blossoming (of a plant which does not bear blossoms).

aphol^{u} अफंलु । अजीर्णः, अनुपभुक्तः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphalis अफलिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphüj^{ü} अफंजू**, dat. **aphajĕ अफज्य**), (of clothes, etc.) not worn out; unworn, new.

āphīn आफीन्, see **āfīn.**

aphôn^{u} अफोनु । अनिःशेषीकृतः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphönis अफांनिस्**, abl. **aphāni अफानि**; f. sg. nom. **aphöñ^{ü} अफांचू**, dat. **aphāñĕ अफाञ्य**), not made entirely void; (of a person) not utterly deprived of wealth; (of a vessel, etc.) not entirely emptied.

aphár^{i} अफंरि । साहसकारित्वम् m.pl. a hasty disposition, the disposition of doing things at once without reflection, precipitancy, impetuosity. **aphari-thaphari अफरि-थफरि । ससंभ्रमम्** adv. hastily, precipitately, impetuously, headlong, slapdash.

āpharī-bād आफरीं-वाद् آفرین باد interj. may there be applause! be thou praised (Siv. 655).

aphrāri-tiphrāri अफ्रारि-तिफ्रारि । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपनम् adv. destroyed and then scattered abroad, flung to the winds.

apahôs अपहोस् । असत्प्रथोपहासः m. ridicule, derision, esp. with regard to an unfounded report, as when a report spreads abroad that a woman is pregnant, and nothing happens.

aphshān افشان f. tiny pieces of gold-leaf scattered over paper, etc., as an ornament (Gr.M.).

aphsōs अफ्सोस्, aphsūs अफ्सूस्, see **afsōs.**

aphoṭ^{u} अफंटु । भङ्गरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphaṭis अफटिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphüṭ^{ü} अफंटू**, dat. **aphačĕ अफच्य**), not split, not broken (of anything made of wood, metal, etc.).

aphuṭ^{u} अफुटु । अभग्नः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphuṭis अफुटिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphuṭ^{ü} अफुटू**, dat. **aphučĕ अफुच्य**), (of a vessel, etc., made of earthenware, metal, etc.) not broken; not breakable, not fragile.

āphath आफथ् آفت । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **āphüts^{ü} आफंचू**), a disaster, misfortune, calamity (Gr.M. 1165). Cf. **āpath.**

aphyôr^{u} अफ्योरु । अनिष्कासितरसः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphyöris अफ्यांरिस्**, abl. **aphyāri अफ्यारि**; f. sg. nom. **aphyör^{ü} अफ्यांरू**, dat. **aphyārĕ अफ्यार्य**), not strained, not passed through a sieve.

apŏj^{ü} अप्वंजू, see **apŏḷ^{u}.**

apaj°r^{u} अपंज्रु । असंस्कृतसूतिः adj. (f. **apaj^{ü}r^{ü} अपंज्रू**), (of clothes in the making) half-sewn, not permanently sewn, tacked together.

apŏjĕr अप्वज्यर् । अशिथिल्यम् m. absence of weakness, firmness.

apok^{u} अपंकु । अपक्वः adj. (m. dat. **apakis अपकिस्**; f. sg. nom. **apüc^{ü} अपंचू**, dat. **apachĕ अपच्य**), (of food) not cooked, not fully cooked; (of food already eaten) not digested, not fully digested.

apôk^{u} अपोकु । पाकरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apökis अपांकिस्**, abl. **apāki अपाकि**; f. sg. nom. **apöc^{ü} अपांचू**, dat. **apāčĕ अपाच्य**), uncooked (of food, etc.); badly cooked.

apakār अपकार् । अपकारः m. causing injury, causing wrong, oppression; doing ill to one to whom gratitude is due, ill-requital.

apīl अपील् f. an appeal in the law-courts (the English word) (Gr.M.).

apŏḷ^{u} अप्वंलु । अशिथिलः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apŏlis अप्वलिस्**; f. sg. nom. **apŏj^{ü} अप्वंजू**, dat. **apŏjĕ अप्वज्य**), not slack, firm, strong; strong, accustomed to carry burdens; strong in an argument, strong in a war of words.

apamān अपमान् । अवमानम् m. disrespect, contempt (shown to some one worthy of respect).

āpaimān आपैमान् m. a certain kind of grape, considered to be the best of all (K.Pr. 43, W. 144, and El. s.v. **dach**).

apanöyĕth अपनांयथ् । स्वीयता f. (sg. dat. **apanöyüts^{ü} अपनांयत्सू**, and so on), treating as one's own, showing affection for any person or thing as if he or it were closely connected with oneself.

apop^{u} अपंपु । अपक्वः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apapis अपपिस्**; f. sg. nom. **apüp^{ü} अपंपू**, dat. **apapĕ अपप्य**), unripe (of fruits, crops, etc.).

apapĕr अपप्यर् । अपक्वता m. unripeness, immaturity.

apar अपर् adj. e.g. transcending, infinite, a N. of the Deity (Śiv. 1659).

apĕr अप्यर् । अल्पपात्रत्वम् m. ignorance, want of skill; ignobility, lowness of degree, smallness of consideration; being ignorantly satisfied with too small a result from or reward for one's labour.

apor^{u} अपंरु । अपठितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aparis अपरिस्**; f. sg. nom. **apür^{ü} अपंरू**, dat. **aparĕ अपर्य**), illiterate, uneducated. **apăr^{i}-achar अपंरि-अक्षर् । अनधीताक्षराणि** m.pl. unread letters, hence the acquirement of knowledge without literary study; knowledge not acquired from book-learning.

apôr^{u} अपोरु । पारम् m. (sg. dat. **apöris अपांरिस्**, ag. **apör^{i} अपांरि**, abl. **apāri अपारि**), the opposite or far side of anything (e.g. of a river, a mountain, or the like); that direction as opposed to this direction. **—tarun —तरुन्** m.inf. to cross over to the far side, to cross. **-yĕpôr^{u} -यपोरु । पारावारम्** m. the far side and the near side, the far shore and the near shore. Cf. K.Pr. 14, 240.

apārĕ अपार्य, i.q. **apāri**, q.v (Śiv. 968).

apāri अपारि । पारे adv. on the other side. **-kani -कनि । पारभागे** adv. to on the other side, on the other side (with verbs of placing, etc.). **-kanyuk^{u} -कन्युकु । पारभवः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-kanikis -कनिकिस्**; fem. sg. nom. **-kanic^{ü} -कनिचू**), of or belonging to the far or opposite side. **-yĕpāri -यपारि । पारावारे** adv. on the far side and on this side, on the far shore and on the near shore. **-yĕpôr^{u} -यपोरु । पाराद्वारपर्यन्तम्** adv. from the far side to the near side, from the far shore to the near shore.

apör^{i} अपांरि । पारात् adv. from the far side (Śiv. 1460); from that direction as opposed to this direction. **-kin^{i} -किनि । पारप्रदेशात्** adv. from the direction of the far side. **—tārun —तारुन्** m.inf. to bring over from the other side (K.Pr. 14). **-yĕpör^{i} -यपांरि । पारावारात्, इतोऽमुतः** adv. from that side and from this side, from all sides. **-yĕpör^{i}-kin^{i} -यपांरि-किनि । पारावारप्रदेशात्** adv. from the direction of the far side and of this side (with verbs of inquiry and the like).

oprubŏd^{u} अंप्रुवुदु । अप्रबुद्धः adj. (m. sg. dat. **oprubŏdis अंप्रुवुदिस्**; f. sg. nom. **oprubŏz^{ü} अंप्रुवुजू**, dat. **oprubŏzĕ अंप्रुवुज्य**), unenlightened, uneducated, without understanding.

aparād अपराद् । दोषः m. a fault, offence, transgression (Śiv. 1726); sin, vice.

aprạkh^{a}cĕr अप्रंख्चर् । अप्रकटत्वम् m. non-manifestness, the non-display or non-declaration of some glory, fame, quality, or condition.

aprạkh^{o}ṭ^{u} अप्रंख्टु । अप्रकटः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprạkh^{a}ṭis अप्रंख्टिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aprạkh^{ü}ṭ^{ü} अप्रंख्टू**, dat. **aprạkh^{a}cĕ अप्रंख्च्य**), not manifest, not famous; hidden, concealed.

āparan आपरन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् f. (sg. dat. **āpariiñ^{ü} आपरंञू**, and so on), the putting a morsel or gobbet of food into another person's mouth; hence, insistence upon giving an unwilling person some work.

āparun आपरुन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āpor^{u} आपंरु**), to feed another person with one's own hand as a token of hospitality (Śiv. 45, 1151); to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. a helpless invalid, or a child).

aprinz^{ü} अप्रिञ्जू, see **apryunz^{u}.**

aprasan अप्रसन् । अप्रसन्नः adj. e.g. not pleased, displeased, dissatisfied: **chhus tihandis sangas aprasan,** I dislike their company (Gr.M.).

aprôṭ^{u} अप्रोटु । अखनितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprötis अप्रांटिस्**, abl. **aprāṭi अप्राटि**; f. sg. nom. **aprötṭ^{ü} अप्रांटू**, dat. **aprācĕ अप्राच्य**), not dug, not dug up, not mined.

apūrv अपूर्व् adj. e.g. unprecedented, incomparable (Śiv. 1659).

āparāwun आपरावुन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āparôw^{u} आपरोवु**), to feed another person, to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. an invalid or a child).

apray अप्रय् । अप्रीतिः f. want of affection, disaffection.

aproy^{u} अप्रंयु । अवत्सलः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprayis अप्रयिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aprüy^{ü} अप्रंयू**, dat. **aprayĕ अप्रय्य**), (of a living being) not loved (even though deserving love), unloved; (of an inan. object) not pleasing, unpleasant.

apöryum^{u} अपांर्युमु । पारभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apörimis अपांरिमिस्**, f. sg. nom. **apörim^{ü} अपांरिमू**), of or belonging to the far side or shore of anything (e.g. of a river, mountain, or the like), of or belonging to that direction as opposed to this direction. Cf. K.Pr. 15.

apryunz^{u} अप्युञ्जु । अप्रेरितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprinzis अप्रिञ्जिस्**, f. sg. nom. **aprinz^{ü} अप्रिञ्जू**), not sent, not dispatched, not deputed for any work.

apryuṣh^{u} अप्युक्षु । अपृष्टम् adv. unasked, spontaneously.

apās अपास् । अपक्वादिरोगविशेषः m. the name of a certain disease, ? bleeding piles. Cf. **apāṣuk^{u}.**

apashĕbd अपशब्द् । परिभाषणम् m. reviling, abuse.

āpath आपथ् । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **āpüṭṣ[ü] आपंच्यू**, and so on), a calamity, misfortune (Gr.M. 263). Cf. **āphath.**

apŏth[a]r अप्वथर् । अपुत्रः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **apŏtras अप्वत्रस**), sonless.

apatrŏk[u] अपत्रुंकु । अवद्यं वाक्यम् m. a nonsensical, absurd, or preposterous speech, gibberish. **-mapatrŏk[u] -मपत्रुंकु । प्रायः अवद्यवाक्यम्** m. gibberish and that kind of thing (a rhyming repetition of the preceding).

apāṭsuk[u] अपाट्सुकु । अजीर्णरोगोद्भवो रुधिरावस्करः m. (sg. dat. **apāṭsakis अपाट्सकिस**, but ag. and pl. nom. **apāṭs[a]k[i] अपाट्स[क]कि**), the bloody stools of dysentery; hence, dysentery. Cf. **apās.**

aputson[u] अपुत्सुनु । अभिन्नशः छतः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aputsanis अपुत्सनिस**; fem. sg. nom. **aputsün[ü] अपुत्संञ्यू**, dat. **aputsañĕ अपुत्सञ्य**), not picked to pieces (leaf by leaf) (of flowers).

ôp[u]-ṭsôp[u] ओपु-त्सोपु । अन्नप्राशनम् m. (sg. dat. **öpis-ṭsöpis आंपिस्-त्सांपिस्**, abl. **āpi-ṭsāpi आपि-त्सापि**), putting rice-milk for the first time into a child's mouth, the *annaprāśana* ceremony, performed six months after birth in the case of a boy and seven months after birth in the case of a girl.

āpyā आप्या । आप्ययनम् f. any oblation offered for the satisfaction of the gods or deceased ancestors (Śiv. 1430).

apoy[u] अपंयु । अपक्वधातुः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apayis अपयिस**; f. sg. nom. **apüy[ü] अपंयू**, dat. **apayĕ अपय्य**), not heated or roasted (of metals), not baked (of bricks).

āpayĕ-kāl आपय-काल् । सस्यालाभकालः m. the time between the complete consumption of the old crop and the ripening of the new, the early autumn.

apayĕsh अपयश् । अकीर्तिः m. loss of reputation, disgrace, infamy.

apoz[u] अपंज़ु । असत्यम् m. (sg. dat. **apazis अपज़िस्**), a lie, a false statement, a falsehood (Śiv. 765). Also adj. (f. **apüz[ü] अपंज़ू**, dat. **apazĕ अपज़्य**), false, untrue; incorrect, erroneous (for m. sg. dat. cf. K.Pr. 15) (Gr.M.). **-bāpār -वापार् । असद्व्यवहारः** m. a course of conduct, business or trade conducted dishonestly. **—dapun —द्पुन्** m.inf. to speak falsely, to lie, to tell lies (El.). **-mapoz[u] -मपंज़ु । अत्यन्तासत्यम्** m. a thoroughly and totally false course of conduct, practice, or action. **-poz[u] -पंज़ु । सत्यानृतम्** m. a mixture of falsehood and truth, a romance founded on fact. **—wanun —वनुन्** m.inf. to tell lies, to lie (El.). **—wananwôl[u] —वनन्वोलु** m. a speaker of lies, a liar (El.).

apàz[i]-bāpār अपंज़ि-वापार् । असच्छीलव्यवहारः m. the conduct or practice of untruthful persons, the kind of conduct you would expect from liars.

apozwāh-mapozwāh अपंज़्वाह्-मपंज़्वाह् । द्यूतसत्यासत्यम् m. (with the suff. **āh** indicating the indefinite article), a mixture of truth and falsehood, in most parts true, but with some falsity.

apüz[ü] driy अपंज़ू द्रिय् f. a false oath, perjury (El.).

apazar अपज़र् । असत्यता m. untruthfulness, untrustworthiness, disloyalty to a promise.

apàz[i]yôr[u] अपंज़ियोरु । असत्यवादी m. (sg. dat. **apàz[i]yöris अपंज़ियांरिस्**, abl. **apàz[i]yāri अपंज़ियारि**; f. sg. nom. **apàz[i]yārĕñ अपंज़ियार्यञ्**, dat. **apàz[i]yārĕñĕ अपंज़ियार्यञ्**), a liar, either habitually or on an occasion. Cf. K.Pr. 103.

apàz[i]yār[ü]z[ü] अपंज़ियार्ज़ू । असत्यवादिता f. (dat. **apàz[i]yār[a]zĕ अपंज़ियार्ज्य**), untruthfulness, lying.

ar 1 अर् । आर्तः adj. c.g. helpless, without resource (owing to poverty, sickness, or the like). **-dachĕ -द्च्य । अत्यन्वेषणेन क्लेशदानम्** f.pl. the persistent and constant troubling of somebody in order to procure the achievement of some purpose; selfish worrying.

ara anun अर अनुन् । आर्तीकरणम् m.inf. to cause distress to anyone directly or indirectly, mentally or physically.

ar 2 अर् in **ar karun अर् करुन् । मूलोद्धरणम्** m.inf. to root up, pull up by the roots, pull up from the ground. Cf. **arra.**

ar 3 अर् m. a saw (Śiv. 1776). **-kash -कश् । दारुखण्डनशिल्पी** m. (f. **-kash bāy -कश् वाय्**, his wife), a sawyer whose profession it is to cut logs into planks. L. 463 (*arikash*). Cf. **ara 1** and **ür[ü] 3.**

ar 4 अर् m. a secondary suffix which, added to adjectives, forms abstract nouns. It is added to the m. sg. abl. of the adjective, the final **i** of which becomes **y.** This **y,** with the initial **a** of the suffix, usually becomes **ĕ.** The presence of the **y** also causes certain changes in the final consonant of the base. Thus, **pop[u] पंपु**, ripe, m. sg. abl. **papi पपि**, hence **papĕr पप्यर्**, ripeness; but **nyuk[u] न्युकु**, little, m. sg. abl. **niki निकि**, hence **nicĕr निच्यर्**, littleness.

Some adjectives of three or more syllables take **ār आर्** instead of **ar अर्**. Thus **wŏzul[u] व्वज़ुलु**, red, **wŏzajyār व्वज़ज्यार्**, redness.

For further particulars see Gr.Gr. 138 ff.

ār आर् ,عار । द्या m. compassion, mercy, pity (K.Pr. 95; Śiv. 6, 129, 168, 192, 948; YZ. 486, 568); meanness, a mean action, a shameful act (K.Pr. 247; cf. W. 135).

āra-barut[u] आर-वरुतु । द्यापूर्णः adj. (f. **-bar[ü]ṭs[ü] -वर्ंच्यू**), compassionate, merciful, whether by nature or owing to some special accidental cause. **—gōmot[u] —गोमंतु** adj. (f. **-gōmüṭs[ü] -गोमंच्यू**), gone to pity, a subject of pity (YZ. 39). **-hot[u] -हंतु । द्याकुलः** adj. (f. **-hüṭs[ü] -हंच्यू**), smitten with compassion, pitiful. **-krōt[u]**

-krōt̃u । **दयाक्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-krōt̃ṳ** **-क्रोंचू**), smitten by compassion; smitten by some pain, etc., which excites compassion; worthy of compassion, in a condition which excites a feeling of tenderness (e.g. a sleeping infant). **-k°tu** **-क्तु** । **दयाशीलः** adj. (f. **-kṳ̈t̃ṳ̈** **-क्त्यूं**), of a compassionate nature; deserving of compassion (Śiv. 113, 1473). **-rostu** **-र्स्तु** । **दयारहितः** adj. (f. **-rüt̃sh** **-र्त्यूं**), void of compassion, merciless (Śiv. 334, 943), either by nature or for some special reason.

ara 1 अर । **खण्डनादिचेष्टा** m. the action of moving up and down of a saw, when cutting logs into planks; the act of such sawing, sawing (Śiv. 167). Cf. **ar 3** and **ür**ṳ̈ 3. **-aḍāv** **-अडाव्** । **काष्ठच्छेदनाधारकाष्ठबन्धः** m. the wooden framework for supporting a log of wood when being sawn. **-cīr** **-चीर्** । **क्रकचच्छेदाकर्षणम्** m. the pulling of a saw up or down. **-koshu** **-क्शु** । **खण्डितदारुचूर्णम्** m. sawdust. **-litṳ̈rṳ̈** **-लित्रूं** । **बृहत्क्रकचः** f. a large saw (for cutting logs into planks) **—wālañĕ** **—वालञ्** । **खण्डशः करणम्** inf. f. pl. to saw in pieces or into planks.

ara 2 अर । **बलादुत्थापनम्** m. the raising of any heavy object, such as a rock or a log of wood, with the aid of temporary supports, levers, or the like.

ara 3 अर । **शिरःकेशान्तभागः** f.pl. the hair of the border of the scalp, the border hair of the forehead. **-kāsañĕ** **-कासञ्** । **केशान्तसमावर्तनम्, केशप्रान्त वपनम्** inf. f. pl. to shave the hair of the forehead, a ceremony performed upon brāhmaṇ youths on the final return home of a student from his preceptor.

āra 1 आर । **वलयीकरणम्** m. the act of encircling, surrounding, enclosing; standing in a circle (of a number) of people (Śiv. 947); a necklace (K.Pr. 143). Cf. **āru** and **örṳ̈ 3.**

āra 2 आर । **सोपला नदी** m. a rocky river, a hill-stream, or the like (Śiv. 948, 1638); the head-stream of a large river (Śiv. 1075). **-bal** **-वल्** । **सोपलनदीस्थानम्** m. the ground near a hill-stream. **-göḍṳ̈** **-गोंड्रू** । **अटवीमीनः** f. a certain fish found in rapid hill-streams. **-grazun** **-ग्रज़ुन्** । **अटवीगर्जनम्** m. the noise made by the water of a rocky, rapid hill-stream; met. any such noise. **-hiy** **-ह्यि** । **अटवीमालती** f. a kind of jasmine which grows by such hill-streams. **-küñṳ̈** **-कंञ्रू** । **अटवीशिला** f. the round stones or rocks found in the bed of a hill-stream. **-pal** **-पल्** । **सोपलनदीपाषाणः** m., id. **-path** **-पथ्** । **अटवीमध्यभूः** f. land or fields situated, like an island, in the bed of a mountain stream. **-paṭhṳ̈rṳ̈** **-पंथ्रूं** । **अटवीमध्यदेशः** f. a village or collection of hamlets in such an island. **-wal** **-वल्** । **पुष्पभेदः** f. a kind of wild rose with a yellow blossom (cf. El.) (Śiv. 55, 469, 948, 1611). **-wôñu** **-वोञ्** m. the water of a mountain stream. **-wara** **-वर** । **सोपलनदीसमः** adj. e.g. like a hill-stream, i.e., impetuous, twisted, and washing away what lies in its course; hence, of character, impetuous, crooked, and destructive of all that comes in the way.

āru आरु । **मण्डलीकरणम्** m. the standing of a number of people in a circle; a circle of people. Cf. **āra 1** and **örṳ̈ 3.**

ōr 1 ओर् । **पारम** adv. on the far side of anything, over there, beyond. Cf. **āra-pôru, öryumu-pöryumu, örikaṭin-törikàṭi, ar-war, ara-war,** and **wūry.** **-kun** **-कुन्** । **परपार्श्वे** adv. on the far side, opposite, in that (opp. to this) direction (Gr.Gr. 160). **—na yōr** **—न योर्** । **दोलारूढ इव** adv. neither there nor here, undecidedly, hesitatingly. **-yōr** **-योर्** । **वैपरीत्यम्** adv. there and here, inconsistently, (of a place) uncertainly, indefinitely. **-yōr pakun** **-योर् पकुन्** m.inf. to wander (El.).

ōra ओर । **पारतः** adv. from the far side, from over there. **-kani** **-कनि** । **पारपार्श्वे** adv., (with vbs. of placing) on the far side, (with vbs. of coming) from the far side, thence (Gr.Gr. 159, Śiv. 1674). **-kanĕn** **-कन्यन्** । **पारपार्श्वे** adv. id. **-kanyuku** **-कन्युकु** । **पारपार्श्वभवः** adj. (f. **-kanicṳ̈** **-कनिच्रू**), of, belonging to, or produced in the far side, or in some place other than here. **-yōra** **-योर** । **पारावर्येण** adv. from that side and this, thoroughly; (knowing) from both sides, or the whole, of a subject; mutually.

ōruku **ओरुकु** । **पारपार्श्वभवः, परः** adj. (f. **ōrücṳ̈** **ओर्च्रूं**), of or produced on the far side, hence foreign, not belonging to this country. **-yōru** **-योरु** । **विपरीतम** adv. of there, here; in reversed order, the preceding being put after the succeeding. **-yōruku** **-योरुकु** । **परावरोद्भवः** adj. (f. **ōrücṳ̈-yōrücṳ̈** **ओर्च्रू - योर्च्रू**), of, belonging to, or produced in, there and here, of uncertain origin.

ōr 2 ओर् in **ōra-bĕñĕ ओर-व्यञ्** । **वैमात्रेयभगिनी** f. the daughter of one's stepmother, a stepsister. **-bāpār** **-बापार्** । **विमातृव्यापारः** m. the conduct of a stepmother to her stepchildren. **-bôyu** **-बोयु** । **वैमात्रेयः** m. a stepbrother, by the same father but a different mother. **-dryuyu** **-द्र्युयु** । **अनौरसदेवरः** m. a husband's younger brother by a different mother, a stepbrother-in-law. **-hash** **-ह्श्** । **अनौरसश्वश्रूः** f. a stepmother-in-law, the stepmother of a wife's husband or of a husband's wife. **-möjṳ̈** **-मोंजू** । **विमाता** f. a stepmother, the co-wife of one's own mother. **-môlu** **-मोलु** । **विपिता** m. a stepfather, the second husband of one's mother, one's own father being dead. This can, of course, only occur

amongst Musalmāns, not amongst Kāshmīrī Hindūs. **-nönü** -नॉनू । **विपितामही, विमातामही** f. a stepgrandmother, the stepmother of one's father or of one's mother. **-pokhu** -पॅखु, **-paksh** -पक्ष । **अनौरसपक्षः** m. step-relatives, a general term for the near relations of one's stepmother. **-rᵃsh** -रश् । **वैमात्रेयेर्ष्या** f. the mutual jealousy between co-wives and between their respective children. **-zām** -ज़ाम । **अनौरसननान्द्रा** f. (sg. dat. ag. and abl., and pl. nom. **-zōm** -ज़ोम्, pl. dat. **-zōmᵃn** -ज़ोमन्, ag. and abl. **-zōmᵃw** -ज़ोमव्), a husband's stepsister, a stepsister-in-law.

ōr 3 ओर् a secondary suffix forming adverbs of place, as in **tōr तोर्**, there. Its abl., **ōra ओर**, forms adverbs of motion from, as **tōra तोर**, from there. With emphatic **y, ōr ओर्** becomes **ūry ऊर्य्**, as in **tūry तूर्य**, even there (Gr.Gr. 155, 156).

orᵘ अॅरु । **स्वदृढः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **aris अरिस्**, K.Pr. 15; f. sg. nom. **ürᵘ अॅरू**), (of an an. obj.) sound, well, healthy; (of an inan. obj.) firm, hard, not easily broken (El. **ur**, and so K.Pr. 263; cf. K.Pr. 15, where **ârⁱ**, the m. pl. nom., is written **ari**). **-wurᵘ** -वुरु । **अतिदृढः** adj. (f. **ürᵘ-wurᵘ** अॅरू-वुरू), extremely or entirely sound, etc.; extremely or entirely firm, etc. **-zuv** -ज़ुव् । **नीरोगशरीरत्वम्** m. good health, freedom from sickness. **-zuv ta dorᵘ-kǒṭhᵘ** -ज़ुव् त दॅरु-क्वॅठु । **स्वस्थशरीरत्वं दृढजानुत्वं च** adv. (used in blessings or good wishes), with healthy body and firm knees (for walking).

ari-wuri अरि-वुरि। स्वस्थतया adv. (u.w.vbs. of giving, etc.), completely, entirely, in perfect condition (of the gift), or cheerfully, whole-heartedly (of the giver).

örᵘ 1 ओरू । **आरुकम्** m. a kind of plum, *ālū-ē-Bukhāra* (*Prunus domestica*) (El.), = K.Pr. 137, **ár**, and L. 73, 348, *Prunus communis*. **-kujⁱ** -कुजि । **आरुकलता** f. a plum-vine, a creeping tree on which a species of plum grows. **-kulᵘ** -कुलु । **आरुकवृक्षः** m. a plum-tree.

örᵘ 2 ओरू । **आरा** f. a shoemaker's awl (El. **ār**).

örᵘ 3 ओरू । **वेष्टनम्** f. encircling; a circle, band, fillet; a ring (as of rope, or as formed by a snake lying curled up); a wisp of straw or grass, bound in a ring, for supporting round-bottomed vessels so as to prevent their overturning. Cf. **āra 1** and **āru**. **-pörᵘ** -पोरू । **परित आवरणम्** f. surrounding a person to prevent his departure, forming a circle of people round him, crowding round a person.

urᵘ उरु (f. **irᵘ इरू**), a secondary suffix only occurring in the word **köshurᵘ** कोशुरु (f. **köshirᵘ** कोशिरू), of or belonging to Kashmīr (see Gr.Gr. 150).

ūrᵘ ऊरु (f. **ūrᵘ ऊरू**), a secondary suffix as in **nastūrᵘ नस्तूरु**, having an ugly nose (**nast नस्त्**) (Gr.Gr. 137).

ürᵘ 1 अॅरू, -wurᵘ -वुरू, see **orᵘ**.

ürᵘ 2 अॅरू । **उपाधिः** f. a title, a nickname; esp. an abusive title given in the course of a verbal altercation.

ürᵘ 3 अॅरू । **करचविशेषः** f. the large saw used for cutting logs into planks and the like. Cf. **ar 3** and **ara-litᵘrᵘ** under **ara 1.**

arāba अराव । **पुनःपुनर्निक्षेपः** m. throwing again and again, as stones to form an embankment; a bombardment, a continuous volley of cannon or musketry.

arâbⁱ अरॅबि عربي adj. c.g. Arabian, as in **-gurᵘ** -गुरु । **अरवदेशोद्भवोऽश्वः** m. an Arab horse, a horse of Arab strain.

arabī عربي f. the Arabic language.

arbāb ارباب m. a chief or head, lord, possessor (El.).

arbŏd अर्बुद । **रोगविशेषः** m. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are tumours on the loins. It is described as difficult to cure.

ar-côbᵘ अर्-चोबु । **खनकपदार्थः** m. the name of an implement for digging, described as having a wooden handle and a wedge-shaped point, ? a spud or hoe.

ārüchᵘ आरॅछू। वस्त्रप्रान्तखण्डः f. the spare cloth remaining beyond the seam when, in making clothes, two pieces of cloth are sewn together, which is only fit to be pared off and thrown away.

ar-côkᵘ अर्-चोकु। अप्रज्ञानः adj. (f. **-cöcᵘ** -चॉचू), stupid, unintelligent.

ar-cakh अर्-चख् । **ग्रीवानिगडः** m. a neck-shackle, a chain worn on the neck by a prisoner.

ard अर्द् ord. half (Śiv. 1428).

ārad آرد m. flour, meal. Cf. K.Pr. 180.

aradāh अरदाह । **अष्टादश** card. c.g. eighteen (Śiv. 671, 853).

aradöhⁱ अरदॅहि the form which **aradāh** takes in multiplication, as in **zᵃh aradöhⁱ shĕyĕtrᵃh** ज़ह अरदॅहि षयत्रह, two eighteens (are) thirty-six.

aradöhyumᵘ अरदॅह्युमु । **अष्टादशमः** ord. (f. **aradöhimᵘ अरदॅहिमू**), eighteenth.

ardal अर्दल । **अग्रसरणम्** f. the setting out of a forerunner, i.e. of the attendant who runs in front of his master's conveyance (derived from the next).

ardâlⁱ अर्दॅलि । **अग्रेसरः** m. a forerunner, an attendant who runs before his master's conveyance (a corruption of the English 'orderly').

āradan आरदन् । **आराधना** f. adoration, worship, homage. —**karüñᵘ** —**करॅञू** f.inf. to worship (Gr.M.).

āradun आरदुन् । **आराधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ārodᵘ आरॅदु**, f. **ārüzᵘ आरॅजू**; 2 p.p. **ārazôv आरज़ोव्**), to worship, adore, pay homage to (esp. in order to obtain something), to conciliate; to make happy, entreat hospitably (K.Pr. 126).

ardanörīshŏr अर्द(र्ध)नारीश्वर् m. the lord who is half a woman, N. of Śiva in his bisexual form (Śiv. 974).

ardŏph अर्द्वफ् । शब्दानुकारः adv., onomat., plump, crash, bang, with the noise caused by a heavy body falling from a height.

arda-rāth अर्द-राथ् m. midnight (El., who spells it **arda-rāt**).

ardashĕrīr अर्द(र्ध)शरीर् adj. c.g. possessing half a body, N. of Pārvatī or Śiva, as one-half of the conjoint bisexual form of Śiva-Pārvatī (Śiv. 114).

arfa, see **arpha**.

ar^{a}g अर्ग् । अर्घः m. (sg. dat. **argas अर्गस्**, and so on, exc. pl. nom.), unhusked rice or barley offered to a god, etc., at the time of worship, etc. **-pōsh -पोश् । अक्षतपुष्पाणि** m. grains and flowers similarly offered.

arga-phol^{u} अर्ग-फ़ोलु । अक्षतकणाः m. a small offering of such grains, a few of such grains; also, a general term for the grains offered, whether few or great. **-ṭsāl -च़ाल्** m. a handful of such grain in the act of being offered (Śiv. 662).

āra-gab आर-गब् । तन्तुवैपरीत्यम् m. a flaw or irregularity in the arrangement of the threads as set for weaving.

argajĕ अर्गज्य । यक्षकर्दमः m. a well-known perfume compounded of several scented ingredients, such as *kakkōla*, aloes, musk, and camphor. Another formula gives saffron, aloes, musk, camphor, and sandal. The Sanskrit name is *yakṣa-kardama*.

argon अर्गोन् (?) m. a person whose father is a Kāshmīrī but whose mother is not (El., q.v. for further particulars).

ārōgy आरोग्य् m. (sg. dat. **ārōgĕs आरोग्यस्**, and so on), good health, freedom from disease, health (Gr.M.).

ar^{a}hākh अर्हाख् । दारुलघुखण्डाः m.pl. (dat. **ar^{a}hākan अर्हाकन्**), small, round bits of wood broken off timber floating down a river or the like.

ar^{a}haṭh अर्हट् । उद्घाटनम् m. (sg. dat. **ar^{a}haṭas अर्हटस्**), the 'Persian wheel', an endless string of earthen pots attached to a revolving wheel over a well, which go down empty and return full, and tilt the water into a trough.

arahaiṭh अरहैट् । अष्टषष्टिः card. e.g. sixty-eight.

arahaiṭhyum^{u} अरहैट्युमु । अष्टषष्टितमः ord. (f. **arahaiṭhim^{ü} अरहैटिमू**), sixty-eighth.

arak عرق m. sweat (El.).

ar-khōl^{u} अर्-खोलु । पूतिकाष्ठभेदः m. the name of a certain tree, *Rhus acuminata* (Śiv. 1062); it grows in the hills, and blisters the hand that holds it. The branches of this tree droop like the weeping ash (El.). Cf. **ar-khŏr** and L. 76, 79, and (for its poisonous properties) 82. In 79 L. calls it *Rhus Wallichii*.

ar-khŏr अर्-खुर् । काष्ठविशेषः m. id.

ar-khōr अर्-खोर् । दुश्चेष्टा m. misconduct, misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughtiness.

ar-khūr^{ü} अर्-खूरू । ऊकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. the name of the vowel **ū**, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign ⌟. Cf. **ar-mūnth^{a}r.**

ar-khōrlad अर्-खोर्लद् । दुश्चेष्टाकारी adj. c.g. one who misconducts himself, one who is guilty of misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughty.

ar-kash अर्-कश्, arikash, see **ar 3.**

ör^{i}kaṭin-tör^{i}kāṭ^{i} आरिकटिन्-तारिकटि । अन्यवञ्चनार्थं नाना मतकथनादि adv. talking hither and thither, speaking in such a way as to confuse a person, with the object of deceiving or swindling him. Cf. **ōr 1.**

aralānz अरलाज़् । ईषा m. the pole or beam of a plough.

aralāth अरलाथ् । द्रव्यसंपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **aralötsü अरलाच़ू**), a general term for a quantity of money, garments, rice, etc., collected together for distribution in charity or as free gifts.

aram अरम् । दंष्ट्रा f. a molar tooth, a double tooth.

armi-chal अर्मि-छ्ल् । दंष्ट्राखण्डः f. a broken fragment of a molar tooth. **-mūl -मूल् । दंष्ट्रामूलम्** m. the root or fang of a molar tooth.

ār^{a}m आर्म् । आरामिकः m. a market gardener, a kitchen gardener, a man who keeps a garden for his livelihood. His wife is called **āramĕñ आरम्यञ्**. Cf. K.Pr. 13, where the sg. ag. **ār^{a}m^{i}** is written **ārimi**. **-gŏg^{a}jĕ -ग्वग्ज्य । आरामिकरक्तालु** f.pl. a kind of red turnip cultivated by market gardeners, and sweeter than the ordinary kind. **-hākh -हाख् । आरामिकशाकः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a superior kind of green vegetable or spinach grown by market gardeners. **-hand -हन्द् । शन्दाविशेषः** f. a kind of *Cichorium* grown by market gardeners, and much esteemed as a vegetable. **-wör^{ü} -वारू । आरामिकवाटिका** f. the garden of a market gardener (well cultivated as compared with ordinary gardens).

āram आरम् m. a place for repose, a home of rest (Śiv. 1274).

ārām آرام m. peace, rest, repose. Cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 80.

āramb आरम्ब् m. commencement, beginning. **-karun -करुन्** m.inf. to begin, commence (Gr.M.).

armān अर्मान् ارمان । अक्षतकृत्यता m. longing, hankering, solicitude, eager desire for something not yet obtained (K.Pr. 13; Śiv. 160, 430, 706, 1655); disappointment, unsatisfied longing.

ar-mūnth^{a}r अर्-मून्थर् । ईकारचिह्नं f. the name of the vowel **ī**, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign ी. Cf. **ar-khūr^{ü}.**

āramĕñ आरम्यञ् । आरामिकी f., see **ār^{a}m.**

ar-māṭ अर्-माँट । टकारः m. the name of the letter **ṭa** used in schools.

ɹ-töjy अरम्-तोंज्य् । अतिविभवः m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. **aratöjih 2.**

ɾmāyĕ-darmāyĕ अर्माय-द्र्माय । धर्मार्थम् adv. for the sake of religion, as an act of piety (u.w. vbs. of giving and the like).

arna 1 अर्न । बुद्धिहीनः adj. e.g. presumptuous, ignorantly ready to undertake a task for which one has no qualifications or which one has not attempted to understand.

arna 2 अर्न m. *Clerodendron siphonanthus* (El.).

arun अरुन् । अरुणदेवः m. (dat. **arunas अरुनस्**), the dawn-god, the dawn.

ar-nàb[i] अर्-नंवि । असमीक्ष्यकारी adj. e.g. ignorantly presumptuous, rashly undertaking a task with bad results.

arundati अरुन्धती f. the star Alcor, considered as the consort of the seven *ṝshis* or the Great Bear (Śiv. 638, 686); also N. of the wife of the saint Vasiṣṭha (Śiv. 676).

arong[u] अरंगु । रङ्गरहितः adj. (f. **arünj[ü] अरंञ्जू**), not coloured, not dyed (of cloth, etc.).

arünj[ü] अरंञ्जू, see **arong[u]**.

aranamath अरनमथ् । अष्टनवतिः card. e.g. ninety-eight.

aranamatyum[u] अरनमत्युमु । अष्टनवतितमः ord. (f. **aranamatim[ü] अरनमतिमू**), ninety-eighth.

arinĕn-kālan अरिन्यन्-कालन् । असमये adv. at the wrong time, at an inauspicious time (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

ar[a]nāw-kar[a]nāw अर्नाव-कर्नाव् । सर्वत्र adv. everywhere, universal (u.w. vbs. indicating fame, repute, etc.).

arañĕ अरञ in the following. **—kāṭh —काठ । अरणि-काष्ठम्** m. the piece of wood used for kindling fire by attrition for sacrificial purposes. **-ruth -रुथ् । मेखलासंस्कारः** m. a certain ceremony at the investing of a youth of a twice-born caste with the Brahmanical cord (*yajñōpavīta*).

ariñ[ü] अरिञ्जू । पीतमालती f. a certain kind of yellow jasmine. **ariñĕ-pōsh अरिञ-पोश् (or -पोष्) । पीत-मालतीपुष्पम्** m. its flower (Śiv. 54). **-raṅg -रङ्ग् । पीतवर्णत्वम्** m. the colour of the yellow jasmine, yellow; esp. when the colour is not natural but is acquired owing to ill-health, or to becoming decayed.

arpha अर्फ عرفة । उत्सवाहोभेदः m. a vigil or wake kept on the night preceding the *'id* festival of the Musalmāns.

arpan अर्पन् m. a present, offering (Śiv. 169, 192, 984, 1620, 1640); **-°** as an offering to, hence out of love for (Śiv. 1697).

āra-pôr[u] आर-पोरु । प्रथमान्ताद्द्वितीयान्तं यावत् adv. from one end to the other, completely, entirely, without a break. Cf. **ar-war** and **ōr 1.**

arī-parī अरी-परी । अतिमानिता f. high estimation, high repute (on the score of wealth, learning, family, rank, or the like).

arpāw अर्पाव् । पातनम् m. throwing or pushing down from a height.

arpāwun अर्पावुन् । पातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **arpôw[u] अर्पोवु**), to throw down; to fell, esp. (of an illness) to floor a person, to render him utterly incapacitated.

arra अर्र । अधो निष्कर्षणम् m. the act of pulling, lifting, or rooting up something heavy, such as a rock or a post fixed in the ground; a lever or other implement for raising such.

arĕr अर्यर् । स्वास्थ्यम् m. good condition, soundness (of things); good health, health, healthiness (of animate creatures). Cf. Gr.M. **-darĕr -द्र्यर् । स्वास्थ्यदार्ढ्यम्** m. good condition and strength; good health and strength.

arra-paiwand (?), a graft (L. 460).

aros[u] अर्सु । रसरहितः adj. (f. **arüs[ü] अर्सू**), juiceless, sapless; (of a literary composition) dry, insipid.

arsh عرش m. the heaven, the sky. Its ablative and dative are used in the following phrases: **arshĕ pyon[u] अर्श प्यंनु । अकस्मात्पातः** m.inf. to fall from heaven, used of a sudden and unexpected downfall from a high position, power, or wealth. **—wasun —वसुन् । अकस्मात्प्राप्तिः** m.inf. to descend from heaven, of some sudden and unexpected piece of fortune, whether good or bad.

arshĕs-khasun अर्शस्-खसुन् । उद्धतीभवनम् m.inf. to mount to heaven, to be filled with pride or conceit, owing to the attainment of some quality or of wealth, etc.

arish अरिश् । अर्शोरोगविशेषः f. a certain disease, piles, hæmorrhoids.

ör[i]-shiñ[ü] आंरि-शिञ्जू । अधन्यता f. poverty, adversity, ill-luck.

arashīth अरशीथ् । अष्टाशीतिः card. e.g. eighty-eight.

arashītyum[u] अरशीत्युमु । अष्टाशीतितमः ord. (f. **arashītim[ü] अरशीतिमू**), eighty-eighth.

arasara अरसर । दीर्घसूचता, किंकर्तव्यमोहः, m.pl. procrastination, dilatoriness; hesitation, inability to make up one's mind (Śiv. 1750).

arsrēṭh अर्स्रेठ् । अतिपुष्टः adj. e.g. very stout, very fat; hence, foolish. Cf. **alsrēṭh. -hyuh[u] -ह्युहु । अति स्थूलो मूर्ख इव** adj. (f. **-hish[ü] -हिशू**), like one who is very fat and clumsy, a perfect fool.

arsāth अर्साथ् । अतिसंकोचः m. (sg. dat. **arsātas अर्सातस्**), distress owing to poverty, the possession of only very narrow means; met. incurring great trouble or difficulty.

arsēth अर्सेथ् । अतिप्रयासः f. (sg. dat. **arsīts[ü] अर्सीचू**), great exertion, great efforts directed towards some

object either very difficult to obtain or impossible of attainment. Cf. **arasēth.**

arasēth अरसेथ् । निष्फलप्रयासः f. (sg. dat. **arasīṭṣᵘ अरसीच़ू**), bootless exertion, efforts great but in vain. Cf. **arsēth.**

arsīṭṣᵘlad अरसीच़ूलद् । अतिप्रयासशीलः adj. c.g. accustomed to use great exertions, esp. at some impossible task.

arasīṭṣᵘlad अरसीच़ूलद् । विचिप्तचित्तः adj. c.g. wearied with long-continued exertions ; one accustomed or fond of attempting difficult or impossible tasks.

arasatath अरसतथ् । अष्टसप्ततिः card. c.g. seventy-eight.

arasatatyumᵘ अरसतत्युमु । अष्टसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **arasatatimᵘ अरसततिमू**), seventy-eighth.

ārtī आर्ती or **ārᵃtī आर्‌ती** f. a special kind of address to a god in which praise is mingled with petitions for graciousness, a litany (Śiv. 740, 1318).

arᵃt अर्‌त्, the same as **arth,** q.v.

ārᵃtī आर्‌ती, see **ārtī** ab.

arᵒtᵘ अर्‌तु । अशोभनः adj. (f. **arᵘṭṣᵘ अर्‌च़ू**), not good, bad (either in character or in appearance), no good (of a sentient being) ; useless, no good for any specific purpose (of an inan. obj.).

ôrᵒtᵘ ओर्‌तु । आर्तः adj. (f. **örᵘṭṣᵘ आर्‌च़ू**), afflicted, distressed, whether by sickness or by cruelty.

arth अर्थ । प्रयोजनम् m. (sg. dat. **arthas अर्थस्**), meaning, purport; aim, object, purpose.

arāth अराथ् । रात्रिमुखम m. (sg. dat. **arātas अरातस्**), nightfall, but not full night, evening. Cf. **onᵘ.**

arātan अरातन् । अरात्रौ adv. by evening-time, at even, not till evening ; generally of something which should be commenced in the daytime, but which is delayed till evening; hence, after considerable delay.

-bögⁱ -बॉगि । प्रायो रात्रिमुखकाले adv. by nearly evening, by about evening (u.w. vbs. signifying arrival or the like).

arthāt अर्थात् adv. that is to say, videlicet (Gr.M.).

aratöjih 1 अरतॉजिह् । अष्टचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. forty-eight.

aratöjih 2 अरतॉजिह् । अतिविभवशालित्वम् m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. **aram-töjy.**

aratöjihyumᵘ अरतॉजिह्युमु । अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **aratöjihimᵘ अरतॉजिहिमू**), forty-eighth.

artal अर्तल् । सुवर्णादिधातुमयपत्रम् f. leaf or foil of gold, silver, or mixed metal. Eaten as a medicine, as well as used for ornamentation.

aratrᵃh अरत्रह् । अष्टत्रिंशत् card. c.g. thirty-eight.

aratrᵃhyumᵘ अरत्रह्युमु । अष्टत्रिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **aratrᵃ-himᵘ अरत्रहिमू**), thirty-eighth.

arūṭṣᵘ अरूच़ु । अरोचकः adj. (sg. dat. **arūṭṣis अरूच़िस्**, but pl. dat. **arōṭṣĕn अरोच़्यन्**, ag. pl. **arōṭṣyau अरोच़्यौ**; fem. sg. nom. **arūṭṣᵘ अरूच़ू**, dat. **arōtsĕ अरोच़्य**, and so throughout), unpleasing, disagreeable (e.g. food, ornaments, expressions, etc.).

arᵘṭṣᵘ अर्‌च़ू, see **arᵒtᵘ.**

örᵘṭṣᵘ आर्‌च़ू, see **ôrᵒtᵘ.**

arūṭsh अरूछ् । अरुचिः f. (sg. dat. **arūṭsi अरूचि**), disgust, want of appetite.

öriṭsh आरिछ् । प्रेतनित्यार्चा f. (sg. dat. **öriṭsi आरिचि**, and so on), the daily or continual *arcā*, or worship and feeding a brāhmaṇ which goes on for a year after a death in a family. **öriṭsi-brôhmun आरिचि-ब्रोह्मुन् । प्रेतनित्यार्चाश्राद्धभोक्ता ब्राह्मणः** m. the brāhmaṇ who receives the offerings of food on these occasions. **öriṭsi-ṭūrᵘ आरिचि-टूरु । प्रेतनित्यार्चापात्रविशेषः** f. a copper vessel, in which the food offered on these occasions is cooked.

arṭsan अर्छन् f. worship, adoration (of a deity) (Śiv. 1162).

arṭsun अर्छुन् । पूजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **orṭsᵘ अर्‌च़ु** ; 2 p.p. **arṭsōv अर्चोव्**), to worship, adore.

arītsar, [?], the name of the first **khushābā** or process of weeding and working the young rice-plant (L. 463, where it is spelt **aree-ṭsar** ; cf. also 327).

örᵃṭsar आर्‌छर् । आर्तता m. affliction, distress (Śiv. 1640, 1675).

aruvᵘ अरुवु । अरोपितः adj. (f. **aruvᵘ अरुवू**), not transplanted, not planted out (of cultivated plants, such as rice, which are grown in seed-beds and then transplanted) ; self-sown (of wild plants, which have grown up without such planting out).

ārawan आरवन् । कर्कशीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **arawüñᵘ अरवॅञू**), the act of roughening a grindstone or the like ; see **ārawun.**

ārawun आरवुन् । कर्कशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ārowᵘ आर्‌वु**), to make rough, to roughen (u.w. ref. to grindstones, millstones, etc., which have worn smooth).

arawanzāh अरवज़ाह् । अष्टपञ्चाशत् card. c.g. fifty-eight.

arawanzöhyumᵘ अरवज़ॉह्युमु । अष्टपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **arawanzöhimᵘ अरवज़ॉहिमू**), fifty-eighth.

arwa-pata अर्व-पत adv. at length (W. 95).

ar-war अर्-वर् । पारावारात् adv. from that side and from this ; hence, of an indefinite area, of indefinite extent. Cf. **āra-pôrᵘ** and **ōr 1.**

ara-war अर-वर् । पारावारम् adv. from the far side to this side, on the whole, entirely, (of something long) from one end to the other.

öryumᵘ-pöryumᵘ आर्युमु-पार्युमु । व्यस्ततया प्रक्षेपणम् adv. scattered here and there in a group without order ; esp. (in a children's game) of a handful of cowries scattered on the ground, and hence, generally, of any number of things accidentally fallen on the ground.

öryuvᵘ आर्युव । **पटलाधोवर्तिस्थानभेदः** m. the space between the top of a wall and the roof, used as a kind of shelf.

arᵃz अर्ज़ عرض । **विज्ञप्तिः** m. a representation, petition, request (Śiv. 880). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make a representation, represent, submit, state humbly; to make a request, to make an application (Gr.M.). This word is masc. in Kāshmīrī, although fem. in Hindōstānī (W. 18).

arzī عرضي f. a respectful representation, a written petition (Gr.M.).

ōrzōh ओर्ज़ोह آرزو । **अत्यपेक्षा** m. longing, craving; persistent begging, importunate supplication.

arzān अर्ज़ान् m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.). Cf. Persian ارزن.

arzun 1 अर्ज़ुन् । **उपार्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **orzᵘ अर्ज़ु**), to earn, acquire, get, gain.

arzun 2 अर्ज़ुन् m. a proper N., Arjuna, one of the heroes of the Mahābhārata (Śiv. 739, 1734).

arzöni-yĕlath अर्ज़ोनि-यलथ् । **अत्ययोग्यः** adj. e.g. very useless, of no use for any particular purpose. Cf. Persian ارزانی cheapness.

arzath अर्ज़थ् । **अर्जनम्** f. (sg. dat. **arzüthᵘ अर्ज़ुच्** and so on), earnings, gain, profit. Cf. Gr.Gr. 128.

as 1 अस् pron. suff. of 1st pers. sing. nom. After a vowel the initial **a** is elided. Thus, **karyōn-as कर्योनस्** I (**as**) was made by him; **poku-s पकुस्** I went (Gr.Gr. 183).

as 2 अस् pron. suff. of 3rd pers. sing. dat. After a vowel the initial **a** is elided. Thus, **karān chuh-as करान् छुहस्** thou makest for him (**as**); **kara-s करस्** I shall make for him. This suff. is also used for the acc. when the verb is in the 3rd pers., as in **karān chi-s करान् छिस्** they make him (Gr.Gr. 185).

ās 1, the same as **ös,** q.v. This is the spelling of K.Pr., e.g. pp. 145, 171, 248.

ās 2 आस be thou, impve. sg. 2 of **āsun,** q.v.

ās 3 आस् I (m.) came, or he came for him; see **yunᵘ.**

ās 4, as in K.Pr. 157 = **ösᵘ,** she was; see **āsun.**

ās आँस् adv. yes (El., who spells the word **áṅs**).

asā عصا m. a staff of office, a sceptre (El., who spells it ásа).

āsa 1 आस, see **ös.**

āsa 2 आस they (f.) were; see **āsun.**

asĕ अस्य, ás¹ 1 अंसि, see **bŏh.**

ás¹ 2 अंसि, see under **asun.**

ös or **ösᵘ 2 आंस्, आंसू** (for 1 see **āsun**) । **आस्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **ösas आंसस्** (K.Pr. 15, 90, 157), abl. **ösa 1 आंस,** and so on), the mouth, the face (Śiv. 199, 1795); cf. **ās 1.** **-bab -वब्** । **मुखे स्तनार्पणम्** f. (putting) the nipple into the mouth to quiet a suckling babe (to put, **thawüñᵘ**); hence, met. giving great pleasure to a person, giving him something that he longs for. **-bĕha -व्यह** । **अल्पतूष्णींभावः** m. temporary silence, as in the phrase **ös-bĕha chuy nā?** can't you hold your tongue for a little? **-nicĕr -निचर्** । **अल्पास्यभावः** m. the condition of having a small mouth; a reticent habit, taciturnity, a habit of speaking little. **-nyukᵘ -न्युकु** । **अल्पास्यः** adj. (f. **-nicᵘ -निचू**), having a small mouth, small-mouthed; one who speaks little, taciturn, not loquacious, reserved, reticent by nature. **-nyūrᵘ -न्यूरु** । **मुखरोगविशेषः** m. a certain cattle disease, swelling of the mouth and feet (cf. L. 459, **asnur**). **-phakh -फख्** । **मुखदुर्गन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), the stink of an evil-smelling mouth, foul breath. **-pav -पव्** । **अश्नादित-त्परता** m. greediness, gluttony, edacity. **—surawun —सुरवुन्** । **मुखशोधनम्** m.inf. to clean the mouth; hence, to mind one's words, speak carefully or respectfully, to use proper language, not to use foul talk, e.g. **ös suraw,** 'clean your mouth,' said to some one who is using indecent abuse. **-thopᵘ -थपु** । **आस्यनिरोधः** m. restraint of the mouth; esp. shutting by one woman the mouth of another who is lamenting, thus inducing her to restrain her voice; met. a gift or other inducement given to a gabbler or censorious person to make him hold his tongue. **—ṭhĕṭᵃrun —ठ्ंट्रुन्** । **आस्योच्छिष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to render the mouth impure; hence, putting food into one's mouth, eating; esp. taking food twice daily after the conclusion of the funeral fast held by a brotherhood after the death of one of its members. **-ṭhyonᵘ -ठ्यंनु** । **छिन्नास्यः** adj. (f. **-ṭhĕñᵘ -ठ्यंचू**), having the mouth split or cleft, either from birth, from disease, or injury. **—ṭhaṭun —ठटुन्** । **मुखच्छेदनम्** m.inf. to cut the mouth; hence, to stop a person speaking as soon as he commences; to stop a person eating something he has just put into his mouth. **—yunᵘ —युनु** । **मुखविकारः** m.inf. to make a face indicating disgust at nasty food or at having the same food over and over again.

ösa bab nērüñᵘ आंस बब् नेरंचू । **मुखात्स्तननिर्याणम्** f.inf. the nipple to slip from the mouth (of a suckling child); met. a slip to occur betwixt cup and lip, a sudden disappointment to happen on the brink of success. **-boḍᵘ आंस-बंडु** । **बृहदास्यः** adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ -बंडू**), big-mouthed; hence, loud-voiced; hectoring, laying down the law; impudent; loquacious, given to much talking. **-hath -हथ्** m. a hundred mouths (K.Pr. 25). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **मुखान्निःसारणम्** m.inf. to drag

out from the mouth; hence, to utter forcibly, esp. a command or abuse. **-kath** -कथ् । **मुखकथा** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a word in the mouth; hence, any word or statement which is remembered and held ready for utterance on the tongue, even though previously heard only once; gossip, hearsay. **-ʦoṭᵘ** -च़ंटु । **छिन्नास्यः** adj. (f. **-ʦüṭᵘ** -च़ंटू), having the lips, the tongue, or other parts of the mouth cut off; met. ugly-mouthed, having an ugly mouth; or, speaking badly or indistinctly. **-zĕv** -ज़्यव् । **मुखजिह्वा** f. a tongue in the mouth, i.e. which fills the mouth and leaves room for nothing else, the tongue of a babbling, loquacious person.

ôsᵘ, ösᵘ 1, see **āsun.**

us 1 उस् a sec. suff. forming adverbs of time, indicating the year in which a thing occurred, as in **yih-us यिह्नस्**, this year; **par-us परुस्** last year (Gr.Gr. 158).

us 2 उस् m. a sec. suff. appearing in the words **mŏnḍ-us** म्वंडुस्, widowhood, and **dŏb-us द्वुस्**, a washerman's club (Gr.Gr. 144).

asbāb अस्बाव् اسباب । **पदार्थसमूहः** m.sg. implements, tools, instruments; goods, chattels, effects, property (Śiv. 430); articles, things; furniture; baggage, luggage.

asbarg, m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculæfolium* (El.).

asĕd अस्यद् । असिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **asĕzᵘ अस्यंज़ू**), want of success,non-success; incompletion,non-accomplishment.

asôdᵘ 1 असोदु । असाधितः, असाध्यः adj. (f. **asözᵘ असांज़ू**), not effected, unaccomplished, imperfect, incomplete; (of a disease, etc.) incurable, chronic, mortal, fatal.

asôdᵘ 2 असोदु । माधुर्याद्यास्वादरहितः adj. (f. **asözᵘ असांज़ू**), flavourless, without taste, not sweet (of food, of language, or of a sound).

asādulᵘ असादुलु । अनास्वादवान् adj. (f. **asādᵘjᵘ असाद्ंजू**), i.q. **asôdᵘ 2,** q.v.

asādi-vĕʦᵘ असादि-व्यंचू or **āsādi-vĕʦᵘ आसादि-व्यंचू । गर्भिणी** f. (of a female, human or other) pregnant, with child.

asogᵘ असंगु । असिक्तः adj. (f. **asüjᵘ असंजू**), not sprinkled with water, not watered (of a plant, etc.).

ash, i.q. **ösh,** q.v., in K.Pr. 2.

āsh आश् । आशा f. hope, expectation (Śiv. 28, 1021, 1693); wish, desire, longing; **chyönᵘ āsh,** hope of (seeing) thee (YZ. 457), hope in thee (Śiv. 1574). **—barünᵘ —वर्नू । आशाभरणम्** f.inf. to hope, long for, hope for, earnestly desire. **—dārünᵘ —दार्नू । आशाधारणम्** f.inf. to place hope on a person, to hope for something from some one. **—rōzünᵘ —रोज़्नू । आशाधृतिः** f.inf. to be hopeful, be in hope of anything, to look hopefully (to), to hope (for), expect (from). **—thawünᵘ —थवंन्नू आशास्थापनम्** to entertain or cherish a hope (of); to look to (for), to repose trust (in), expect (from) (Śiv. 945, 1166, 1558). (El. *āsha thāvinyi.*)

āshi-rostᵘ आशि-रंस्तु । निराशः adj. (f. **-rüʦhᵘ** -रंक्छू), without hope, hopeless (El. *āshāi-rust*) (Śiv. 945). **-raʦhar** -रक्छर् । **निराशत्वम्** m. hopelessness. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । **आशावान्** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), possessing hope, hopeful.

āsha (El.), **āshā आशा** (Śiv. 1480, 1736, 1745, 1755), f. **ashāī** (El.), m., i.q. **āsh,** q.v.

aish عيش m., i.q. **ösh,** q.v. (K.Pr. 173).

ösh आंश् عيش । भोगः m. pleasure, luxury, enjoyment of wealth, etc., spelt *ash* in K.Pr. 2 and *aish* in K.Pr. 173. **öshĕ-motᵘ आंश-मंतु । अतिभोगशीलः** adj. (f. **-müʦᵘ** -मंच्), luxury-mad, addicted to luxury or enjoyment.

oshᵘ अंशु । अश्रु m. a tear (weeping) (Śiv. 1588, 1619, 1892). **—sĕṭhāh pakān —स्यठाह् पकान्** many tears flow (El.; cf. YZ. 132, pl.; 417, sg.). **ȧshⁱ pĕy अंशि प्यय्**, tears fell (YZ. 262). **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** m.inf. to weep (Śiv. 1250, 1741, 1910). **—yunᵘ —युनु । परोत्कर्षासहनम्** tears to come, to weep; hence, to weep tears of envy, to be envious or jealous. **kawa yiyĕm oshu-y ?** why should a tear come to me? why should I cry? (K.Pr. 58, where the word is spelt *ushye*, and 76, where it is *aushye*).

ȧshⁱ अंशि or **ashi अशि.** All the following compounds here commencing with **ȧshⁱ अंशि** may optionally commence with **ashi अशि.** **ȧshⁱ-buka अंशि-बुक । अश्रूच्छ्रासः** m.pl. the welling-up of tears in the eyes; tears filling the eyes but not streaming forth. **-dag** -दग् । **अश्रुदुःखम्** f. the pain in the eyes caused by tears, tear-swollen eyes. **-digiñ** -दिगिञ । **अश्रुसंपातः** f. a sudden and copious torrent of tears, as it were a flow of water from a broken jar. **-dāra** -दार । **अश्रुधाराः** f. a stream of tears. So **ashicᵘ dār** (Śiv. 1366). **-gaṇḍ** -गण्ड् । **अश्रुग्रन्थिः** m.pl. a knot of tears; an accumulation of tears in the eyes, not flowing forth, but forming 'knots' or 'beads' in the eyelashes. **-gaṭa** -गट । **अत्यश्रु** f. the flow of tears produced by smoke, etc; the temporary darkness or blindness caused by such. **-gaṭakār** -गटकार् । **अश्रुप्रवाहः** running or watering of the eyes, from disease, from smoke, or from the application of drugs. **-phyorᵘ** -फ्यंरु । **अश्रुबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris** -फ्यरिस्), a tear-drop (Śiv. 1210). **-phyūrᵘ** -फ्यूरु । **अश्रुबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phīris** -फीरिस्), a tear-drop, usually applied to a very small or minute drop. **-ṭörⁱ** -टांरि । **अश्रुपूर्णपटले**

m.pl. eyelids filled with tears. **-ṣāla** -ष़ाल । **अश्रुप्रसृतिः** f.pl. a handful of tears, tears sufficient to fill the hollow of the hand, a great flood of tears. **-ṣör[i]** -ष़ोरि । **अश्रुपूर्णता** m.pl. (of the eyes), fullness with tears, tearfulness.

ashi-phĕr[i] अशि-फ्येरि । **अशिफ्येरि नामकं तीर्थम** m.pl. the name of a sacred place (*tīrtha*) in Kashmīr, where there are two springs, one hot and the other cold, which are said to be the goddess Pārvatī's tears of sorrow and joy respectively. It is situated in the hill-country of Lahara (Lār) Pargana, beyond the Haṁsadvāra Mountain, about half-way along the Haramukuṭagaṅgā pilgrim route.

ashicĕ-dāra अशिच-दार । **अश्रुणो धाराः** f.pl. streams of tears (poet.). Cf. **ásh[i]-dāra** ab.

ashiñĕ-dāra अशिञ-दार । **अश्रुणो धाराः** f.pl., id. (poet.). So **-ṣāla** -ष़ाल f.pl., id. (poet.) (Śiv. 255, 1688).

ôsh[u] ओशु । **धवः** m. (sg. dat. **öshis** आंशिस्, abl. **āshi** आशि), a woman's husband (used by the wife), only used in old language and poetry. The fem. is **āshĕñ** आशञ्, a wife, which is still in use.

ösh[i]-nāv आंशि-नाव् । **संबन्धी** m. a relation by marriage, a connexion. **-nāv-bāy** -नाव्-बाय् । **संबन्धिस्त्री** f. the wife of a relation by marriage. **-növī** -नावी । **परस्परसंबन्धः** f. relationship by marriage.

ashŏb अश्वब् । **अमङ्गलम** m. something unlucky, a piece of ill-luck.

ashūb[u] अशूबु । **अशोभनः** m. (m. sg. dat. **ashūbis** अशूबिस्, abl. **ashōbi** अशोबि; f.sg.nom. **ashūb[ü]** अशूबू, dat. **ashōbĕ** अशोब्य), wanting in beauty, ugly, bad (of appearance or quality).

ashĕbd अशब्द् adj. e.g. soundless, silent; N. of impersonal deity of the Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 1766).

ashŏd अश्वद् । **अशुद्धः** adj. (f. **ashŏz[ü]** अश्वज़ू), impure (either naturally or owing to some accidental cause); not clear, not free from foulness; (as subst.) an impurity; an error in copying or writing; incorrect or impure language; (of words) impure, rude, abusive (Śiv. 92).

ashud अशुद् । **औषधम** m. (sg. dat. **ashĕdas** अशदस्; pl. nom. **ashĕd** अशद्), a certain wild mountain herb used as medicine, esp. any medicine for the eyes, collyrium (K.Pr. 148). When a bear gets this grass it is said that he devours it greedily, and becomes unconscious for six months (K.Pr. 76). Cf. **ōshĕd.** —**lagun** —लगुन् । **तीव्रगन्धौषधियोगमूर्छां** m.inf. to feel the influence of this herb, to become faint or dizzy from its smell when travelling in the mountains. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । **नेत्रौषधिसेवनम्** m.inf. to apply medicine to the eyes.

ashĕd-gŏl[ü]kh[ü] अशद्-ग्वल्ख़ू । **नेत्रौषधिगुटिका** f. a small lump of this collyrium applied to the eyes. **-gor[u]** -गॅरू । **नेत्रवैद्यः** m. (his wife is **ashĕd-gār[i]-bāy** अशद्-गॅरि-वाय्, while a female eye-doctor is **ashĕd-gür[ü]** अशद्-गॅरू), a maker of medicine for the eyes, an eye-doctor, oculist. **-gār[i]-wān** -गॅरि-वान् । **नेत्रचिकित्सकाश्रयः** m. an oculist's consulting room or shop; (fig.) a place where a number of crying children have collected. **-püṭ[ü]** -पॅटू । **औषधपट्टिका** f. the rag tied over a sore on which medicine has been applied; a rag smeared with medicament for application to a wound, a plaster. **-tuj[i]** -तुज्ज or **-t[ü]l[ü]** -त्लू । **औषधतूलिका** f. a needle or stick, usually made of silver, for applying collyrium to the eyes; hence, the little particle of collyrium in the end of the needle. **-wān** -वान् । **औषधापणः** m. a medicine shop, an apothecary's shop. **-wôñ[u]** -वोञ्ज । **औषधविक्रेता** m. a seller of simples, an apothecary.

ōshĕd ओशद् । **औषधम्** m. a herb, esp. one used for medicine, a simple, medicine (Śiv. 49, 517, 632, 1838). Cf. **ashud.**

öshid आंशिद् । **आश्विनः** m. the name of a month, equivalent to September–October. Cf. K.Pr. 128, where it is spelt *āshid.*

ashŏdī अश्वदी f. an error or mistake (in writing). —**kaḍüñ[ü]** —कडॅञ्ज, to criticize (Gr.M.),

ashgul, m. a tax levied upon Musalmāns of the Valley of Kashmīr for the support of Hindu priests (El.).

ashĕhüj[ü] अशहॅज्ज, see **ashĕhol[u].**

ashĕhol[u] अशहॅल्ल । **अशीतलः** adj. (f. **ashĕhüj[ü]** अशहॅज्ज), not cool (by nature or for any special cause), hot, (of temper) violent.

ashka अश्क । **नाडीमर्माणि** f.pl. the joints or articulations between the bones.

aṣh[ö]kh अंशख़ عشق । **मैथुनेच्छा** m. (sg. dat. **aṣh[ö]kas** अंशकस), love, affection, passion, lustfulness (K.Pr. 36).

aṣh[ö]ka-nyāy अंशक-न्याय् । **कामिविरोधः** m. jealousy or opposition between two suitors for the favours of one woman; met. any sudden apparent mutual opposition. **-pēcān** -पेचान् । **पुष्पविशेषः** m. a kind of ivy; the American jasmine, (?) *Ipomœa cærulea* (El. *ishpecha*). **-wāwüj[ü]** -वावॅज्ज । **अतिकामुको** f. an amorous or erotically disposed woman; one who gets herself up to entice men.

āshĕkh 1 عاشق m. (sg. dat. **āshĕkas**), a lover (El.).

āshĕkh 2, see **āsun.**

ashkhāsh अशखाश् । **सर्वनाशः** m. total destruction of one's life, wealth, or property—a word mainly employed in cursing, etc.

ashkal अश्कल् । **स्नानंधयविनयनमस्कृतिशिक्षाविशेषः** f. a

reverence or 'salām' made to infants when teaching them.

ạsh^{ĕ}kun^{u} अंश्कुनु adj. (f. **ạsh^{ĕ}küñ^{ü} अंश्कंञ्**), of or belonging to love (K.Pr. 86).

ashĕkth अशकथ् adj. c.g. (as subst. sg. dat. **ashĕktas अशक्तस्**), without power, incompetent, utterly feeble (Śiv. 993, 1553).

ȧsh^{i}līsh अंश्लीश् । अश्लेषाः f. the name of a certain lunar mansion or *nakṣatra*, in Sanskrit *aślēṣā*.

ashĕm 1 अशम् । ग्रामः m. the name of a village situated on the bank of the River Vĕṭh (Jihlam), in the Lahara (Lār) Pargana of Kashmīr.

ashĕm 2 अशम् । स्त्रीनाम f. a woman's name, used amongst Musalmāns.

ạsh^{ĕ}muj^{i} अंश्मुज् । ग्रामविशेषः f. the name of a village in Lahara Pargana.

āshnöī آشنائي f. acquaintanceship, friendship, intimacy (K.Pr. 104).

āshani, i.q. **āshĕñ,** q.v. (K.Pr. 86).

āshain, see **āshĕñ.**

āshĕn आश्यन्, see **āsun.**

ashŏn अश्यन् । अश्विनी f. the name of the first of the twenty-seven *nakṣatras*, or lunar mansions.

asahun असङ्गन् । असहनम् m. (sg. dat. **asahanas असहनस्**), inability to endure (another's action, or the sight of his prosperity, etc.).

ashĕnār अशनार् । ग्रामः m. the name of a village in Kuṭahāra Pargana.

āshnāv (=آشنا), m. a blood-relation, kinsman (El. and K.Pr. 16, 159).

āshĕñ आशञ् । जाया (f. of **ôsh^{u} ओशु**, q.v.), a wife. El. spells this word *āshain* and *āshainyi*.

ashīr^{ü} अशीरू, see **ashyūr^{u}.**

ashrāf اشراف m. a nobleman, grandee; a gentleman (K.Pr. 16).

ashrafī اشرفي f. behaviour like a gentleman, gentlemanliness (K.Pr. 16); a gold coin, gold money (K.Pr. 16).

ösh^{ŏ}ran आंश्रन् । आश्रयणा f. (sg. dat. **ösh^{ŏ}rün^{ü} आंश्रंञ्**), dependence on a person for livelihood, taking refuge with a person.

ösh^{ŏ}run आंश्रून् । आश्रयणम् conj. 1 (poet. pres. part. **ösh^{ŏ}ran आंश्रन्** (Śiv. 1050); 1 p.p. **öshᵒr^{u} आंश्रु** or **öshir^{u} आंशिरु**), to go to for refuge or protection, to take refuge in (a place) or with (a person) (Śiv. 1050, 1867); to settle in (a country) for one's livelihood; to live under (a person's) patronage.

öshir^{u}-mot^{u} आंश्रि-मंतु । आश्रितः perf. part. (f. **öshirü-müts^{ü} आंशिरू-मंत्स्**), one with whom refuge is taken; a country in which one settles; a patron.

öshor^{u}-pitur^{u} आंश्रु-पितु । गोत्रज द्व adj. (f. **öshĕr^{ü}-pitarĕñ आंश्रू-पितर्यञ्**), one who, like a near relation who is not bound by the ordinary rules of ceremonial politeness, finds fault with or impedes another, an interfering busybody.

öshᵉrāwun आंश्रावुन् । आश्रयणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öshᵉrôw^{u} आंश्रोवु**), i.q. **öshᵉrun,** q.v. **öshᵉrôw^{u}-mot^{u} आंश्रोवु-मंतु । आश्रितः** perf. part. (f. **öshᵉröw^{ü}-müts^{ü} आंश्रावू-मंत्सू**), i.q. **öshir^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v.

ashṭa अष्ट card. c.g. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eight. The eight *siddhis* (Śiv. 115, 519) are the eight supernatural powers acquired by Yōgins. The **ashṭa-dala hrĕday** (Śiv. 519), or eight-leaved heart, is the name of a mystic diagram used in the worship of Shiva. The **ashṭa-mūrti** (Śiv. 519), or eight forms of Shiva, are the five elements, the sun, the moon, and the sacrificing priest. Eight forms of Shiva are classed as Bhairavas (Śiv. 986). Cf. **börav.**

ashṭadashĕ अष्टदश card. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eighteen (Śiv. 1510).

ashṭamī अष्टमी f. the eighth day of a Hindū lunar fortnight; cf. L. 263, 265, 266.

ashōtsh अशोच्ह् । अशौचम् m. (sg. dat. **ashōtsas अशोच्स्**), ceremonial impurity, esp. that caused by a death, by the birth of a child, or the like.

āshtsar आश्चर् adj. c.g. wonderful, extraordinary, odd, unusual (Śiv. 153, 622, 739); or, as subst. m., astonishment, surprise (Śiv. 1162). **—karun —करुन्**, to be surprised (Gr.M.).

āshtsarĕ अश्चर्य or **āshtsarī आश्चरी** adj. c.g. wonderful, extraordinary (Gr.M., El., Śiv. 888, 1846).

āshiv, see **āsun.**

ạsh^{ĕ}wal अंश्वल् । वेश्या f. an unchaste woman, esp. one who is so privately, and who is not a public prostitute.

āshāwān आशावान् adj. c.g. hoping, having hope (Śiv. 1634).

ashŏwār अश्वार् । अश्वारोहः adj. c.g. one accustomed to riding, a good rider, a rough rider, horse-breaker, jockey.

aushye, ushye (K.Pr. 76, 58), see **osh^{u}.**

ashyūk^{u} अश्यूँकु । निःशङ्कम् adv. fearlessly, securely, confidently (with verbs of going and the like).

ashyūr^{u} अश्यूरु । असंस्कृतः adj. (f. **ashīr^{ü} अशीरू**), not put together, not prepared; not put together, not repaired (after being torn, broken, or the like).

ashŏz^{ü} अश्वंज़्, see **ashŏd.**

ashŏzar अश्वज़र् । अशुद्धत्वम् m. impurity, uncleanness, dirtiness; fig. distemper, an unhealthy condition of the body (owing to disease) or of the mind (owing to anger, etc.).

asüj^{ü} असंजू, see **asog^{u}**.

asakhor^{u} असखंरु । विना प्रस्थानम् adv. without setting forth (u.w. vbs. of obtaining, etc., to indicate that the article has been got without having to go for it).

as^{a}l असल् اصل । अकृत्रिमः adj. c.g. real, true, genuine; material, important, principal, chief, main; of good stock or breed; pure, unalloyed. **as^{a}l mölikh असल् मालिख्**, the chief owner of a business (Gr.M.).

as^{a}lī اصلی adj. c.g. real, original (not a copy) (Gr.M.).

asīl اصیل adj. c.g. of good stock, noble, well-born (El.).

asom^{u} असंमु । अतुल्यः adj. (f. **asüm^{ü} असंमू**), uneven, unequal (in birth, appearance, quality, or number), as compared with something else of the same kind; uneven, not level (of surface).

asöm^{i} असांमि । राशिः f. a pile of grain, as that on a threshing-floor.

asömī اسامی m. a cultivating tenant, an occupier of village land (L. 426 ff., 443). **asömī-wār khēwaṭ,** an assessment on Kashmīr villages, made in the year 1880 (L. 403).

asambôl^{u} असंवोलु । असंस्कृतः, असुष्ठु रचितः adj. (f. **asamböj^{ü} असंवांजू**), not put together, not repaired (of something damaged); not looked after, not taken care of, not kept in good order.

asamokh^{u} असमंखु । विना समचीभवनम्, असमचीभवनशीलः adj. (f. **asamüch^{ü} असमंक्यू**), not easily visible, not easily found, difficult to get, rare; adv. without seeing, without noticing (u.w. vbs. of getting and the like).

asmān असमान् or **āsmān आसमान् آسمان । आकाशः** m. the sky, the firmament, the vault of heaven (Śiv. 1146). **āsmāna pyon^{u} आसमान प्यंनु**, to fall from heaven, to be utterly ruined after great prosperity (K.Pr. 16). **buzi buzi gāḍa āsmānas sūty बुज़ि बुज़ि गाड आसमानस् सूत्य्**, cooking fish by the sun's heat (K.Pr. 38).

asmön^{i} असमांनि آسمانی । आकाशसदृग्वर्णः adj. c.g. of the colour of the sky, sky-blue; azure, cærulean. **-rang -रंग् । आकाशस्येव वर्णः** m. the colour of the sky, sky-blue. **-ranga -रंग । आकाशवर्णः** adj. c.g., i.q. **asmön^{i}**.

asamĕr असम्यर् । विषमता m. inequality (in birth, appearance, quality, or number); unevenness (of surface).

asamatsār असमत्सार् । अनैकमत्यम् m. difference of opinion, want of unanimity; dissimilarity, unlikeness.

āsan 1 आसन् । कटिप्रोथमध्यभागः m. the seat of a human being, buttocks, rump; the anus (El.).

āsan 2 आसन् । आसनम् m. a seat, stool, mat for sitting upon (Śiv. 1849); a seat, secure abode (Śiv. 20). **āsana-dār आसन-दार्** adj. c.g. possessing a seat or throne; met. a place worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57).

āsan 3 आसन्, they will be. See **āsun.**

āsān 1 आसान् آسان । सुकरः adj. c.g. easy, facile, feasible, manageable. **—pöṭh^{i} —पांठि । सुकरप्रकारेण** adv. easily.

āsān 2 आसान् pres. part. of **āsun,** q.v.

asun असुन् । हसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **os^{u} असु**; 2 p.p. **asōv असोव्**), to laugh (K.Pr. 48). In the past tenses this verb is construed impersonally. Thus, **osu-m असुम्**, it was laughed by me, I laughed; **osu-n असुन्**, he or she laughed; **os^{u} असु**, we laughed, and so on.

asun असुन् m. a laugh (K.Pr. 260, Śiv. 788). Its abl. is **asana असन**, as in the following.

asana-hanā असन-हना f. a small laugh, a smile. **—karün^{ü} —करंनू**, to smile (Gr.M.).

asān-asān असान्-असान् । अत्यानन्देन, अतिशीघ्रम् pres. part., laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., cheerfully, happily, joyfully, and met., very quickly, speedily (Śiv. 899, 917).

ȧs^{i}-ȧs^{i} अंसि-अंसि । हसित्वा हसित्वा conj. part. laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., joyfully, quickly, speedily.

āsun आसुन् । भवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ôs^{u} ओसु**, pl. **ös^{i} आंसि**; f. **ös^{ü} आंसू**, pl. **āsa 2 आस**; 2 p.p. **āsyōv आस्योव्** is not used), (lit.) to sit; hence, to remain, continue, abide (Śiv. 1832); to be, to become (*passim*). The past tense is employed as the ordinary past tense of the verb substantive. Thus, **ôsus ओसुस्**, I was. Similarly, for all other tenses except the present, 'I am' being **chhus छुस्**. The present of this verb indicates condition. Thus, **suh chhuh yitshanwôl^{u} āsān** indicates that he is not only eager, but that he is in a general condition of eagerness (so Śiv. 90, 1040).

The verb is also employed as an auxiliary, like the Hindōstānī *thā* or *hōnā*; thus it forms an imperfect, as in **suh ôs^{u} karān,** he was doing; a pluperfect **tàm^{i} ôs^{u} kor^{u}-mot^{u},** he had done, and other tenses, such as **suh āsi karān** (*wŏh jāntā hōgā*), he is probably doing, **hargāh bŏh karān āsahö** (*agar maī karta hōtā*), had I been doing, or **yĕduwai mĕ āsihē kor^{u}-mot^{u}** (*agar maī-nē kiyā hōtā*), had I done. As a verb substantive it often governs a dative of possession, then meaning 'to have'. Thus, **mĕ āsi** or **āsĕ-m,** there will be to me, I shall have; **mĕ ôs^{u}** or **ôsu-m,** I had. Gr.M., K.Pr. 114, YZ. 245.

This verb has a benedictive mood, which is thus conjugated: sg. 2, **āshĕkh आश्यख्**, mayst thou be; pl. 2, **āshiv आशिव्**, sg. and pl. 3, **āshĕn आश्यन्** (Śiv. 188, 940).

In poetry the pres. part. is sometimes **āsan आसन्** or **āsana आसन**, instead of **āsān आसान्** (e.g. Śiv. 1040, 1724).

āsun-bāsun आसुन्-वासुन् । **द्रव्यसंपत्तिः** m.inf. being and appearance, or possibly a jingling repetition of **āsun**; hence, a person's possessions, property.

āsan-wôlᵘ आसन्-वोलु । **समृद्धः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), wealthy, having great possessions.

āsana आसन, an adverbial suff. implying a question with doubt, as in **khĕwān chw-āsana? ख्यवान् छ्वासन**, is he really eating? **baṭa kaity-āsana āsān chih? वट कैत्यासन आसान् छिह** how many brāhmaṇs are there really? (Gr.Gr. 181).

asondᵘ असंन्दु see **ath 1.**

asandorᵘ असन्दॅरु । **विना संधुक्षणम्** adv. without kindling, without setting alight (u.w. vbs. of burning, etc.).

asŏndar अस्वन्दर् । **अशोभनः** adj. e.g. not beautiful, ugly.

asnur (L. 459), see **ös-nyūrᵘ** under **ös.**

asan-villa असन्-विल्ल । **स्मितानि** f.pl. smiles, cf. **asana-hanā** under **asun.**

asanāwun असनावुन् । **हासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **-nôwᵘ -नोवु**), to cause to laugh, make a person laugh (K.Pr. 166).

asanāwawunᵘ असनाववुनु । **प्रहासयन्** adj. (f. **asanāwa-wüñᵘ असनाववंञ्नू**), one who causes another to laugh, amusing, comical.

asünzᵘ असंञ्नू, see **ath 1.**

asĕñᵘ अस्यंञ्नू, see **asyonᵘ.**

ās-pās आस्-पास । **अभितः** adv. near, in proximity to; near on all sides, round about and near (Śiv. 1441).

asar اثر m. a sign, mark; impression, influence (Gr.M.); result, consequence; the effect of a medicine (Gr.M.).

asara-vĕsar असर-व्यसर् । **इन्द्रियशैथिल्यम्** f. weariness of the limbs, slackness of the limbs from weariness.

asār असार् । **साररहितः** adj. e.g. without kernel, hence worthless, unsubstantial, esp. as a religious term, with reference to this world. i.q. **asôrᵘ 1.**

āsara आसर । **आश्रयः** m. asylum, shelter (Śiv. 152, 626, 1173, 1435); support, protection, patronage.

asīr اسير m. a prisoner, captive (YZ. 208).

asŏr अस्वर् i.q. **asur**, q.v.

asṓrᵘ अस्वॅरु । **स्मरणं विना** adv. without remembering, forgetfully.

asorᵘ असंरु । **अस्मृतः** adj. (f. **asürᵘ असंरू**), not remembered, not recognized, forgotten.

asôrᵘ 1 असोरु । **अस्थिरः** adj. (f. **asörᵘ असांरू**), without permanence, impermanent, fleeting (Śiv. 189). Cf. **asār.**

asôrᵘ 2 असोरु । **अस्पृष्टः** adj. (f. **asörᵘ असांरू**), untouched.

asôrᵘ 3 असोरु । **अनेकत्रीकृतः** adj. (f. **asörᵘ असांरू**), not collected in a heap, not gathered in (of a crop, etc.).

āsorᵘ आसंरु । **आसुरी** m. a certain kind of mustard plant, (?) *Sinapis ramosa*. It ripens about September (El.).

āsārⁱ-byôlᵘ आसंरि-व्योलु । **राजिकाबीजम्** m. mustard-seed. **-mŏṇḍᵘ -म्वंण्डु** । **राजिकामूलम्** f. the root of the mustard plant, used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases.

asur असुर् or **asŏr अस्वर्** । **असुरः** m. (f. **asŏrĕñ अस्वर्यञ्**), an evil spirit, demon, *Asura* (Śiv. 859, 932, 1179).

asūrᵘ असूरु । **अनवसितः** adj. (m.dat. **asūris असूरिस**, abl. **asōri असोरि**; f.nom. **asūrᵘ असूरू**, dat. **asōrĕ असोर्य**), not entirely spent, not entirely used up, not exhausted (of a collection or store of anything, whether partially expended or not).

asōrun असोरुन् । **अनवसानता** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **asūrᵘ असूरु**; 2 p.p. **asōryōv असोर्योव्**), not to be spent, not to be exhausted (of things); hence, to be broad, long, extensive.

asŏrĕñ अस्वर्यञ् । **असुरस्त्री** f. a female demon, see **asur.**

asṓrshᵘ अस्वॅर्शु । **अक्षतशुद्धिः** adj. (f. **asŏrshᵘ अस्वर्शू**), not washed, not cleansed, dirty (of the hands, or of a vessel, etc.).

asōrawunᵘ असोरवुनु । **अतिदीर्घः** adj. (f. **asōrawüñᵘ असोरवंञ्नू**), inexhaustible, never coming to an end; hence, very long, endless.

asta 1 अस्त । **हस्तप्रमाणम्** m. a certain measure of length; a cubit (Gr.M.).

asta 2 अस्त (= آهسته), adv. slowly, gently. **—asta —अस्त** । **शनैः शनैः** adv. slowly, gently; gradually, by degrees (Śiv. 191, emph. **astay-astay**); easily, leisurely; gently, mildly.

asth अस्थ् । **अस्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **astas अस्तस्** and so on), the setting of a heavenly body; the obscuration of one heavenly body owing to its conjunction with another, e.g. the obscuration of a planet by the sun; met. a season of obscuration. **—karun —करुन्** । **अस्तंगतिः** m.inf. to set (of the sun, etc.), to be obscured (as a star by conjunction with the sun); met. to be eclipsed, rendered powerless, owing to the opposition of a powerful master.

astas karun अस्तस् करुन् । **पराजितीकरणम्** m.inf. to defeat, conquer (in a verbal dispute or in a battle). **—gatshun —गक्षुन्** । **अस्तंगमः** m.inf. to be conquered, to acknowledge defeat (in a verbal dispute or in a battle); to be helpless, unable to do anything; to be reduced to poverty.

asath असथ् । **असत्यम्** adj. and subst., m. (as subst., sg. dat. **asatas असतस्**), untrue, false (Śiv. 765); untruth, falsehood (Śiv. 1271).

asthān अस्थान् m. a Hindu temple or shrine (L. 286).

āstān, āstāna آستان, آستانه m. a threshold (El.); door, entrance; entrance to a shrine; abode of a *faqīr* or holy man (K.Pr. 143).

astar a. 1 **अस्तर्** استر । **वस्त्रान्तरवस्त्रम्** m. the lining of a garment (Gr.M.).

asatar 2 अस्तर् استر । **अश्वतर:** m. a mule.

asarak, ? m. knuckle-bones and other bones which are left after a Hindū is burnt (L. 266, 461).

astöth अस्त्वथ् f. (sg. dat. **astöthü अस्त्वंचू**), praise, eulogy (Śiv. 708, 1905).

asta-vĕsth अस्त-व्यस्थ । विपरीत: adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-vĕstas -व्यस्तस्** and so on), scattered hither and thither, confused, disordered.

astay-astay अस्तय्-अस्तय्, see **asta 2.**

asivü असिवू, see **asyuvu 1** and **2.**

asuvu असुवु । अकृतसूचीकर्मा adj. (f. **asuvü असुवू**), not sewn, (of clothes) not sewn together; not stitched up.

asāvidān असाविद्दान् । असमाहित: adj. c.g. careless, heedless, inadvertent.

asawunu असवुनु । हसनशील: adj. (f. **asawünü असवंचू**), laughing, one who laughs, either for some special reason, or who is of a laughing, sunny disposition (YZ. 72, 145; Śiv. 736, 817, 1560, 1324).

āsawunu आसवुनु adj. (f. **āsawünü आसवंचू**), one who remains, or is continually in a certain condition (Śiv. 196); one who is (Śiv. 201); one who is, one who is really existent (Śiv. 50, 91).

àsiy अंसिय्, see **bŏh.**

asyodu अस्यंदु । अनृजु: adj. (m. sg. dat. **asĕdis अस्यदिस**; f. sg. nom. **asĕzü अस्यंजू**), not straight, crooked (in shape or in disposition).

asyonu अस्यंनु । अकोमलीभूत: adj. (f. **asĕnü अस्यंजू**), not softened, either lit., as by cooking, etc., or fig., as by conciliatory language.

asyuvu 1 अस्युवु । अक्वतपाकविशेष: adj. (f. **asivü असिवू**), not boiled in water, not stewed.

asyuvu 2 अस्युवु । अनायत्तीकृत: adj. (f. **asivü असिवू**), not tamed, not made obedient, wild (of an animal or bird).

asĕzü अस्यजू, see **asyodu.**

asözü असांजू, see **asôdu 1** and **2.**

asūzu असूजु । प्रेषणं विना adv. unsent, without sending, (arriving) of one's own accord.

aṭ अट्, see **aṭh 4.**

aṭa 1 अट । स्कन्धौ, स्कन्धबन्धनरज्जु: f. the shoulder (in old language); the rope for tying a burden on the shoulders; plaited hair hanging over the shoulders. **-bôru -बोरु । स्कन्धभार:** m. a burden carried on the shoulder or back; a shoulder on which a burden is carried (K.Pr. 147). **-bāri brôhmun -बारि ब्रोह्मुन् । आसक्तभिक्षु:** m. a brāhmaṇ or other beggar, unable to walk, whom some one out of charity carries home on his back from his begging station, and who, on arrival, declines to get down; a person one cannot get rid of, an old man of the sea. **-bāri hyonu -बारि ह्यंनु । स्कन्धे धारणम्** m.inf. to carry on the shoulders or on the back (cf. K.Pr. 147); met. to give protection to one who is defenceless. **-bāri khasun -बारि खसुन् । स्कन्धभारारोहणम्** m.inf. to mount as a burden on somebody's shoulder, to ride on somebody's back; met. (of some mean person suddenly elevated) to act insolently. **—karünü —करंचू । स्कन्धयोर्भारबन्धनम्** f.inf. to fasten a bundle tightly on the shoulder or back. **-pūru -पूरु । क्रीडाविशेष:** m. a children's game, in which they mount on each other's shoulders. **-pūtu -पूतु । स्कन्धस्थबालक:, तद्धेतुकक्रीडाविशेषश्च** m. 'a son on the shoulders', a game played with children. The child is taken on the shoulder, and then caused to hang down, a cry being uttered at the same time. **-raz -रज़् । भाराकर्षणरज्जु:** f. the sling or cord with which a burden is tied upon the shoulders.

aṭas khasun अटस् खसुन् । स्कन्धारोहणम् m.inf., i.q. **aṭa-bāri khasun**, ab.

aṭa 2, 3, and **4 अट**, see **aṭh 1, 2,** and **3** and **aṭa-nyūru.**

ati अति । अत्र adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of existing, placing, etc. (Śiv. 747); from there, thence (Gr.Gr. 155). **wuṭhañĕ chĕs ati,** the twists are there (still remaining) (K.Pr. 178, cf. 111 and 239). **-barābad -बरावद् । अत्र प्रदेशे**, adv. there, in that place (in sight), e.g. of a place pointed to on the ground or in a book, u.w. vbs. of seeing, etc. **-kini -किनि । अमुष्मात्पार्श्वत:** adv. from there (within sight or pointed to), thence (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of bringing, etc.

aticü अतिचू, see **atyuku** below.

atinuku अतिनुकु । अत्रत्य: adj. (f. **atinücü अतिनंचू**), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to).

atith[i] अतिथि । अत्र adv. there, in that place (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.

atiy 1 अतिय् । अस्मादेव adv. (for **atiy 2**, see s.v.), from that very place (within sight or pointed to). **-kini -किनि । अस्मादेव पार्श्वत:** adv. from that very place, even thence, u.w. vbs. of motion.

atyuku अत्युकु । अत्रत्य: adj. (f. **aticü अतिचू**), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to). **atyukuy अत्युकुय् । अत्रत्य एव** adj. (f. **aticüy अतिचूय्**), of or belonging to that very place (within sight or pointed to).

aṭi अटि, see **aṭh 2.**

àt[i] अंति । अत्रैव adv. there (within sight); here (of a place pointed to) (Gr.Gr. 154).

àtinas अंतिनस् । अत्र adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. verbs of placing, etc. **àtinüy**

अ॑तिनूय । अचैव adv. there indeed (within sight or pointed to), in that very place (within sight or pointed to).

àtⁱthᵘy अ॑तिथूय । अचैव adv. id. **àtiy अ॑तिय** । अचैव adv. id.

àṭⁱ अ॑टि, see **àṭⁱ-àṭⁱ**.

āṭi आटि, see **ôṭᵘ**.

ãṭi आँटि, see **ãṭh**.

iṭ इट्, see **iṭh**.

õta 1 अ॑ँत, i.q. **önta**, q.v. under **önth**.

õta 2 अ॑ँत, see **ôtᵘ 1**.

öṭⁱ अ॑ॅटि, see **ôṭᵘ**, **öṭⁱ-darshun**, and **öṭⁱ-pan**.

otᵘ अ॑तु । अत्र adv. thither, to that place (within sight or pointed to). Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. **-kun -कुन्** । **अमुं स्थानं प्रति** adv. towards that direction (within sight or pointed out). Cf. Gr.Gr. 160. **-kunᵘy -कुनूय** । **अमुं स्थान प्रत्येव** adv. towards that very direction (within sight or pointed out).

otuth अ॑तुथ् । अत्र adv., i.q. **otᵘ**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. **otᵘthᵘy अ॑तुथूय** । अत्रैव adv. to that very place (Gr.Gr. 156). **otuy अ॑तुय्** । अत्रैव adv. id. Cf. id.

ō-tu ओ-तु, see **o 2**.

ôtᵘ ओतु । केवलः, उन्नताकारश्च adj. (f. **öṭᵘ अ॑ॅटू**), alone, only (Śiv. 1658), often used adverbially at end of a compound to signify merely so and so; tall, prominent in shape. Cf. El. **ot**, only, and **yôtᵘ**.

ôṭᵘ ओटु । पिष्टम् m. (sg. dat. **ötis अ॑ॅटिस्**, abl. **āṭi आटि**), flour, of wheat or other grain (Śiv. 1828, cf. K.Pr. 77, 85, where it is spelt *auṭ*; cf. *āṭhih* in K.Pr. 158, which is a misprint for *āṭih*, i.e. *āṭi*, voc. sg.).

öṭⁱ-basta अ॑ॅटि-वस्त । चार्मं पिष्टपात्रम् f. a leather bag for holding flour. **-mŏṭh -म्वठ्** । मुष्टिमात्रग्राह्यपिष्टम् f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi -म्वटि**), as much flour as can be grasped in the hand, a fistful of flour; hence any small quantity of flour. **-pholᵘ -फ॑लु** । अल्पपिष्टसमूहः m. a small quantity of flour, a little flour. **-raz -रज़्** । पिष्टतन्तुः f. flour worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes. **-thaph -थफ्** । पिष्टसंघातः m. (sg. dat. **-thapi -थपि**), lit. a handful of flour; hence, a lump of dough.

ôtᵘ 1 ओ॑तु । अमृतम् m. nectar; met. anything liquid delicious like nectar, a pleasant drink.

õta-dāra अ॑ँत-दार । अमृतधारा f. a stream of nectar, a flow of pleasant drink. **-lawa -लव** । अमृतलवाभिषेकः f. a few drops of nectar, etc.; a sprinkling with drops of nectar, etc.

ôtᵘ 2 ओ॑ँतु । अगाधतान्तः m. the limit of bottomlessness, the depth or deepness of anything; the shallowness of anything. **-wôtᵘ -वोँतु** । अगाधतावधिः m. the depth or shallowness of anything (water, etc.), more indefinite than **ôtᵘ**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 95.

õṭᵘ अ॑ँटू । फलगर्भगुटिका, अष्टि f. (sg. dat. **ācĕ आच्य**), the stone of a fruit. **—kumalüñᵘ —कुमलंञ्** । कार्योपयोग्यङ्गमार्दवम् f.inf. to become soft-stoned; met. of a limb, to become pliant or supple by practice, used in reproaches or abuse, or in **õṭᵘ kumalyēyĕs nā? अ॑ँटू कुमल्येयस् ना** hasn't his kernel softened yet? **—marüñᵘ —मरंञ्** । यथेच्छतृप्तिपूर्तिः f.inf. 'to be dead-stoned', to be thoroughly satisfied, with no possibility of the desire being felt again.

ãcĕ अ॑ँच्य । अष्टयः f.pl. fruit-stones, a group of stones inside a fruit. **-mār -मार्** । गर्भघातः m. killing fruit-stones; met. killing something so insignificant as not to be worth killing, even though it deserves it = using a steam-roller to crack a nut, wasting powder and shot, or breaking a butterfly on the wheel. **-tīl -तील्** । अष्टितैलम् m. oil expressed from fruit-stones.

ut उत्, see **uth**.

ūṭ ऊट्, see **ūṭh**.

üṭᵘ अ॑ँटू । दीर्घस्तन्तुसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **acĕ अच्य**), a bundle, hank, or skein of thread, arranged for twisting into string or rope. Usually the second member of a compound, as in **sūtra-üṭᵘ सूत्र-अ॑ँटू** a skein of thread, **yēra-üṭᵘ येर-अ॑ँटू** a skein of worsted, **kēsha-ütᵘ केश-अ॑ँटू** a wisp of hair. Cf. **aṭh 2**. **—karüñᵘ —करंञ्** । ऐकमत्यम् f.inf. to form a skein; to become of one mind, to conspire.

õtabawan अ॑ँतबवन् or **अ॑ँतभवन्** । चेत्रविशेषः m. the name of a part of the northern quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient Avantibhavana.

aticᵘ अतिचू, see **atyukᵘ** under **ati**.

aṭücᵘ अटंचू, see **aṭokᵘ**.

aṭāchĕ अटाच्य, see **aṭôṭhᵘ**.

atochᵘ अतंकु । अतक्षितः adj. (f. **atüchᵘ अतंकू**), not planed, not pared smooth (of wood, leather, etc.).

aṭāchĕr अटाच्यर् । अप्रियत्वम् m. want of affection (e.g. of a parent to his or her children).

atōḍᵘ अतोड़ । अताडितः adj. (f. **atöḍᵘ अतों॑ड़ू**, sg. dat. **atācĕ अताच्य**), not scolded, not taught by scolding, untaught, a boor.

öṭⁱ-darshun अ॑ॅटि-दर्शुन । आज्यदर्शनम् m. (a corruption of the Sanskrit meaning, confounded by folk-etymology with **ôṭᵘ**), a ceremony in which a person for whose benefit a sacrifice is being performed, and the members of his family, inspect the reflections of their faces in the clarified butter before it is offered as an oblation.

atogᵘ अतंगु । तज्ञतां विना adv. without being taught, ignorantly, unskilfully, without knowing how to do a thing.

ait-gāḍ (? spelling), f. a certain small white fish which

inhabits the smaller streams flowing into the Jehlam (L. 158) and is carried into that river when the waters are high. ? connected with **aṭh 1.**

ötagüj[ü] आंतगंज़ू । चेत्रम् f. name of a place on the eastern side of Śrīnagar and to the south of the temple of Gōpāditya. It is sacred to the sun, its ancient name being **āditya-guhā.** Cf. RT.Tr. II, 453 ff.

ata-gath 1 अत-गथ् । असकृद्गमागमः m. (sg. dat. **-gatas -गतस्**), coming and going backwards and forwards; the going and returning of being born and reborn again and again (Śiv. 1364, 1808); trouble, worry, running hither and thither (K.Pr. 73). In Śiv. 1364 there is a pun on this word and on **ata-gath 2.**

ata-gath 2 अत-गथ् । दायविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-gatas -गतस्**), a present of money, salt, and cakes given by her parents to a bride when setting out for her husband's house (K.Pr. 73, Śiv. 1364; cf. **ata-gath 1**).

ath 1 अथ् । अदः pron. dem. that (within sight or pointed to), this, both substantive and adjective. It is commonly referred to the pronoun **huh ऊह्**, q.v., and is defective. It has no nominative, the word **ath अथ्** being the dative singular inanimate. It has three genders—(1) masculine animate, (2) feminine animate, and (3) inanimate (whether masc. or fem.). In most forms the masc. an. and the fem. an. are the same. When this is the case the form will be indicated simply by 'an.' The following forms occur: dat. sg. an. **amis अमिस्** (Śiv. 809 m., 874 f.); inan. **ath अथ्** (Śiv. 47, 929); gen. sg. an. **ȧm[i]-sond[u] अंमि-संन्दु** (Śiv. 806), or **asond[u] असंन्दु** (Śiv. 803, 813); inan. **amyuk[u] अम्युकु** (Śiv. 69); ag. masc. an. **ȧm[i] अंमि** (Śiv. 45); fem. **ami अमि** (Śiv. 91); inan. **ȧm[i] अंमि** (Śiv. 46); abl. an. and inan. **ami अमि**. No plural forms have been noted, nor any for the nom. sing. For the missing forms the corresponding forms of **huh ऊह्** are employed. With emphatic **y य्**, **ath** becomes **ȧth[i] अंथि** (Śiv. 1754), **ȧm[i] अंमि** becomes **ȧmiy अंमिय्** (Śiv. 803), and **ami अमि** becomes **amiy अमिय्** (Śiv. 648). When this pronoun is used as an adjective there are some variations in the declension. When agreeing with an animate feminine noun the dative is **ami अमि**, not **amis अमिस्**, which is the dative of the pronoun when referring as a substantive to any animate noun, whether masc. or fem. Thus, **ami kōrĕ अमि कोर्य**, to this girl. When agreeing with an inanimate noun, the only dative inanimate form used is **ath अथ्**, which agrees with any inanimate noun in the dative singular, whether masc. or fem. Thus, **ath cīzas अथ् चीज़स**, to this thing, **ath kāmĕ अथ् काम्य**, for this work (so Śiv. 164). In other cases the distinction between animate and inanimate disappears, and the adjectival pronoun agrees with the qualified noun in gender and case like any other adjective. Thus, to take the genitive, we have masc. an. **amis sāhiba-sond[u] अमिस् साहिब-संन्दु**, of this gentleman; inan. **ami cīzuk[u] अमि चीज़ुक्**, of this thing; fem. an. **ami kōrĕ-hond[u] अमि कोर्य-हंन्दु**, of this girl; **ami jyāyĕ-hond[u] अमि ज्याय-हंन्दु**, of this place (so Śiv. 91). In composition **awa अव** is frequently used instead of **ami अमि** and **away अवय्** instead of **amiy अमिय्**. It sometimes also becomes **a अ** in composition (see Gr.Gr. 151).

ami अमि, see ab. **—aṇd[a]ra —अंन्दर । अमुष्मात्** adv. from in that (within sight or pointed to). **—aṇd[a]r[i] —अंन्द्रि । अमुष्य मध्यभागात्** adv. from inside that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of going, bringing, etc. **—apāri —अपारि । अमुष्य परे** adv. beyond there (within sight, etc.). **—apāri-kani —अपारि-कनि । अमुष्य पारभागे** adv. towards the direction of beyond there (within sight). **—apāri-kanyuk[u] —अपारि-कन्युकु । अमुष्य पारभागे भवः** adj. (f. **—apāri-kanic[ü] —अपारि-कनिचू**), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). **—apôr[u] —अपोरू । अमुष्य परे** adv. beyond that place (within sight, etc.), elsewhere than there (pointed to). **—apôr[u]-kun —अपोरू-कुन् । अमुष्मात्पारपार्श्वे** adv. in the direction of or towards beyond that place (within sight, etc.). **—apör[i]-kin[i] —अपंरि-किनि । अमुष्य पारभागात्** adv. from beyond there (within sight, etc.). **—apöryum[u] —अपंर्युमु । अमुष्य परे भवः** adj. (f. **—apörim[ü] —अपंरिमू**), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). **—bāpath —वापथ् । अदोऽर्थम्** adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.), for that purpose. **—khöt[a]ra —खंतर । अमुष्य कृते** adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). **-kani -कनि । अस्मात्कारणात्, अमुष्यार्थे वा** adv. for that reason, therefore; for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159); in exchange for that. **-kin[i] -किनि । अस्माद्धेतोः** adv. for that reason, therefore. **—kārana —कारन । अनेन कारणेन, अतो वा** adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. **—mūjūb —मूजूब् । अदोनिमित्तम्** adv. by reason of, on account of, that (within sight, etc.); in accordance with, in conformity to, that (within sight, etc.). **—mŏkha —मखं । अदोहेतोः** adv. on that account, for that cause. **—pör[i] —पंरि । अदःपार्श्वात्** adv. in or from that direction (within sight, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 160). **—prakāra —प्रकार । अदः प्रकारेण** adv. in that manner. **—prakör[i] —प्रकंरि । अदःप्रकारेण** adv. in that manner. **—pāryuk[u]**

—पार्युकु । अद:पार्श्वभव: adj. (f. —pāric^{ü} —पारिचू), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.). —pata —पत । अमुष्मात्पश्चात् adv. after that, thereupon. —path-kun —पथ्-कुन् । अद:पश्चात् adv. after that (within sight, etc.), thereupon. —patyum^{u} —पत्युमु । अद:पाश्चात्य: adj. (f. —patim^{ü} —पतिमू), coming into existence after that (action, within sight, etc.). -puṣhy -पुष्य् । अद:क्षते adv. for that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc. —ranga —रंग । अद:प्रकारम् adv. in that colour, in that manner, in that way (Gr.Gr. 154). —rīṣ^{ü} —रीचू । अदोरीत्या adv. in that manner, method, way. -sūty -सूंत्य । अमुना by that (of an instrument). —tarpha —तर्फ । अमुष्मात्पार्श्वात् adv. from that direction (within sight, etc.). —tarphuk^{u} —तर्फुकु । अद:पार्श्वभव: adj. (f. —tarphüc^{ü} -तर्फचू), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.). —wushöt^{i} —वुशोंति । अदोनिमित्तेन adv. owing to that reason, for that cause.

àm^{i} अंमि, sg. ag. an., see above. -sond^{u} -संन्दु । अद:संबन्धी adj. (f. -sünz^{ü} -संज़ू), of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight or pointed to). -sondu-y -संन्दुय् । अद:संबन्धेव adj. (f. -sünz^{ü}-y -संज़ूय्), only of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight, etc.).

amis अमिस् । अमुम् sg. dat. to that (animate being, male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc. amis^{ü}-y अमिसूय् । अमुमेव to that very animate being (male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc.

ami-y 1 अमिय् । अमुया एव by that very (woman) (ag. sg. f.) (within sight or pointed to). ami-y 2 अमिय् । अस्मादेव हेतो: adv. for that very reason (sg. abl.). —bāpath —वापथ् । अद:क्षते एव adv. for the sake of that alone, for that very purpose. -khöt^{a}ra -खोंत्र । अमुष्मैव क्षते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing within sight, etc.). —kani —कनि । अस्मादेव कारणात् adv. for that very reason; for the sake of that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); in exchange for that very person or thing (within sight, etc.). —kin^{i} —किंनि । अस्मादेव हेतो: adv. for that very reason. —mūjūb —मूजूब् । अमुष्मैव सादृश्येन adv. in accordance with that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); exactly in accordance with it, exactly agreeing with it (as an original with its reflection). —mŏkha —मख । अमुनैव हेतुना adv. for that very reason or cause. —pör^{i} —पोंरि । अदएवपार्श्वत: adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). —prakāra —प्रकार । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner. —prakör^{i} —प्रकोंरि । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner.

—pāryuk^{u} —पार्युकु । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्श्वे भव: adj. (f. —pāric^{ü} —पारिचू), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.). -pata -पत । अमुष्यैव पश्चात् adv. after that very (action), u.w. vbs. of going, etc. —ranga —रंग । अमुनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very colour, in that very manner, in that very way. —rīṣ^{ü} —रीचू । अमुयैव रीत्या adv. in that very manner, method, or way. -sūty -सूंत्य । अमुनैव adv. by that very (instrument). —tarpha —तर्फ । अमुष्मादेव पार्श्वत: adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). —tarphuk^{u} —तर्फुकु । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्श्वे भव: adj. (f. —tarphüc^{ü} —तर्फचू), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.).

àmi-y अंमिय् । अमुना sg. ag. by that very person or thing (within sight or pointed to).

asond^{u} असंन्दु । अमुष्य adj. (f. asünz^{ü} असंज़ू), of or belonging to that (animate being, male or female, within sight or pointed to).

ath-barābar अथ्-वराबर् । अनेन तुल्यम् adv. equal to this or that (within sight or pointed to). -kun -कुन् । अद:पार्श्वे adv. towards that direction (within sight or pointed to), there (Gr.Gr. 160). -pata -पत । अत: पश्चात् adv. after it, this, or that (within sight or pointed to).

àth^{i} 1 अंथि, even this (sg. dat. inan.), see ab. For àth^{i} 2 see under atha. -barābar -बराबर् । एतेनैव तुल्य: adj. e.g. equal to that very thing (within sight or pointed to).

awa-apôr^{u} अव-अपोरू । अस्मादनन्तरम् adv. beyond or after that (within sight or pointed to), beyond or after then, u.w. vbs. of being, etc. -apôr^{u}-kun -अपोरू-कुन । अत:परस्मिन्स्थाने adv. in the direction of beyond that (within sight, etc.). -bāpath -वापथ् । अद:क्षते adv. for the sake of that, for that purpose. -khöt^{a}ra -खोंत्र । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). -kani -कनि । अदोनिमित्तम् adv. for that reason, therefore, for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159), in exchange for that (within sight, etc.). -kin^{i} -किंनि । अदोहेतुना adv. for that reason, therefore. -kārana -कारन । अत:कारणात् adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. -pata -पत । अनन्तरम् adv. after that, thereupon. -path-kun -पथ्-कुन् । अत: पश्चात् adv. after that (in sight), thereupon. -puṣhy -पुष्य् । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for that, on that account (u.w. vbs. of giving).

awa-y अवय् । अत एव adv. for that very reason, therefore. -bāpath -वापथ् । अदएवक्षते adv. id. -khöt^{a}ra -खोंत्र । अद:एवक्षते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing, within sight, etc.). -kani -कनि । अत एव कारणात् adv. for that very reason,

owing to that very cause. **-kin**[i] -किनि । अत एव हेतोः adv. for that very reason, therefore. **-kārana** -कारन । अत एव कारणात् adv. on that very account, for that very cause.

ath 2 अथ् a pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. acc. as in **karān chus-ath** करान् छुसथ्, I make thee. When, however, it is added to the 3rd person it has the force of the agent case, as in **koru-th** कॅरूथ्, made by thee, thou madest. As in the last example, when added to a verbal form ending in a vowel, the initial **a** is elided (Gr.Gr. 184).

aṭh 1 अठ् । प्रवाहः m. (sg. dat. **aṭas अटस्**, and so on), a flood, a rush of any liquid, generally used —°, as in **pā-aṭh** पाँ-अठ् a flood of water, **rūda-aṭh** रूद्-अठ् a flood of rain, **rata-aṭh** रत-अठ् a flood of blood. —**dyun**[u] —द्युनु । सामर्थ्येन कार्यसमाप्तिः m.inf. to carry through any work (however difficult or seemingly impossible).

aṭh 2 अठ् । रज्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **aṭi अटि**), a silk thread used for tying on ornaments or the like. Cf. **üṭ**[ü].

aṭa-hor[u] अट-हॅरु । ताटङ्कबन्धरज्जुयुगम् m. the pair of silken strings by which a pair of ear-pendants are suspended from the ears so as to reach to the shoulders. **-kāñĕr** -काञर् । निम्नोन्नतत्वम् m. unevenness in the twisting of threads or strings. **-phol**[u] -फॅलु (? spelling), m. the neck-thread put on a woman at her marriage (L. 263, where the word is spelt *athful*).

aṭh 3 अठ् m. (sg. dat. **aṭas अटस्**, abl. **aṭa अट**), a market, used in the following compounds.

aṭa-hār अट-हार् । समूहः m. a crowd or collection of men or women, e.g. at a wedding or festival, or in paying a visit of condolence. **-manz** -मञ् । चतुष्पथम्, विपणिश्च f. a place where four ways meet, a cross-roads; a bazaar, a wide street of shops. **-wāza** -वाज़ । विपणिसूदः f. a bazaar-cook, one not engaged in regular service, but hiring himself out by the day on special occasions; a job-cook.

aṭas bĕhun अटस् व्यहुन् । वेश्यादिशीलत्वम् m.inf. to sit in the market-place; to act like a harlot, to take to playing the harlot.

aṭh 4 अठ् e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **aṭas अटस्**), an adjectival secondary suffix occurring in the words **waīsaṭh** वॅयॅसठ् or **wŏsaṭh** वॉसठ्, very old, and **r**[a]**shĕṭh** रषठ or रशठ्, malicious (Gr.Gr. 137).

āṭh आँठ् f. (abl. **āṭi आँटि**), examination, testing of a metal for its purity, used in the following phrases.

āṭi khasun आँटि खसुन् । योग्यत्वानुमानम् m. to satisfy oneself as to the fitness of anything by testing or examination. —**khot**[u]**-mot**[u] —खॅतु-मॅतु । परीक्षया प्रशंसितः adj. (f. —**khüṭs**[ü]**-müṭs**[ü] —खॅच्-मॅच्), tested and found satisfactory. —**yun**[u] —युनु । संतुष्टिः m.inf. to be satisfied after testing some one or some thing.

atha अथ । हस्तः m. (sg. dat. **athas अथस्**, ag. **athan अथन्** or (usually) **ȧth**[i] **2 अंथि**, abl. **atha अथ** or (usually) **athi अथि**), the hand; the forearm, including the hand (Śiv. 1462). For **ȧth**[i] **1** see **ath 1**. W. (e.g. 18, 114) spells the sg. nom. **ath**, but I can find no authority for this.

In the following phrases and compounds **atha** may be either sg. nom. or (rare) sg. abl., or pl. nom. As an exam. of **atha** used independently as sg. abl. we may quote **nimāz atha**, prayers from the hand, i.e. out of hand, gone (K.Pr. 89). —**kṛĕhān**[i] **gaṭshān**[i] —क्रॅहॅनि गट्शॅनि । हस्तयोः कालिमापत्तिः, निष्फलप्रयासः m. pl. inf. the hands to become black; to work hard for an object and the result to profit some one else; to labour fruitlessly, as when one builds a house and it is destroyed when finished or comes into another's possession; or as when one serves a master diligently, faithfully, and skilfully, and only reaps dislike and disgrace as the reward. —**kṛĕhān**[i] **ta buthi saphēd** —क्रॅहॅनि त बुथि सफेद् । निष्फलरूपकादिव्यवहारः hands black (from handling money) and white (clean) in the face; dirtying one's hand with money dealing, and making no profit out of it; handling money, and none of it sticking to the fingers.

atha-ṇd[a]**ra** अथ-अंन्द्र, from in the hand, in the following phrases: **atha-ṇd**[a]**ra nērun** अथ-अंन्द्र नेरून् । हस्तान्निर्गमनम् m.inf. to issue from the hand, to pour forth in quantities from the hand (of writing, or any mechanical work). —**pyon**[u] —प्यॅनु । हस्तमध्यात्पातः m.inf. to fall from the hand, to be dropped; to get out of hand, to become free or independent (of one who has hitherto been subject to a person's authority). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । हस्तादुन्मोचनम् m.inf. to release from the hand, let go; to set free, let go forth (as a child from his lessons or a slave from servitude). —**ṭsalun** —च्लुन् । हस्ताद्पयानम् m.inf. to escape from the hand, to fly as a bird from the hand, to be lost.

atha-onguje अथ-अंङ्गुज्य । हस्ताङ्गुल्यः f.pl. the fingers. **-bāb**[a]**r** -वाँब्र् । हस्तसंभ्रमः f. agitation of the hand, trembling or palsy of the hand in attempting a task with anticipation of its difficulties. **-buḍān**[i] -बुडॅनि । हस्तवृद्धत्वम् m.pl. old age of the hands, stiffness or clumsiness of the hands produced by old age, sickness, or the like. **-baḍ**[a]**ran** -बॅड्रन् । हस्ताहस्ति f. stretching out of the hand; in a hand-to-hand combat, the mutual thrusting out of the hand, hitting out, boxing; the joining of hands by a number of people in order to cure a sick man's disease. It is believed

that if mutual enemies so join hands the good object puts an end to the enmity. **-bögªran** -वांग्रन् । **हस्तेन विभागकरणम्** f. dividing out (approximately) by hand (not accurately by scale and weights). **-bāgay** -वागय् । **हस्तेन विभाजनम्** m. id. **-běha** -ब्यह । **हस्तालस्यम्** sitting of the hand, hence slackness of a skilled hand ; travelling on wooden supports held in the hand (of a cripple deprived of the use of his legs). **-bahā lagun** -वहा लगुन् । **हस्तस्वेदादिना विकारापत्तिः** m.inf. to experience hand-sweat; hence, of a flower or a tender young bird to be injured by the sweat or the pressure of the hand. **-bujĕr** -बुज्यर् । **हस्तस्थविरत्वम्** m. old age of the hand, loss of skill, or inability to use one's former skill in manual work. **-böjªran** -वांज्रन् । **हस्तेन विभाजनम्** f., i.q. **atha bögªran,** q.v. **-bal** -बल् । **हस्तबलम्** m. strength of hand; power owing to wealth, great possessions, etc. **—band gatshun** —बन्द् गछुन् । **कार्यासक्तता, निःस्वीभावः** m.inf. to have the hands tied, to be so busy that one has no leisure; to be reduced to poverty, to lose one's possessions. **-bandan** -बण्डन् । **परस्परमैत्र्यम्** m. mutual friendship. **-brakh** -ब्रख् । **हस्ताघातः** m. (sg. dat. **-brakas** -ब्रकस्), hand-crushing, the crushing of the hand with a blow from a heavy weight. **-brakawana yunᵘ** -ब्रकवन युनु । **हस्तस्याघातभवनम्** m. inf. pass. the hand to be crushed with the blow of a heavy weight.

atha-chakh अथ-छख् । **हस्तनिक्षेपः** f. (sg. dat. **-chaki** -छकि and so on), scattering by the hand, scattering (seed or the like in sowing grain). **-chikh** -छिख् । **हस्तसेकः** f. (sg. dat. **-chiki** -छिकि, and so on), sprinkling (water, etc.) by or from the hand. **—chalun** —छलुन् । **हस्तचालनम्, निराशीभवनम्** m.inf. to wash the hands, either ceremonially (e.g. before eating) or to remove dirt; to wash the hands after eating (K.Pr. 17); to wash one's hands (of hope), to be driven to despair, become hopeless, as when all one's property is destroyed, or when one loses his independence, or when one's efforts fail to produce their expected results; to wash with the hand (YZ. 232), cf. **dachyunᵘ atha chuh chalān khōwaris,** the right hand washes the left (K.Pr. 43). **-chŏmba** -छुम्ब । **हस्तमर्दनम्** m. rubbing in the hands, esp. rubbing grain in the hands to remove the husks. **-chǫ̆nᵘ** -छुनु । **रिक्तहस्तः** adj. (f. **-chŏñᵘ** -छुञू), having (the contents of) the hand reduced, empty-handed; temporarily reduced to poverty. **-chönᵘ** -छोञू । **हस्तोत्पवनम्** f. sifting in or through the hands (and not through a sieve or by means of a winnowing basket). **-chŏñĕr** -छुञर् । **रिक्तहस्तभावः** m. empty-handedness, temporary poverty. **-caukharunᵘ** -चौंखरुनु । **हस्तसंकोचः** m. contraction of the hand; the shrivelling up or numbness of the hand from extreme cold, or the like. **-cār** -चार् । **हस्तपीडनम्** m. pressing or squeezing of or by the hand. **-cīr** -चीर् । **हस्तनिष्पीडनम्** m. wringing or squeezing of or by the hand.

atha-dǫ̆bªrĕ अथ-द्वंब्र्य । **हस्तनिक्षेपपूर्वकम्** adv. hiding or burying secretly by the hand (u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.). **-dachyunᵘ** -दछुनु । **चतुरहस्तः** adj. (f. **-dachiñᵘ** -दछिञू), nimble-handed, dexterous, quick of hand, usually in a bad sense, as in hitting some one, striking a child or a servant, or carrying off property; ready with the fists; nimble-fingered. **-dȧchⁱñĕr** -द्छिञर् । **हस्तदक्षत्वम्** m. nimble-handedness, dexterity, quickness of hand, as in the preceding. **-dodᵘ** -द्दु । **दग्धहस्तः** adj. (f. **-düzᵘ** -द्ज़ू), having the hand burnt, either lit. or met. **-dag** -द्ग । **हस्ताघातः, हस्तपीडा** f. pounding by the hand, kneading, working up by hand into a mass; pain, disease, or swelling of the hands. **-dǫ̆gᵘ** -द्गु । **मुष्ट्याघातः** m. a blow with the fist, a thump. **-ḍakha** -ड्ख । **हस्ताधारः** m. a support for the hand, a walking-stick; supporting or steadying some globular body by the hand. **—ḍakhªrun** —ड्ंख्रुन् । **हस्ताधारकरणम्** m.inf. to support by the hand, to be used as a walking-stick or alpenstock. **—ḍalun** —ड्लुन् । **हस्तोल्लङ्घनम्** m.inf. the hand to pass over, to have the hand make a mistake, to make a slip of the hand, i.e. when a skilful hand for some reason or other does a thing badly. **—ḍālun** —ड्लुन् । **हस्तेन प्रीतिस्पर्शनम् हस्तस्पर्शेनारोग्यसंपन्नत्वम्, हस्तपरिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to touch a person affectionately with the hand, to pat, stroke; to cure a disease by some holy person or a god touching the affected part (YZ. 431); to lead a person to perform a work badly or imperfectly by giving bad advice, to meddle, interfere, to spoil the execution of a work; to smoothe with the hand, to make beautiful (K.Pr. 93). **-dªnan** -द्नन् । **हस्तेन मलापहरणम्** f. shaking out dust, water, etc. (from a garment) with the hand. **—dªnun** —द्नुन् । **हस्तकम्पनम्** m.inf. to shake out dust or water (from a garment) with the hands. **-dūntsh** -दून्छ् । **हस्तेन पृथक्पृथक्करणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-dūntshi** -दून्छि), separation by hand; taking out the contents of a package; pulling out wool or cotton so as to make it ready for spinning. **-dūñᵘ** -दूञू । **हस्तविवरणम्** f. pulling out or carding wool or cotton by hand (not by a carding machine), so as to make it ready for spinning. **-dorᵘ** -द्रु । **दृढहस्तः** adj. (f. **-dürᵘ** -द्रू), one having a firm or strong hand, or having a skilful hand, or having a hand strong in beating others. **—darun** —द्रुन् । **दृढहस्तत्वम्** m.inf. to have a skilful,

steady hand (in writing, etc.); to have a strong or violent hand ready to strike. —**dạrᵃrun** —**द॑ररून्** । **हस्तस्थिरीकरणम्** m.inf. to gain a steady hand by practice; esp. to train the hand for theft or pick-pocketing. —**dārawunᵘ** —**दारवुनु** । **याचकः** adj. (f. **-dārawün̄ᵘ** -**दारव॑ञ्**), one who is accustomed to stretch out the hand, a beggar. —**dyunᵘ** —**द्युनु** । **हस्तसहायदानम्, अपहरणम्** m.inf. to give a hand, to lend a hand in lifting a load or the like (K.Pr. 17); to put forth the hand to steal, to steal, to misappropriate, esp. when done secretly. —**düzᵘ** —**द॑ज़ू**, see **atha-dodᵘ** ab.

atha-gŏbĕr **अथ-ग्वब्यर्** । **हस्तगौरवम्** m. hand-heaviness, esp. of a hand heavy with gifts, liberality. **-godᵘ** -**गं॑दु** । **हस्तछिद्रम्** m. a hole in the hand, caused by disease or accident; met. a hand like a sieve, extravagance, wasteful expenditure. **-gumonᵘ** -**गुमं॑नु** । **हस्तस्विन्नः** adj. (f. **-gumün̄ᵘ** -**गुमं॑ञ्**), grey in the hand; hence, sweaty-handed; having the hands fouled by dirty work. **-gumañār** -**गुमञार्** । **हस्तस्विन्नत्वम्, मालिन्यम्** m. sweaty-handedness; foul-handedness. **-gōmotᵘ** -**गोमं॑तु** । **हस्तान्नतः** adj. (f. **-gömütṣᵘ** -**गां॑मं॑च़ू**), gone from the hand; gone into some one else's possession; (of a slave) freed or insubordinate, out of hand. **-gömütṣᵘ** -**गां॑मं॑च़ू** । **संपतितगर्भा** f. of the preceding; used in the special sense of a pregnant female (human or other) miscarrying, suffering miscarriage; cf. **atha-karün̄ᵘ** below. **-gand** -**गण्ड्** । **हस्तग्रन्थिः** m. a knot on the hand; a knuckle; a knotted rag tied round a sore hand; inability to spend one's money owing to some one preventing it; the holding together of a bundle by the hand alone, without a string, etc. **-graṭa** -**ग्रट** । **पेषणी** m. a hand grinding-mill (for grinding flour, etc.), as distinct from one worked by machinery. —**gaṭshun** —**गक़ुन्** । **हस्तादपयानम्** m.inf. to go from the hand; to go into some one else's possession; (of a slave) to become freed, or to get out of hand, to be insubordinate. **-gaṭshawunᵘ** -**गक़्वुनु** adj. (f. **-gaṭsha-wüün̄ᵘ** -**गक़्वं॑ञ्**), released (El.).

atha-hüjᵘ **अथ-ह॑ंज़ू**, see **atha-holᵘ** bel. **-hajĕr** -**हज्यर्** । **हस्तवक्रत्वम्** m. crooked-handedness, deformity of the hand; cleverness in doing crooked (lit. or met.) work. **-holᵘ** -**ह॑ंलु** । **वक्रहस्तः** adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ** -**ह॑ंज़ू**), crooked-handed, having a deformed hand; one who is accustomed to or skilled in crooked (lit. or met.) handiwork. —**hilânⁱ** —**हिलं॑नि** । **हस्तप्रबलीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. the hands to become mighty by practice, to become high-handed, overbearing, violent; to become by practice addicted to robbery, etc. **-han dīn̄ᵘ** -**हन् दिञ़ू** । **चौर्यकरणम्** f.inf. lit. to give a little hand; hence to steal little by little. **-handish** -**हण्डिश्** । **अल्पा चुम्बनिका** f. a kind of small pincers for handling heated gold, etc., used by goldsmiths. —**hārun** —**हारून्** । **हस्तपराजयः** m.inf. the hand to be conquered; to be defeated (in gambling or in a fight). **-hishĕr** -**हिश्यर्** । **हस्तसादृश्यम्** m. similarity of hands (in appearance); similarity of hand-occupation of several people; similarity of handiwork turned out by a number of people or by one person at different times. **-haṭh** -**हट्** । **हस्तव्रणविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-haṭas** -**हटस्**), a blister in the hand (from holding an oar or a punting pole or the like). **-hĕturᵘ** -**ह्यतुरु** । **श्वित्राक्रान्तहस्तः** adj. (f. **-hĕtᵘrᵘ** -**ह्यत॑रू**), lit. white-handed, hence afflicted with white leprosy. —**hāwun** —**हावुन्** । **हस्तप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to show the hands (Śiv. 830, in disgust); to show one's power to another, to threaten; to show one's empty-handedness or poverty; to beg; to show one's hands (to a fortune-teller); or to a physician (that he may feel the pulse). —**hāwān gaṭshun** —**हावान् गक़ुन्** । **हस्तौ प्रदर्श्य गमनम्** m.inf. to go showing the hands (so that everyone can see that they are empty or unable to work); hence, to be at the point of death (when a man goes to the other world without accomplishing his work). —**hyonᵘ** —**ह्यनु** । **साह्यग्रहणम्** m.inf. to take a helping hand, to get another to help one to do some heavy work.

atha-jōra **अथ-जोर** । **हस्तयुग्मम्** m. the two hands. **-jūrⁱ** -**जूरि** । **हस्तद्वयी** f. the two hands, u.w. vbs. signifying 'tie together' or the like. **-jath** -**जथ्** । **हस्तकेशसमूहः** f. (sg. dat. **-jüṭsᵘ** -**ज॑च़ू**, and so on), a heavy growth of hair on the hands (considered a disfigurement). **-jaṭsᵃl** -**ज॑च़्ल्** । **अतिबालहस्तः** adj. e.g. having very hairy hands. **-jüṭsᵘlad** -**ज॑च़ूलद्** । **हस्तकेशवान्** adj. e.g., id.

atha-kaḍun **अथ-कडुन्** । **हस्तसंपाद्यः** adj. (f. **-kaḍün̄ᵘ** -**कड॑ञ़ू**), able to be accomplished by the hand (of a piece of art-work or writing); as vb. conj. 1, to pull the hand (Śiv. 1462). **-khᵃh** -**ख्ह** । **हस्तक्षणम्** m. a scratch on, or tearing of, the skin of the hand. **-khajĕr** -**खज्यर्** । **हस्तविस्तारः, औदार्यम्** m. open-handedness, generosity. **-kholᵘ** -**ख॑लु** । **विस्तृतहस्तः, उदारः** adj. (f. **-khüjᵘ** -**ख॑ज़ू**), having the hand spread out or wide open; open-handed, generous. **-khan** -**खन्** । **हस्तेन बिलीकरणम्** m. lit. digging with the hand; hence, thrusting the hand into a heap of grain to draw out a sample in order to test its freedom from foreign matter. **-khaṇḍᵃran** -**ख॑ण्ड्रन्** । **अंशहरणम्** f. lit. dividing into portions by hand; hence, stealing or misappropriating a portion of anything. **-khŏr** -**खुर्** । **हस्तपादम्** m.pl. hands and feet. **-khor lagânⁱ**

· For words beginning with ō, i, ī, see under **yō, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under **wu, wū** respectively.

-खुर् लगंनि । सिद्धिसंभवः m. pl. inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork, and of one's going to it, to succeed, esp. in regard to something forbidden. **-khōr** -खोर् । **हस्तपाद्म्** m.pl., i.q. **atha-khŏr.** **-khōr lagun** -खोर् लगुन् । **हस्तपादसंसिद्धिः** m.inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork and of one's going to it, to succeed in one's efforts. **-khōr mārán^{i}** -खोर् मारंनि । **अभ्यासातिशयः** m. pl. inf. to beat the hands and feet, to make great efforts. **-khōr phalán^{i}** -खोर् फलंनि । **निष्फलप्रयासः** m. pl. inf. the hands and feet to become old and worn out; hence, to work to no purpose, to find one's efforts vain. **-khōr wahārán^{i}** -खोर् वहारंनि । **निष्कण्ठकाधिकारप्राप्तिः** m. pl. inf. to spread out the hands and feet, to be at ease; esp. to be in a position of undisturbed authority after quelling all opposition. **-khrāv** -ख्राव् । **हस्तोपानत्** f. a sandal or shoe for the hand, used by cripples, who progress on their hands owing to being unable to use their legs; usually made of leather or wood. **-khāv** -खाव् । **हस्तभक्षकः** adj. e.g. a hand-eater, one who makes a practice of taking or stealing food or other things from another's hand. **—khyon^{u}** —ख्यंनु m.inf. to eat with the hand (Śiv. 702), cf. **athi khyon^{u}** and **atha sūtin khyon^{u}.** **—khyāwun** —ख्यावुन् । **हस्तभक्षणविधापनम्** m.inf. to make a practice of getting oneself fed from another's hand, to keep on begging for more and more. **-kumajyār** -कुमज्यार् । **हस्तकोमलत्वम्** m. softness, beauty of the hand; gentle-handedness, tenderness; generosity, readiness to give. **-kumol^{u}** -कुमंलु । **कोमलहस्तः** adj. (f. **-kumüj^{ü}** -कुमंजू), soft-handed, having beautiful hands; gentle-handed, tender; generous, ready to give to suppliants. **-kömph** -कांम्फ्, see **atha-kŏ̄ph** bel. **-kôn^{u}** -कोनु । **हस्तकाणः** adj. (f. **-kön^{ü}** -कांञू), having the hand one-eyed, clumsy-handed; thievish-handed, having hands accustomed to thieve, light-fingered. **-kĕñ^{ü}** -क्यंञू, see **atha-kyon^{u}** bel. **-kāñĕr** -काञर । **हस्तकाणता** m. clumsy-handedness; clumsiness, the fingers all thumbs; having the hands accustomed to theft, a habit of picking and stealing. **-kĕñĕr** -क्यञर् । **हस्तस्विन्नत्वम्** m. moist-handedness; a state of having hands which quickly sweat, esp. when the result of some dirty work. **-kŏ̄ph** -कॉंफ् । **हस्तकम्पः** m. (sg. dat. **-kŏ̄pas** -कॉंपस्, and so on), trembling or palsy of the hand; trembling at or fear of another's hand. **-kor^{u}** -करु m. a large kind of bracelet, either of gold or of silver (El.). **—karun** —करुन् । **हस्तात्त्यागः, युद्धारम्भः** m.inf. to put out of one's hand, let go; to set free, release from servitude; to shove and push mutually with the hands in the beginning of a hand-to-hand fight. **—karüñ^{ü}** —कर्ंञू । **गर्भनष्टीकृतिः** f.inf. to cause by beating, etc., a female (of man or beast) to miscarry; cf. **atha-gömüṭs^{ü}** ab. **-kis^{ü}** -किसू । **हस्तकनिष्ठिका** f. the little, or fifth, finger of each hand. **—köw^{a}rán^{i}** —कांव्रंनि । **हस्तश्यामीभावः** m. pl. inf. the hands to become black; the becoming black of the hands from extreme thinness, or when a person is fainting or at the point of death from plague. **-köw^{a}rĕr** -कांवर्यर् । **हस्तश्यामलत्वम्** m. abs. noun of the foregoing, blackness of the hands as above. **-kyon^{u}** -क्यंनु । **स्विन्नहस्तः, मलिनकार्यकृत्** adj. (f. **-kĕñ^{ü}** -क्यंञू), sweaty-handed, esp. of a person who is occupied in some foul business. **-kāyor^{u}** -कायंरु । **असमर्थहस्तः, अलसहस्तो वा** adj. (f. **-kāyür^{ü}** -कायंरू), one whose hands are powerless or weak; one who is lazy.

atha-laga अथ-लग । **पञ्चसंख्या संकेतः** m. showing the hand (with its five fingers) as a sign for the number 5. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । **हस्तेनारम्भविधानम्, स्पर्शनं च** m.inf. to put the hand to, to touch, feel (K.Pr. 73); to put the hand (to), to set about or begin any work; to thrust the hand into, to meddle, to interfere. **-lam** -लम् । **हस्ताकर्षणम्** m. the act of dragging apart by the hands. **-lama 1** -लम । **हस्ताकर्षणम्** m. the act of pulling another's hand or something held in another's hand. **-lama 2** -लम । **हस्तविलम्बः** f. slowness of the hand, delay or laziness in the completion of some handiwork. **-lamawun^{u}** -लमवुनु । **हस्तेनावलम्बितः** adj. (f. **-wüñ^{ü}** -वंञू), held suspended from the hand (in carrying, etc.). **-lōn** -लोन् । **हस्तेन छेदनम्** f. reaping crops by hand (without a sickle), plucking crops. **-lōnawañ** -लोनवञ् । **हस्तेनानुप्रार्थनम्, उत्थापनम्** f. the gathering together and taking up of grain which has been purchased, after it has been weighed. **—lĕwun** —ल्यवुन् । **अत्यास्वादसद्भावः** m.inf. to lick the hand after eating something nice, to enjoy delicious food. **—lāyun** —लायुन् । **हस्ताडनम्, प्रक्षेपश्च** m. to strike with the hand, to thump; to thrust forward the hand for something, to snatch.

atha-mēchĕ अथ-मेच्च, see **atha-myūṭh^{u}** bel. **-mēchĕr** -मेच्चर् । **हस्तास्वादभावः** m. sweetness of the hand; cleverness in preparing dainty food. **-mŏcĕr** -म्वच्चर् । **हस्तस्थौल्यम्** m. stoutness, fatness, or plumpness of the hand; (as a measure) a hand-thickness. **-māḍ** -माँड् । **हस्तमिश्रीकरणम्** f. mixing or kneading dough, etc., by the hand. **—muhun** —मुह्नन् । **हस्तादपहरणम्** m.inf., lit. to swindle from the hand; hence, to snatch or steal from the hand. **—muhith nyun^{u}** —मुहिथ् न्युनु । **हस्तमोषमपहरणम्** m.inf., id. **—malun** —मलुन् । **हस्तमर्दनम्** m.inf. to rub the hands together, to wring the hands (in regret),

to regret, repent. **-mēlun -मेलुन् । हस्तसंगमः** m.inf. to have the hands joined, to shake hands; to have the hands joined for fighting, to start fighting. **-mal'ñār -मलिञार् । हस्तमलीमसभावः** m. dirtiness of the hands. **-milawan -मिलवन् । हस्तसंयोजना** f. joining of the hands, a hand-shake, a firm friendship; joining of the hands for fighting, commencement of fighting. **—milawun —मिलवुन्**, or **—milanāwun —मिलनावुन् । हस्तसंयोजनम्, युद्धारम्भः** m.inf. to join hands, to shake hands; to join hands for fighting, to commence a wrestling-bout; to join hands for dancing (Šiv. 1010). **-malyun[u] -मल्युन् । मलिनहस्तः** adj. (f. **-malin̆[ü] -मलिञ्**), dirty-handed, either for some temporary reason or always. **—mamalun —ममलुन् । हस्तनिश्चेतन्यम्** m.inf. the hand to go asleep, to have 'pins and needles' in the hand. **-mēn -मेन् । हस्तमितिः** f. measurement by the hand. **-mǒṇḍ[u] -म्वंण्डु । कुण्ठितहस्तः** adj. (f. **-mŏnḍ[ü] -म्वंण्डू**, sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ -म्वंञ्य**), one who has become dull-handed, weak-handed, or clumsy, even although previously expert. **-mond[u] -मंन्दु । मन्दहस्तः** adj. (f. **-münz[ü] -मंज़्**, sg. dat. **-manzĕ -मज़्य**), slow-handed, clumsy-handed, either from disease or laziness. **-mŏnjĕr -म्वंञ्यर् । हस्तकुण्ठितत्वम्** m. dull-handedness, weak-handedness (of one who has become so, even although previously expert). **-manzar -मज़र् । हस्तमान्द्यम्** m. slowness of the hand, clumsiness (from sickness or laziness). **-mĕnzar -म्यज़र् । हस्तमन्दता** m. id. **-mūr -मूर् । हस्तपीडनम्** f. squeezing, twisting, or pulling another's hand to take something from it by force. **-mūr[ü] -मूरू । हस्तस्थाल्पवृक्षशाखा** f. a small twig carried in the hand when riding, a riding whip. **—mārun —मारुन् । अपहरणम्, परोक्षमारणम्** m.inf. to strike with the hand, thump; to embezzle, pilfer secretly; to attack (sword in hand or hand to hand) unawares by night or from an ambush. **-mūran 1 -मूरन् । हस्तेन त्वङ्निष्कर्षः** m. the act of shelling beans, etc., by hand. **-mūran 2 -मूरन् । हस्तपीडनम्** f. the action of squeezing, twisting, or dragging the hand of another, in order to make him give up something he holds. **—mūrun —मूरुन् । हस्ताहननम्, हस्तातिकण्डूभाव आहननम्** m.inf. to strike the hands together in sorrow or regret, to wring the hands; to snatch something from another's hand; to rub hard or strike an itchy hand so as to relieve the itchiness. **-mŏṭ[u] -म्वंटु । स्थूलहस्तः** adj. (f. **-mŏṭ[ü] -म्वंटू**, sg. dat. **-mŏcĕ -म्वच्य**), having stout, fat, or plump hands. **-mīṭh[u] -मीठु**, see **atha-myūṭh[u]** bel. **-myul[u] -म्युलु । हस्तसंयोगः** m. union of hands, firm friendship. **-myūṭh[u] -म्यूठु । आस्वादवद्धस्तः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-mīṭhis -मीठिस्**, abl. **-mēṭhi -मेठि**; f. **-mīṭh[ü] -मीठू**, sg. dat. **-mēchĕ -मेच्य**), sweet-handed, one who is clever in preparing dainty food; one who works daintily in any task (cf. K.Pr. 159).

atha-nic[ü] अथ-निचू, see **atha-nyuk[u]** bel. **-nam -नम । हस्तनखाः** m.pl. the finger-nails. **-nĕnda -न्यन्द् । हस्ताभ्यां धान्यक्षेषिसंस्करविशेषः** f.pl. a process of weeding rice-seedlings, in which the weeder goes on all fours in the flooded field and pulls out the weeds with his hands. **—nērun —नेरुन् । हस्तान्निर्गमनम्** m.inf. to issue from the hand, to be completed, finished. **-naṭh -नट् । हस्तकम्पः** f. (sg. dat. **-naṭi -नटि**), palsy of the hand (owing to cold, to fear when engaged in theft or commencing a wicked action, or naturally). **-nĕth -न्यथ् । हस्तेन पशुरोमच्छन्तनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-nĕṯs[ü] -न्यंचू**), the act of shearing a sheep, etc., by hand (not by shears, etc.); the pile of wool torn off by this process. **-nyuk[u] -न्युकु । क्षुद्रहस्तः** adj. (f. **-nic[ü] -निचू**), thin, slender-handed; one whose hands are small in comparison to his other limbs. **-nyŏṭh -न्यूठ् । हस्ताङ्गुष्ठः** m. (sg. dat. **-nyŏṭhas -न्यूठस्**), the thumb.

atha-pachĕ अथ-पच्च, see **atha-poṭh[u]** bel. **-pachĕr -पच्चर् । हस्तपुष्टता** m. thriving or success of the hand; anything done by hand which is well and truly made. **-pahā -पहा । हस्तन्यासः** adv. on loan for a short period (*dast-gardān*). **-phahor[u] -फहंरू । कठोरहस्तः** adj. (f. **-phahür[u] -फहंरू**), hard-handed; hence, having a hand accustomed to stealing. **-phaharĕr -फहर्यर् । हस्तकार्कश्यम्** m. hardness of hand; the having a hand accustomed to stealing. **—phalān[i] —फलंनि । हस्तश्रमः, कार्यनैष्फल्यम्** m. pl. inf. the hand to be split, and hence to become old and withered; to be unaccomplished (of some work done by hand-labour). **—phālawān[i] —फालवंनि । हस्तश्रमापादनम्** m. pl. inf. to make hands split with hard work; to fail in the accomplishment of some handiwork. **-phanḍa -फण्ड । हस्तताडनम्** m. fighting hand to hand, coming to blows. **—pharān[i] —फरंनि । हस्तेन हानिः** m. pl. inf. the hands to be a cause of loss; to be lost (of property), or trouble to be caused by one's own or some other's hand. **—phērān[i] —फेरंनि । स्वीयप्रतिपक्षीभावः** m. pl. inf. the hands to be inverted; to find an adversary in one's own friend; the hands to be twisted or distorted in a faint or from the result of a blow. **—phirun —फिरुन् । प्रतियुद्धविधानम्** m. to change hands, to transfer a thing from one hand to the other; to return a blow, to attack in revenge for a former beating. **-phārish[ü] -फरिशू**, see **atha-pharyush[u]** bel. **-phār'shĕr -फरिश्यर् । हस्तकार्कश्यम्** m. hardness of the hand; niggardliness, miserliness; pugnacity, readiness

to beat. —**phīrith gaṭshàn**^{i} —फीरिथ् गक़्ंनि । **स्वीय-वैपरीत्यभवनम्** m. pl. inf. one's own people to become hostile (e.g. a king's advisers or army to turn traitors); of things deposited with a person in whom one has confidence, to be misappropriated. Cf. **atha phērànⁱ** ab. **-phrēṭshar** -फ्रेक़्र् । **हस्तप्राशस्त्यम्** m. praiseworthy-handedness; the ability to cure a sick man by merely laying hands upon him; excellence or cleverness of a man's hands, such as to make everything that he undertakes succeed. —**phirawun** —फिरवुन् । **प्रसादविधानम्** m.inf. to cause the hand to go round a person; to stroke a person affectionately or consolingly. **-pharyush**^{u} -फर्युश्उ । **कठोरहस्तः** adj. (f. **-pharish**^{ü} **-फरिशू**), hard-handed, niggardly, one who will not give even a cowrie in charity; one who has a hand accustomed to beating others, pugnacious, a bully. **-phryūst**^{u} -फ्र्यूस्तु । **प्रशस्तहस्तः** adj. (f. **-phryūṭsh**^{ü} -फ्र्यूक़्शू, sg. dat. **-phrēṭshĕ** -फ्रेक़्श्य), praiseworthy-handed; one able to cure a sick person by merely laying hands on him; one clever with his hands, so as always to complete successfully any handiwork undertaken by him. **-phash** -फश् । **हस्तेन नाशनम्, हस्तस्पर्शनम्** m. wiping out (a picture or writing) by the hand; touching by the hand. **-phēsh** -फेश् । **हस्तेनापमार्जनम्** m. wiping out (a picture or writing, etc.) by the hand; when the hand is sticky with honey or the like, licking it clean. —**phēshàn**^{i} —फेशंनि । **हस्तमर्दनम्** m. pl. inf. to wring or bite the hands in token of repentance or regret. —**phaṣ**^{a}**rāwun** —फंसरावुन् । **हस्तबद्धीकरणम्** m. to tie the hand; to be so engaged in anything as to be unable to turn to anything else. —**phaṭàn**^{i} —फटंनि । **हस्तोद्भेदः** m. pl. inf. the hands to split, e.g. when chapped by cold or having the skin of the back broken by cold or the like. **-phyār** -फ्यार् । **हस्तेन रसनिष्कर्षः, हस्तकुकर्म** m. the action of straining out juice or gravy by the hand; obsc. masturbation. **-phyur**^{u} -फ्युरु । **हस्तपरिवर्तः** m. in counting money, etc., a slip of the hand, a mistake in counting; changing a thing from one hand to the other (e.g. to ease a burden).

atha-pŏj^{ü} अथ-प्वंजू; see the following: **-pǫ̆l**^{u} -प्वंलु । **निःसारहस्तः** adj. (**-pŏj**^{ü} -प्वंजू), weak-handed. —**paḷ**^{a}**ṭàn**^{i} —पंल्टंनि । **हस्तद्रवीभावः** m. pl. inf. the hands to melt; to be sweaty (of the hands). **-pilawan** -पिलवन् । **हस्तपर्याप्तिः** f. the reach of the hand, the height to which the hand can reach. **-pilawun**^{u} -पिलवुनु । **(ऊर्ध्वस्थः)हस्तप्राप्यः** adj. (f. **-wüñ**^{ü} -वंञ्), (of a place or thing) within reach of the hand (upwards); able to be put in a high place within reach of the hands. —**paḷ**^{a}**zàn**^{i} —पंल्ज़ंनि । **हस्तोपयोगः** m. pl. inf. the hands to be useful, to be helpful (of the hands). **-panja** -पञ्ज । **हस्तत्राणः** m. a glove (cf. W. 114, *athapanji*); **-panja-jōra** -पञ्ज-जोर, a pair of gloves (Gr.M.). **-pīr**^{ü} -पीरू, see **atha-pyūr**^{u}. **-pūr**^{u} -पूरु । **पूर्णहस्तः** adj. (f. **-pūr**^{ü} -पूरू), full-handed; rich and generous, rich and extravagant. **-pron**^{u} -प्रंनु । **शुद्धहस्तः** adj. (f. **-prün**^{ü} -प्रंञू), clean-handed, white-handed; employed in a clean work. **-pūrĕr** -पूर्यर् । **हस्तपूर्णत्वम्** m. full-handedness; richness combined with generosity or extravagance. **-pishĕjyār** -पिश्-ज्यार् । **हस्तपेशलत्वम्** m. softness of the hand, either naturally or by the use of unguents; softness or daintiness of handiwork. **-pishol**^{u} -पिश्ंलु । **पेशलहस्तः** adj. (f. **-pishüj**^{ü} -पिश्ंजू), soft-handed, either naturally or by the use of unguents; one who turns out soft or dainty handiwork. —**pĕṭh thawun** —प्यट् थवुन् । **पृष्ठे हस्तस्थापनम्** m.inf. to place the hand on the back; hence, to give a person small charitable gifts from time to time. **-pĕṭhⁱ** -प्यंठि । **हस्तपृष्ठतः** adv. from on the hand. **-poṭh**^{u} -पंठु । **पुष्टहस्तः** adj. (f. **-püṭh**^{ü} -पंठू, sg. dat. **-pachĕ** -पच्य), plump-handed; one whose work is firm and strong, an expert craftsman. —**path-kun gaṭshun** —पथ्-कुन् गक़्शुन् । **संकोचापत्तिः** m.inf. the hand to go behind (one's back); the hand to become restricted (of one generous of nature, but owing to reduced circumstances compelled to restrict his gifts). —**path-kun thawun** —पथ्-कुन् थवुन् । **संकोचकरणम्, उत्कोचग्रहणम्** m.inf. to put the hand behind (one's back), to restrict one's generosity (as ab.); to put the hand behind one's back to take a bribe, to be a bribe-taker. —**paṭhun** —पठुन् । **सिद्धहस्तत्वम्** m.inf. the hand to be successful; to be successful in one's work, to be a skilled craftsman. —**paṭh**^{a}**run** —पंठ्रुन् । **हस्तदृढीकरणम्, हस्तचालनम्** m.inf. to make a hand successful; to thoroughly practise some work, to make oneself (or some one else) an expert craftsman; to wash the hands, to make them clean or ceremonially pure. **-paṭsh** -पक़्श् । **हस्तविश्वासः** f. (sg. dat. **-paṭshi** -पक़्शि), trust in a person's hand, confidence in his honesty. **-pav** -पव् । **चौर्यशीलहस्तता** m. theft-handedness, the having hands accustomed to steal. **-pāv** -पाव् । **वितस्तिः** m. a measure of length, a span of twelve finger-widths. —**pāwun** —पावुन् । **हस्तपातनम्** m.inf. to cause the hand to fall; to meddle with another's affairs, to try to settle some business which is properly the work of some one else, e.g. to take the law into one's own hands. **-pyod**^{u} -प्यंदु । **वृत्तज्ञहस्तः** adj. (f. **-pĕz**^{ü} -प्यंज़ू), knowing-handed, one who is clever at stealing hidden property. —**pyon**^{u} —प्यंनु । **हस्तात्पातः** m.inf. to fall from the hand; to be let go, be lost; to

become free from (some one else's) control. —**payun** —पयुन् । क्षान्तिशीलहस्तत्वम्, हस्तपक्वता m.inf. the hand to endure being scorched by fire, or being blistered by contact with ice, etc.; hence, met. to show a patient, enduring disposition. **-pyūr**^{u} **-प्यूर्** । स्निग्धहस्तः adj. (f. **-pīr**^{ü} **-पीर्ऊ**), smooth-handed; doing smooth handiwork. **-pĕz**^{ü} **-प्यंज़्** , see **atha-pyod**^{u} ab. **-pöz**^{ü} **-पांज़्** । हस्तनिःसारणा f. taking out gradually by hand (e.g. liquid from a jar or water from a well), ladling out by hand.

atha-röch^{i} अथ-रांछि । सहायः adv. as a companion (e.g. when a man is engaged 'as a companion' or as a guard on a journey). **-ramb** -रम्ब् । हस्तशोभा f. beauty of the hand; met. deftness of hands in turning out good handiwork. **-ron**^{u} **-रंनु** । कुकरः adj. (f. **-rüñ**^{ü} **-रंञ्यू**), having a deformed hand. —**rangán**^{i} —रङ्गांनि । हस्तरञ्जनम् m. pl. inf. to colour the hands; to have the hands reddened with dye; to have the hands red with work; to beg repeatedly holding out the hands. **-roṭ**^{u} **-रंटु** । अनुग्रहः m. taking the hand; help or assistance given to some one, esp. some poor person; rescue; patronage (Gr.M.). —**raṭun** —रटुन् । हस्तग्रहणम् m.inf. to take the hand; to help; to rescue; to patronize; to take the hand, seize the hand, stop, prohibit (Śiv. 703); to grasp another's hand in a dance (Śiv. 1432). —**rōṭán**^{i} —रोटांनि । हस्तावष्टम्भः m. pl. inf. the hands to be stopped; to become downhearted and stop one's work; (of a generous person) to cease giving. **-ruv** -रुव् । हस्तरोपणम् m. transplanting by hand. —**rāwun** —रावुन् । हस्तनष्टीभवनम् m. inf. to be lost from the hand; the hand to be lost, to lose the skill of one's hands. —**rāwarun** —रावरुन् m.inf. to lose anything from the hand (K.Pr. 163). —**rūzith gatshán**^{i} —रूज़िथ् गट्शांनि । हस्तस्तब्धीभावः m. pl. inf. to have the hands stopped in a work (Śiv. 1451); to cease from distributing gifts.

atha-sag अथ-सग् । हस्तसेकः m. sprinkling water with the hands (not from a vessel) on plants, etc. **-shǒḍ**^{u} **-श्वंदु** । निर्दोषहस्तः adj. (f. **-shǒz**^{ü} **-श्वंज़्यू**), clean-handed; one who performs clean or pure handiwork. **-shĕhajyār** -शहज्यार् । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. coolness of the hand; hence, kindly nature, a habit of doing kindly actions; skill in sowing seeds or potting plants. **-shĕhol**^{u} **-शहंलु** । हितहस्तः adj. (f. **-shĕhüj**^{ü} **-शहंज्यू**), cool-handed; one whose hand is accustomed to doing kindly actions. —**shĕhalun** —शहलुन् । साह्यप्राप्तिः m.inf. the hand to be cool; to receive help in accomplishing any work. —**shĕhalāwun** —शहलावुन् । हस्तसहायदानम् m.inf. to cool (another's) hand; to help a person who finds difficulty in accomplishing anything. **-shĕlakh** -शलख् । हस्तताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakas** -शलकस्), a beating with the hand (given to a child or a pupil). **-shĕr** -शर् । अज्ञातमयोग्यकरणम् m. the accidentally or ignorantly performing an improper action. **-shǒz**^{ü} **-श्वंज़्यू**, see **-shǒḍ**^{u}. **-shǒzar** -श्वज़र् । हस्तशुद्धता m. pureness or cleanness of the hand; ceremonial purity of the hand. **-samĕr** -सम्यर् । हस्तसमता m. evenness of hand; (of two or more persons) employment on the same work; (of one person) employment always on the same work. **-sañĕr** -सञ्यर् । हस्तगाम्भीर्यम् m. hand-depth, the depth of a hand, the depth to which a hand will go (a measure of depth). **-sāñĕr** -साञ्यर् । हस्तार्द्रता m. wetness of the hand (from sweat or from contact with water, etc.). **-sĕñĕr** -स्यञ्यर् । हस्तलावण्यराहित्यम् m. the condition of having no salt in one's hand when eating; hence, met. the having a hand which has no 'salt' in it, which turns out work without daintiness or strength. **-sāph (sāf)** -साफ् । निर्मलहस्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-sāphas** -साफस्), clean-handed; doing clean work, deft-handed. **-sāphĕr** -साफ्यर् । हस्तशुद्धता m. cleanness or purity of the hand; cleanness or deftness of handiwork. **-sīr**^{u} **-सीरू** । हस्तकृतेष्टिका, पिचुखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-sērĕ** -सेर्य), a brick made by hand, not with a mould; a lump of cotton cleaned by hand for spinning. **-sŏr** -स्वर् । हस्ताभिनयः m. beating time with the hand (in music). **-sör**^{ü} **-सांरू** । हस्तसमुच्चितिः f. collection by hand; gradual removal of anything from one place to another. —**sārun** —सारुन् । हस्तेन समानयनम्, हस्तस्पर्शः m.inf. to collect with the hand; to remove (a crop or the like) from anywhere and pile it in one place; to touch with the hand. **-srāñĕr** -स्राञ्यर् । हस्तार्द्रता m. moistness of the hand, natural, or from sweat, or from contact with water, etc. —**sŏrshun** —स्वर्शुन् । हस्तसंशोधनम् m.inf. to clean or wash the hands, esp. before and after eating. —**sŏrith pakun** —स्वरिथ् पकुन् । आयानुरूपव्ययकरणम् m.inf. to proceed remembering the hands; hence, in case of a wedding or feast, to expend in proportion to one's income. **-sūtin** -सूतिन् । हस्तेन adv. with the hand, by the hand, using the hand as an instrument. **-sūtin khyon**^{u} **-सूतिन् ख्यंनु** । हस्तेन खादनम् m.inf. to eat with the hand, cf. **atha khyon**^{u} ab., **athau-sūtin** and **athi khyon**^{u} bel. **-sūty** -सूत्य् । हस्तेन adv. with the hand, by means of the hand, using the hand as an instrument. **-sôw**^{u} **-सोवु** । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-söw**^{ü} **-सांवू**), rich-handed, with hands full of money, wealthy and liberal. **-syon**^{u} **-स्यंनु** । हस्तलावण्यरहितः adj. (f. **-sĕñ**^{ü} **-स्यंञ्यू**), having a hand without salt, eating food without salt; met. one whose handiwork is without

daintiness or clumsy. **-sĕzar** -स्यज़र् । **हस्तार्जवम्** m. straightness of the hand; success of the hand, deftness; straightness made by the hand.

atha-ṭhaharun अथ-ठहरुन् । **हस्तस्थैर्यम्** m.inf. the hand to be steady; to have a steady hand (in carpentry, writing, or the like). **-ṭhukh** -ठुख् । **हस्तोत्खननम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭhukas** -ठुकस्), driving into the ground (as a spike, etc.) by hand. **—ṭhīkun** —ठीकुन् । **हस्तस्थितिः** m.inf. the hand to be steady, to have a steady hand as in delicate arts (such as in boring holes in pearls). **—thamun** —थमुन् । **हस्तनिरोधः** m.inf. the hand to be at rest, to stop in one's work; to become poor. **-thiph** -थिफ्। **हस्ताडना** f. (sg. dat. **-thipi** -थिपि), a slap with the hand (to a child or a pupil). **-thara** -थर। **हस्तकम्पः** f. trembling of the hand, esp. from inexperience, e.g., in attempting a new kind of work, owing to a guilty feeling when stealing, when boring a valuable pearl (out of anxiety); trembling of the hand from palsy. **-thörᵘ** -थॉरू। **हस्तसंभ्रमः** f. hurry of the hand, doing a thing hurriedly or as if one was afraid of it; trembling of the hand, palsy. **-thurᵘ** -थुरू । **हस्तनिर्मितिः** f. making or forming (e.g. an image or a jar) only by hand, without implements. **-thuran** -थुरन् । **हस्तनिर्मितिः** f. id. **-thörĕr** -थॉर्यर्। **हस्तसंभ्रमभावः** m., i.q. **atha-thörᵘ** ab. **-thurĕr** -थुर्यर्। **हस्तनिर्मितित्वम्** m. ability to form or make (e.g. an image or a jar) by hand. **-thõthorᵘ** -थॉंथरू। **त्वरितहस्तः** adj. (f. **-thöthürᵘ** -थॉंथरू), having a hurried hand, using the hands hurriedly (from haste or fear). **-thõtharĕr** -थॉंथर्यर्। **हस्तशीघ्रता** m. hurry of hand; using the hand hurriedly, with or without previous deliberation. **-thazar** -थज़र् । **हस्तौन्नत्यम्** m. highness of hand, i.e. excess in the qualities of the hand; thus, extreme dexterity in handiwork; extreme liberality; extreme wealth. **-ṭŏkh** -ट्वख्। **हस्तेनाघातः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏkas** -ट्वकस्), a push or thrust with the tips of the fingers. **-tōl** -तोल् । **हस्ततौल्यम्** m. weighing by hand, guessing the weight of anything by lifting it up. **-tul** -तुल्। **हस्तोत्थाप्यमानम्** m. a measure of weight, as much as can be lifted by the hand. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । **हस्तेनोत्थापनम्, हस्तोत्थापनम्** m.inf. to lift by the hand; to stop by the hand anything which is being done; to raise the hand to commence any work at once, or to give alms, or to begin to fight. **—tulith dyunᵘ** —तुलिथ् द्युनु। **किञ्चिन्मात्रदानम्** m.inf. to raise the hand (from a pile of anything) and give a little of it to anyone. **-tang** -तङ्ग । **संकुचितहस्तः** adj. e.g. having the hands contracted, having nothing in them, poverty-stricken. **-tañjĕr** -तंज्यर् । **हस्तसंकोचता** m. poverty, see ab. **-tᵃronᵘ** -त्रंनु । **शीतलहस्तः** adj. (f. **-tᵃrüñᵘ** -त्रंञू), cold-handed, cool-handed; met. one whose touch is cool, tender, loving, and compassionate. **-tūrun** -तूरुन्। **हस्तशीतीभवनम्** m.inf. the hands to become cold or cool; to have the hands cooled owing to receiving help from another; to receive help. **—tūranun** —तूरनुन् । **हस्तशीतलोभावः** m.inf., id. **-tᵃrañār** -त्रञार् । **हस्तशीतलत्वम्** m. coolness or coldness of the hands; a loving tender nature. **-tᵃrañĕr** -त्रञर्। **हस्तशीतलत्वम्** m. id. **-trŏshᵘ** -त्रुशु। **कठिनहस्तः** adj. (f. **-trŏshᵘ** -त्रुशू), hard-handed; hard-fisted, accustomed to striking. **-trŏshĕr** -त्रुश्यर्। **हस्तकाठिन्यम्** m. hardness of the hand; readiness to strike other people. **-trôwᵘ** -त्रोवु। **मुक्तहस्तः** adj. (f. **-tröwᵘ** -त्रांवू), free-handed, liberal. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । **मोचनम्** m.inf. to set free, let loose, release. **-tryūnᵘ** -त्र्यूनु। **हस्तत्राणः** m. (sg. dat. **-trēnis** -त्रेनिस्), a glove. **—ṭŏṭun** —ट्वटुन् । **हस्तवृत्तिसंकोचः** m.inf. to find one's livelihood derived from handiwork diminished. **-tᵃʂh** -त्क्ष् । **हस्तादिमार्जनवासः** f. (sg. dat. **-tᵃʂhi** -त्क्षि), a dish-clout, a cloth used in kitchens for keeping the dishes or hands clean. **—ṭuwun** —टुवुन् । **हस्तसंकोचनम्** m.inf. to cause the hands to be closed up or contracted; met. to reduce one's expenditure or the amount of one's charity. **-ṭyondᵘ** -ट्यंडु । **हस्ताङ्गुल्यग्रभागः** m. the tip of the finger.

atha-ʂᵃh अथ-च्ह । **हस्तचूषः** m. sucking the hand, licking the fingers, e.g. after eating dainty food or when very desirous of food. **-ʂhŏcĕr** -क्कुच्यर् । **हस्तसंक्षेपता** m. shortness of the hand; met. niggardliness. **-ʂhõḍ** -क्कॉंड् । **हस्तान्वेषणम्** f. searching with the hand, feeling about in a hollow place for something lost. **-ʂhal** -क्कल् । **हस्तयन्त्रम्** m. a hand machine; hence, a hand-mill; a lock or bolt of a door which can be opened by the hand without a key. **-ʂhĕn** -क्कयन् । **हस्तछेदः** m. a hole or wound in the hand; a hole in book, garment, cloth, or the like, made by the hand. **—ʂhunun** —क्कुनुन् । **हस्तपातनम्** m.inf., lit. to pour the hand, to put the hand into a thing or upon a thing, to take into one's own hands; to interfere, meddle (Gr.M.); to drop from the hand; to release (El.). **-ʂhŏpᵘ** -क्कुंपु । **विलम्बितकारी** adj. (f. **-ʂhŏpᵘ** -क्कुंपू), slack-handed, one who is slow at work. **-ʂhŏpĕr** -क्कुप्यर् । **हस्तकुण्ठत्वम्** m. slowness of hand, slowness in doing anything, delay. **-ʂhorᵘ** -क्कंरु । **शून्यहस्तः** adj. (f. **-ʂhürᵘ 1** -क्कंरू), empty-handed, poor; cf. **ʂhorᵘ atha** in K.Pr. 219. **-ʂhürᵘ 2** -क्कंरू। **हस्तग्राह्याल्पकाण्डोलः** f. a hand-basket, a shallow kind of market basket in which things are carried for sale. **-ʂharĕr** -क्कर्यर् । **हस्तशून्यत्वम्** m. emptiness

of the hand, poverty. **-ṭshŏṭᵘ** -ट्शॅटु । **संचिप्तहस्तः** adj. (f. **-ṭshŏṭᵘ** -ट्शॅटू, sg. dat. **-ṭshŏcĕ** -ट्शॅच्य), small-handed, having a small hand; met. niggardly. **-ṭshŏṭᵘ ta zĕvi zyūṭhᵘ** -ट्शॅटु त ज़्यवि-ज़्यूठु । **संकुचितहस्तो दीर्घजिह्वः** short-handed and long-tongued, one who is illiberal but who speaks as if he were generous; one who is not ready to strike, but ready with abuse. **-ṭshaṭh** -ट्शठ् । **हत्सोत्क्षेपणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭshaṭi** -ट्शटि, and so on), hand-winnowing, winnowing by the hand alone (not with a fan, etc.). **-ṭshŏṭsᵘ** -ट्शॅट्सु । **तुच्छहस्तः** adj. (f. **-ṭshŏṭsᵘ** -ट्शॅट्सू), empty-handed, one who has lost his wealth; clumsy, unskilful. **-ṭshŏṭsar** -ट्शॅट्सर् । **हस्ततुच्छत्वम्** m. empty-handedness, poverty; unskilfulness. **-ṭshyonᵘ** -ट्श्यॅनु । **छिन्नहस्तः** adj. (f. **-ṭshĕñᵘ** -ट्शॅञ्), having the hand cut, wounded, or cut off. **-ṭsāl** -त्साल् । **प्रसृतिः** f. the hollow, outstretched palm of the hand; as much as will go into it. **-ṭsĕl** -त्सॅल् । **हस्तेन बलात्प्रवेशनम्** m. forcing by hand stuff into a receptacle, such as a bag, already full. **—ṭsālun** —त्सालुन् । **हस्तसहनम्** m.inf. to endure a hand; to live patiently under a violent-tempered master, husband, father, etc. **-ṭsündᵘ** -त्सॅण्डु । **हस्ताहतिः** f. a hand-beating, a beating of some one by the hand; a blow received on the hand. **—ṭsānun** —त्सानुन् । **हस्तप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to cause the hand to enter, to put the hand into a hole; to meddle or interfere in some one else's affairs; to undertake what is some one else's duty, e.g. to take the law into one's own hands. **-ṭsāph** -त्साफ् । **हस्तेन भक्षणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭsāpas** -त्सापस्, and so on), eating the hand; (of babies) sucking one's hand; a habit of eating with the hand only. **-ṭsapolᵘ** -त्सपॅलु । **हस्तादनशीलः** adj. (f. **-ṭsapüjᵘ** -त्सपॅज़ू), one accustomed to eating hands; hence, one who eats his own hand and the hand of another, one who is in the habit of impeding another in some work he is about to commence. **—ṭsāpun** —त्सापुन् । **हस्तादनम्** m. to eat the hand, to gnaw the fingers in regret or repentance; to eat one's own hand and the hand of another, to impede another in work he is about to commence. **-ṭsraṭh** -त्स्रठ् । **हस्तचपेटः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭsraṭas** -त्स्रटस्), a slap with noise with the hand on something smooth; clapping the hands together. **-ṭsŏṭᵘ** -त्सॅटू । **हस्तपूपः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsŏcĕ** -त्सॅच्य), a cake made only by hand (and not with the help of any implement such as a rolling-pin, etc.); met. a livelihood earned by one's own exertions. **-ṭsoṭᵘ** -त्सॅटु । **छिन्नहस्तः** adj. (f. **-ṭsüṭᵘ** -त्सॅटू, sg. dat.; **-ṭsacĕ** -त्सच्य), one whose hand has been cut off (as a punishment or by accident); met. one who is unable to work owing to the loss of his tools. **-ṭsēṭh** -त्सेठ् । **हस्तकुट्टनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭsēṭas** -त्सेटस्), pounding or crushing by hand (without any implement); beating any person or thing with the hand. **-ṭsaturᵘ** -त्सतुरु । **हस्तचतुरः** adj. (f. **-ṭsaṭᵘrᵘ** -त्सॅतॅरू), skilled in the hand, an expert artisan, dexterous. **-ṭsatarĕr** -त्सतर्यर् । **हस्तचातुर्यम्** m. dexterity.

atha wahārun अथ वहारुन् । **हस्तप्रसारणम्** m.inf. to stretch out the hand; to put forth the hand, to bring under one's own control some work (whether commenced by another or not). **-wājan** -वाजन् । **ग्रामविशेषः** m. the name of a village about two *kōs* to the south-east of Śrīnagar, at the foot of a hill near the River Vĕth (Jihlam), sacred to Gaṇēśa. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्, see **atha-wôlᵘ** bel. **-wŏkhur** -व्खुर् । **हस्तेनोर्ध्वाधःकरणम्** m. turning something upside down by hand (e.g. to empty a coal-box). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । **धनाढ्यः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has a (lucky) hand; hence, a rich man, one who owns all that his hands may require. **—wālun** —वालुन् । **स्वादनारम्भः** m.inf. to cause the hand to descend; esp. to cause it to descend into a bowl of food, to commence a meal. **-war** -वर् । **हस्तेनवेष्टनम्** m. twisting string by hand, twisting two or three strands into one. **-waröi** -वरॉइ adv. without hands (W. 113). **-wās** -वास् । **पाणिपीडनम्** m. pressing each other's hands (by a bride and bridegroom), a part of the marriage ceremony; joining the hands in a dance (Śiv. 1010, 1432, 1676). **-wās karun** -वास् करुन् । **दृढसंधिविधानम्** m.inf. to press the hands together, as ab.; to grasp another's hands in a dance (Śiv. 1441, 1442, 1460); hence, to make a firm alliance for carrying out some business (Śiv. 956). **-wās rōzun** -वास् रोज़ुन् । **मैत्रीदार्ढ्यम्** m.inf. the hands to remain pressed; to be old and firm friends. **-wushnēr** -वुष्णेर् । **धनाढ्यत्वम्** m. warmth of hand, want of coldness in the hands; hence, the condition of being wealthy. **—wushnāwun** —वुष्णावुन् । **हस्तघर्मीकरणम्** m.inf. to warm the hands; met. to be pleased at another's sorrow; to oppress another. **-vĕsar** -व्यसर् । **विशीर्णहस्तता** f. having a withered hand; hence, being accustomed heedlessly to let things drop; met. heedlessness, a memory like a sieve. **—vĕsarun** —व्यसरुन् । **हस्ताभ्रंशः** m.inf. the hand to be withered; hence, to heedlessly let things fall from the hand, to have a hand that let things drop. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । **हस्तसन्धापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), to set together, fit together, join together two pieces of paper by hand (not by means of gum or the like). **-wothᵘ** -वॅथु । **उदारः** adj. (f. **-wüṭshᵘ** -वॅछू), open-handed, free-handed, generous. **-wuṭhan** -वुठन् । **हस्तसंवेष्टनम्** f. twisting a rope or string by hand. **—wuṭhun** —वुठुन् । **हस्तभञ्जनम्**,

परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to twist a person's wrist in a fight. **—wuṭhüñ**ü **—वुठंञू । हस्तविष्टना** f.inf. to twist a rope or string by hand. **—waṭun —वटुन् । हस्तनिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to shut the hand, to withdraw the hand; to cease distributing gifts, or to withdraw from any action. **-wat**a**r -वत्र् । हस्तपत्रिका** f. a hand-leaf; a written acknowledgment of receipt, a receipt. **-wuṭsh -वुक्ष् । हस्तत्वरा** m. (sg. dat. **-wuṭshas -वुक्षस्**), lit. burning of the hand; hence, promptness, quickness, or rapidity of action of the hand in the accomplishment of any work. **-wuṭsha -वुक्ष । हस्तत्वराशील:** adj. e.g. prompt-handed, quick-handed, dexterous. **-wüṭsh**ü **-वंक्षू**, see **atha-woth**u ab. **-waṭshar -वक्षर् । औदार्यम्** m. generosity. **—wāyun —वायुन् । हस्तेन नौचालनम्** m.inf. to row a boat with the hands (and not with oars); met. to thrust out the hand in striking a blow.

atha yāpun अथ यापुन् । हस्तव्याप्ति: m.inf. (of the hand) to reach to a place or thing above; (of the hand) to have capacity for, to get as much as one can for the money (in a bargain). **-yār -यार् । हस्तमित्रम्** m. a hand-friend; a man who is a friend only so long as one has money in one's hand, a friend for self-interest. **-yār**ü**z**ü **-यर्ंज़ू । हस्तमित्रता** f. hand friendship, friendship only for the sake of profit.

atha-zēchĕr अथ-ज़ेक्चर् । हस्तदीर्घता m. long-handedness; met. stretching out the hand to obtain anything, or to obtain control of another's business; the thrusting out the hand to strike another; prodigality, profuseness of expenditure. **-zod**u **-ज़ंदु । हस्तरन्ध्रम्** m. a hole in the hand; hence, profuse expenditure, prodigality; empty-handedness, poverty owing to such prodigality. Cf. **athas-zod**u bel. **-zadal -ज़दल् । हस्तरन्ध्रवान्** adj. e.g. having a hole in the hand; met. spending profusely or extravagantly, a prodigal; having nothing in the hand, poor. **-z**a**h -ज़ह् । हस्तद्वयम्** m.pl. the two hands. **-z**a**l -ज़ल् । हस्तचर्माघात:** m. skinning or scraping of the hand; a scratch on the hand; a wound in the skin of the hand caused by some disease such as itch or by a blow. **-zôl**u **-ज़ोलु । हस्तजालम्** the space between the fingers, including the web-membrane at the roots of the fingers. **-zaliñ -ज़लिञ् । हस्तमालिन्यम्** f. dirtiness of the hands; the foulness of hands habitually sweaty; dirt attaching to things touched by sweaty hands. **-zīr**ü **-ज़ीरू । हस्तचेष्टा** f. a motion of the hands; esp. in dipping anything into or pulling it out of water, or in making a sign to another in some business transaction. **-zōr -ज़ोर् । हस्तबलम्** m. strength or power of or in the hand; hence, wealth, power gained by great possessions. **—zīṭh**a**run —ज़ीठ्रुन् । हस्तदीर्घीकरणम्** m.inf. to make a long hand, to stretch out the hand; to thrust out the hand to strike another; to stretch out the hand to take something or (in a bad sense) to annex something belonging to another; to stretch out the hand in giving charity. **-zyūṭh**u **-ज़्यूठु । दीर्घहस्त:** adj. (f. **-zīṭh**ü **-ज़ीठू**, sg. dat. **-zēchĕ -ज़ेक्च**), long-handed, long-armed; hence, generous in giving, profuse in expenditure, ready to strike another.

athau अथौ pl. ag. and abl. **-sūtin khyon**u **-सूंतिन् ख्यंनु । हस्ताभ्यां खादनम्** m.inf. to eat with the hands alone. Cf. **atha-sūtin** ab.

àthi **2 अंथि** sg. ag. by the hand, see ab. For **àth**i **1** see **ath 1.** **-àth**i **-अंथि । शीघ्रम्** adv. quickly, at once. **-àth**i **karun -अंथि करुन् । हस्ताहस्तिविधानम्** m.inf. to work together (of a number of people), to join in some work. **-àth**i **nyun**u **-अंथि न्युनु । हस्ताहस्तिनयनम्** m.inf. to carry off some heavy burden very quickly.

athi अथि sg. abl. (Śiv. 1220). **mĕ athi lyūkh**u **-mot**u **म्य अथि ल्यूखुमंतु**, written by my own hand (Gr.M.); in the hand (Śiv. 1628, 1697). **—āmot**u **—आमंतु । हस्तप्राप्त:** adj. (f. **—āmüṭs**ü **—आमंच़ू**), come into the hand, got, in one's possession (Śiv. 1794). **—anun —अनुन् । स्वाधीनप्रापणम्** m.inf. to bring into the hand, to bring into one's possession; to gain, esp. to regain. **—āyot**u **—आयंतु । हस्ताधीन:** adj. (f. **—āyüṭs**ü **—आयंच़ू**), subject to one's hand, in one's possession, or under one's power. **—āyĕtan —आयतन् । स्वातन्त्र्यम्** f. independence, the faculty of settling a matter independently. **—dyun**u **—द्युनु । समर्पणम्** m.inf. to give into the hand, make over, entrust. **—hyon**u **—ह्यंनु । सहयहणम्** m.inf. to take something in the hand (Śiv. 855, 860, 1211); to take money, etc., with one when going on a journey. **—khyon**u **—ख्यंनु** m.inf. to eat with the hand (K.Pr. 17); cf. **atha sūtin** and **atha khyon**u ab. **—lagun —लगुन् । हस्ते भवनम्, संगमनम्** m.inf. to come to hand, to reach, be received, regained; to be gained as profit. **—lūr**ü **bĕbi khôs**u **—लूरू व्यवि खोसु । अतिदुर्गति:** m. stick in hand and cup in the bosom; utter misery, as when a man is so weak from disease that he has to go leaning on a stick, and so poor that he has to live upon food secretly begged and received in a cup hidden in his bosom. **—lūr**ü **karüñ**ü **—लूरू करंञू । अत्याहननम्** f.inf. lit. to do clubbing with the hand; to beat a person severely with the hand (breaking his limbs and leaving him helpless). **—lārun —लारुन् । हस्तानुगमनम्** m.inf. to follow on the hand; hence, to be partly found (when something is lost and a part of it is got back sufficient to go on with). **—na hār andakār —न हार् अन्दकार् । अतिदुर्गतत्वम्** m. a curse, (may there)

not (be) a cowry in your hand, (and may all be) dark (to you). The phrase indicates utter misery. **—nyunᵘ —न्युनु । सहनयनम्** m.inf. to take in one's hand, to take with one on a journey (as a servant, or money and possessions). **—pholᵘ —फ़ोलु । अक्षतविशेषः** m. a little grain in the hand; at a sacrifice, the grain (sesame, rice, barley, etc.) mixed with clarified butter which is ceremonially thrown upon the fire by the priest and those for whose benefit he acts. **—raṭun —रटुन् । हस्ते ग्रहणम्** m.inf. to hold in the hand; to keep under one's own control or in one's own possession; to keep (children, pupils, or servants) obedient to oneself. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । हस्ते स्थितिः** m.inf. to remain in the hand; to be under a person's control or in his possession. **—sörᵘ —सॉरू । हस्तयाहं समुच्चयः, चौर्यं वा** f. the act of gradually collecting property (esp. some one else's) (either openly or secretly) and bringing it under one's own control; hence, theft generally. **—sōzun —सोज़ुन् । हस्ते प्रेषणम्** m.inf. to send in somebody's hand; to send in charge of somebody, to send by somebody. **—thawun —थवुन् । हस्ते स्थापनम्** m.inf. to place in the hand; to give to some one to keep; to put into one's own hand, to take possession of. **—ʦöṭᵘ lagüñᵘ —च़ुटू लगंजू । हस्ते वृत्तिसंपत्तिः** f.inf. bread to come into the hand; sufficiency for a living to be earned from the practice of any art or craft. **—yunᵘ —युनु । हस्तप्राप्तिः, लाभः** m.inf. to come into the hand; to come into somebody's possession (K.Pr. 8, 34; Śiv. 1754); to be earned; (of something lost) to be found (YZ. 136).

athukᵘ अथुकु sg. gen. (f. **athücᵘ अथ्चू**), of the hand; cf. **athacĕn,** K.Pr. 17). **—māz —माज़् । हस्तस्य मांसम्** m. the flesh of the hand; met. money earned with great labour and trouble.

athan अथन् sg. ag. (rare) and (usually) pl. dat.; cf. **athan phakh,** a smell to (on) the hands (K.Pr. 240); **dŏd math athan,** rub milk on the hands (K.Pr. 137, cf. ib. 166); **athan kĕth,** in the hands (Śiv. 12, 543, 620, 1093); and **athan ʦŏn hĕth,** holding in his four hands (Śiv. 801).

athas अथस् sg. dat. to the hand; cf. K.Pr. 88. **-andar anun -अन्दर् अनुन् । हस्तमध्ये आनयनम्** m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with great efforts to get control of something. **-andar thawun -अन्दर् थवुन् । हस्तमध्ये स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put into the hand; to bring into one's own possession or under one's own control. **-kĕth -क्यथ् । हस्ते** in the hand, into the hand (YZ. 242; Śiv. 543, 620). **-kĕth thawünᵘ -क्यथ थवंजू । विलुण्ठ्यापहरणम्** f.inf. to place in (one's own) hand; esp. to rob, carry off, and conceal property. **-manz -मज़् । हस्तस्य मध्ये** adv. in the hand, into the hand. **-pĕṭh -प्यठ् । हस्ते, शीघ्रम्,** adv. on the hand; there and then, at once, quickly, immediately. **-pĕṭh atha dyunᵘ -प्यठ् अथ द्युनु । हस्ते हस्तदानम्** m.inf. to place hand upon hand (a form of promise or oath to do a thing). **-sūtin atha -सूतिन् अथ,** hand (joined) in hand (Śiv. 1010). **-zodᵘ -ज़ोदु । अतिव्ययशीलता** m. a hole in the hand, extravagant expenditure; cf. **atha-zodᵘ** ab.

aiṭh ऐठ् or **öṭh ओठ् । अष्टौ** card. e.g. (dat. **aiṭhan ऐठन्**), eight, Śiv. 711 (**aiṭh**), 1494 (**öṭh**).

aiṭha-bôgᵘ ऐठ-वोगु । अष्टभागः m. the eighth part or share of anything; adj. (f. **-böjᵘ -वॉजू**), divided or divisible into eight parts. **-gunᵘ -गुनु । अष्टगुणीकृतः** adj. (f. **-gũᵘ -गुञू**), eightfold. **-khorᵘ path -खॅरू पथ् । अष्टबन्धकप्रभवक्षेत्रभागः** m. a *path* or field producing eight *khorᵘ*, or loads of twelve seers each, or a total of ninety-six seers; a *path* being the area in which six seers of grain have been sown. **-khôrᵘ -खोरू । अष्टखारीकः** adj. (f. **-khörᵘ -खॉरू**), weighing eight *kharwārs*, each *kharwār* being sixteen *traks* or ninety-six seers. **-kūnᵘ -कूनु । अष्टकोणः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-kūnis -कूनिस्**, abl. **-kōni -कोनि**; f. **-kũᵘ -कूञू**, sg. dat. **-kōñĕ -कोञ**), eight-cornered, octagonal. **-kũñjal -कूञ्जल् । अष्टकोणः** adj. e.g., id. **-lobᵘ -लंबु । अष्टकोटिकः** adj. (f. **-lübᵘ -लंबू**), eight-pointed. **-labal -लबल् । अष्टाश्रियुतः** adj. e.g., id. **-lorᵘ -लरु । अष्टयष्टिकः** adj. (f. **-lürᵘ -लंरू**), eight-stringed (of a necklace, etc.); eight-stranded (of a rope, etc.). **-nö -नॉ । अष्टमाख्या संख्या** m. the name of the number eight (used in schools). **-polᵘ -पंलु । अष्टपलकः** adj. (f. **-püjᵘ -पंजू**), weighing eight *pals*; producing eight *pals*; the produce of eight *pals*. A *pal* is one-fifth of a seer. **-rongᵘ -रंङ्गु । अष्टरागवान्** adj. (f. **-rünjᵘ -रंजू**), having eight colours; of eight kinds. **-ṛĕtᵘ -ऋंतु । अष्टमासिकः** adj. (f. **-ṛĕʦᵘ -ऋंच्चू**), produced in eight months. **-shotᵘ -शंतु । अष्टशत्यः** adj. (f. **-shüʦᵘ -शंच्चू**), consisting of eight hundred (of the number of threads in a cloth); costing eight hundred (rupees, etc.). **-shēṭhakh -शेठख् । षष्ठाष्टकम्** f. a certain unlucky marriage (prohibited by astrology) amongst Hindūs, when the bride is born in the sixth sign of the Zodiac (or Virgo) and the bridegroom in the eighth thereafter (or Aries). **-trokᵘ -चंकु । अष्टद्रोणकः** adj. (f. **-trücᵘ -चंचू**), weighing eight *traks* (of six seers each). **-wuhurᵘ -वुङ्गरु । अष्टवर्षः** adj. (f. **-warishᵘ -वरिशू**), produced in eight years, eight years old. **-zongᵘ -ज़ंङ्गु । अष्टजङ्घायुतः** adj. (f. **-zünjᵘ -ज़ंजू**), having eight legs; met. swift, rapid in progress.

aiṭhan ṛĕtan-hondᵘ ऐठन् ऋंतन-ह्वंन्दु । अष्टमासिकः adj. (f. **-hünz**ᵘⁱ -ह्वंज़ू), produced in eight months, an eight months' child.

ith इथ् or **ith-kĕth इथ्-क्यथ्**, a suffix which added to the root of a verb forms the conj. part. (Gr.Gr. 103, 197). In the Persian character it is spelt *it* إت.

iṭh इट् c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **iṭas इटस्**), a secondary suffix, forming adjectives of quality, as in **rūp-iṭh रूपिट्**, very beautiful, **achīṭh अक्षीट्** (from **âch**ⁱ, the eye), possessing the evil-eye (Gr.Gr. 138).

öṭh आंठ्, see **aiṭh.**

ōth ऑंथ्, see **önth.**

uth उथ् m. (sg. dat. **utas उत्स्**), a secondary suffix forming abstract nouns, as in **band-uth वन्दुथ्**, relationship (Gr.Gr. 144).

ūṭh ऊठ् c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **ūṭas ऊटस्**), secondary suff. forming adjectives, as from **lĕkh ल्यख्** (base **lĕk ल्यक्**), abuse, **lĕkal ल्यकल** or **lĕkal-ūṭh ल्यकलूठ्**, abusive (Gr.Gr. 138).

ūṭhⁱ ऊंठि m.pl. groups of eight, used in the multiplication table, as in **tsōr ūṭhⁱ dŏyĕtrᵃh चोर् ऊंठि द्वयत्रह**, four eights (are) thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 84, 86). W. 104 spells the word **öṭhⁱ.**

athacĕn अथच्यन्, see **athukᵘ** under **atha.**

athful, see **aṭh 2.**

āṭhih, see **ôṭᵘ.**

athüjᵘⁱ अथ्यंजू, see **tholᵘ.**

aṭhkal अठ्कल् । अनुमानम् f. estimate, calculation; an estimate of the cost of making anything; anxiety (El., who spells the word **aṭkal** and makes it m.); agitation arising from affection (Śiv. 1574, f.).

aṭhkāv अठ्काव् । विलम्बः m. delay (in starting); delay, waste of time.

tholᵘ अथंलु । अछिन्नशाखो वृक्षः adj. (f. **athüjᵘⁱ अथंजू**), (of a tree) having untrimmed branches, unpruned.

öṭhil आंठिल् । अयोग्यम् f. a pestle for husking rice.

athali-kŏthali अथलि-क्वथलि । बलाद्कण्ठे उत्थापनम् adv. throwing the arms round a person or thing and lifting him or it up; e.g. lifting up a person in a faint whose limbs are stiffened, or lifting or pulling up a heavy post.

aiṭham ऐठम् । अष्टमी तिथिः f. the eighth lunar day of a Hindū lunar fortnight.

aṭhᵘrᵘⁱ अथ्रू । और्णकीटः f. the larva of the wool-moth, a worm which infests and eats wool or woollen cloth.

aṭhᵃri-buzy अथ्रि-वुज़्य् । कीटविशेषसात् adv. (also spelt **-buzⁱ -वुज़ि**), lit. dependent on the wool-worm; hence (with verbs of making, governing an object indicating something made of wool), (made) over to the wool-worm, put in a place where it is liable to be destroyed by the wool-worm. **-kyomᵘ -क्यंमु । और्णजः क्रिमिः** m. = **aṭhᵘrᵘ.** **-ṭukh -टुख् । और्णकोटकृतच्छेदः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭukas -टुकस्**), a hole in wool or woollen cloth eaten out by this worm.

aṭhôsᵘ अठोसु । अनुत्खनितः adj. (f. **aṭhösᵘⁱ अठांसू**), not uprooted (of a pillar, post, peg, etc.); not knocked down on the ground.

aiṭha-thamᵒbᵘ ऐठ-थम्बु । जीर्णं खण्डिततरं च वस्त्रम् m. an old, worn-out, and patched garment.

aiṭhōwuh ऐठोवुह । अष्टाविंशतिः card. c.g. twenty-eight.

aiṭhōwuhyumᵘ ऐठोवुह्युमु । अष्टाविंशतितमः ord. (f. **aiṭhōwuhimᵘⁱ ऐठोवुहिमू**), twenty-eighth.

āthwār आथ्वार् । आदित्यवारः m. the name of the first day of the week, Sunday. W. 106 spells the word **ātwār.**

ath-wath अथ्-वथ् । सम्यग्ज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. **-wathi -वथि**), thorough knowledge of anything.

aiṭhyumᵘ ऐठ्युमु or **ūṭhyumᵘ ऊंठ्युमु । अष्टमः** ord. (f. **aiṭhimᵘⁱ ऐठिमू** or **ūṭhimᵘⁱ ऊंठिमू**), eighth.

atūjᵘⁱ अतूजू, see **atūlᵘ.**

atüjᵘⁱ अतंजू, see **atolᵘ.**

aṭüjᵘⁱ अटंजू, see **aṭolᵘ.**

öṭijᵘⁱ आंटिजू । पिष्टविस्रावः f. paste, made of flour, used for joining paper, book-binding, etc.; leaven (El.).

aṭokᵘ अटंकु । दन्तादिना ऽभक्षितो ऽभेदितो वा adj. (f. **aṭücᵘⁱ अटंचू**), not noisily crushed with the teeth; (of a tree, etc.) not severed or split with an axe or the like.

āṭukh-wāṭukh आटुख्-वाटुख् । पथ्यापथ्यं वस्तु m. (of food) neither wholesome nor unwholesome, neither well-flavoured nor without flavour, insipid.

aṭkal, see **aṭhkal.**

aṭŏkowᵘ अट्वंकवु । अनाघातः adj. (f. **aṭŏküwᵘⁱ अट्वंकवू**), not hammered (of something of copper, etc.).

aṭal अटल् । अचञ्चलः adv. immovably, firmly (esp. u.w. vbs. of being, in blessings).

aṭala-pad अटल-पद् । स्थिरपदम् m. a firm or immovable position (Śiv. 858); (of a king) a firm seat on the throne. **-rājy -राज्य् । सुस्थिरं राज्यम्** m. a firm or secure rule, destined or likely to descend to the holder's children and grandchildren.

atolᵘ अतंलु । अस्नेहपाकः adj. (f. **atüjᵘⁱ अतंजू**), not cooked in *ghī*, oil, etc., not fried.

aṭolᵘ अटंलु । अपरिवर्तमानः adj. (f. **aṭüjᵘⁱ अटंजू**), not moved from its position; firm, immovable.

atūlᵘ अतूलु । अतुलितः adj. (f. **atūjᵘⁱ अतूजू**), unweighed; unweighable, very great, (of wealth) vast. **-bĕtūlᵘ -व्यतूलु । असंख्यातरः** adj. (f. **atūjᵘⁱ-bĕtūjᵘⁱ अतूजू-व्यतूजू**), unweighable, very vast, huge (of wealth, gifts in charity, etc.).

atil-kŏlwān (? spelling of **atil**), m. an irrigation

system by which villagers are bound to repair and clean irregular channels (L. 460), cf. **kŏl-wān** under **kŏl.**

atalās अतलास् (cf. اطلس), m. satin (K.Pr. 28, 262; Śiv. 789, 1350, 1450, 1821).

ātma आत्म or **ātmā आत्मा** m. (sg. dat. **ātmas आत्मस्**, Śiv. 1016, 1823), the individual soul, self, principle of life, Śiv. 473 (**ātma**), 776 (**ātmā**), 866 (id.); the Great Self, the soul of all things, Brahma (Śiv. 993, 1053); —° as in **trayōdashĕ-ātma,** having thirteen selves, consisting of thirteen (Śiv. 524). **-būd -बूद्** m. knowledge of self (sg. ag. **-būd^{i} -बूदि**, Śiv. 1812). **-dēv -देव्** m. a tutelary deity (Śiv. 1761, 1772).

ātmārām आत्माराम् m. He who rejoices in His Self, or in the Supreme Spirit, a name of the Deity (Śiv. 1481).

atĕn अत्यन् । **अत्र स्थाने** adv. there (within sight or pointed to), in that place (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnī अत्यनी** । **अत्र स्थाने** adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnan अत्यनन्** । **अत्र स्थाने** adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕn^{ü}y अत्यनूय्** । **अत्रैव** adv. in that very place (within sight or pointed to). **atĕnan^{ü}y अत्यननूय्** । **अत्रैव** adv. id. **atĕnuk^{u} अत्यनुकु** । **अमुष्मिन् स्थाने भवः** adj. (f. **atĕnüc^{ü} अत्यनंचू**), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to). **atĕnukuy अत्यनुकुय्** । **अत्रत्य एव** adv. (f. **atĕnüc^{ü}y अत्यनंचूय्**), of or belonging to that very place (within sight, etc.). **atĕnanuk^{u} अत्यननुकु** । **अत्रत्यः** adj. (f. **atĕnanüc^{ü} अत्यननंचू**) = **atĕnuk^{u}** ab. **atĕnas अत्यनस्** । **अत्र** adv. = **atĕn** ab. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnas^{ü}y अत्यनसूय्** । **अत्रैव** adv. = **atĕn^{ü}y** ab.

aton^{u} अतंनु । **अविरलः** adj. (f. **atün^{ü} अतंन्यू**), not thin, viscous; thick, close, dense.

atinüc^{ü} अतिनंचू, see **ati.**

ātang आतङ्ग । **संकटः** m. strait, difficulty, distress, from pain, disease, poverty, etc.

atĕnuk^{u} अत्यनुकु, see **atĕn.**

atinuk^{u} अतिनुकु, see **ati.**

āt-nīl, see **aṭa-nyūr^{u}.**

atĕnas अत्यनस्, see **atĕn.**

ȧt^{i}nas अ॑तिनस, see **ȧt^{i}.**

ȧt^{i}n^{ü}y अ॑तिनूय्, see **ȧt^{i}.**

aṭa-nyūr^{u} अट-न्यूरु । **ओषधिविशेषः** m. a medicinal grass found on the mountains, used as a hair-tonic. It is said to render the hair thick, fragrant, soft, and long. *Corydalis Falconeri* (L. 74, where it is called *āt-nīl*).

āṭün^{ü}-wāṭün^{ü} आट॑नू-वाट॑नू । **अङ्गीकर्तृत्वम्, अनुमननम्** f. approval, assent; acquiescence, concession, admission.

öṭ^{i}-pan आ॑टि-पन । **कटिसूत्रम्** m. the waist-string worn by brāhmaṇs to support the cloth worn over the privities. Cf. **aṭh 2** and **üṭ^{ü}.**

aṭ^{a}r अ॑त्र । **पुष्परससारः** f. the otto of roses or other similar flower-essence (Śiv. 1149, cf. L. 77).

aṭ^{a}ri-phīl अ॑त्रि-फील । **औषधविशेषः** f. name of a medicine compound of various essences used to cure colds and disease of the eyes resulting therefrom.

atur^{u} अतुरु । **अयोग्यकर्म** m. an improper action, an action which results in repentance (whether done wittingly or unwittingly).

ātur^{u} आतुरु । **आतुरः** adj. (f. **ātür^{ü} आतंरू**), distressed, afflicted.

autār औतार् or **ōtār ओतार्** । **अवतारः** m. the *avatār* or incarnation of a Hindū god (Śiv. 1793); i.q. **awatār.**

autörī औतो॑री or **ōtörī ओतो॑री** adj. e.g. becoming incarnate, one who becomes incarnate (Śiv. 625).

ōtra ओत्र । **परह्यः** adv. the day before yesterday, used principally in villages and by old-fashioned Musalmans. W. 95 spells the word **otar** or **utar.**

ōtruk^{u} ओत्रुकु । **परह्यस्तनः** adj. (f. **ōtrüc^{ü} ओत्रंचू**), produced on, of, or belonging to, the day before yesterday. **-kani -कनि** or **ütra-kani ऊत्र-कनि** । **प्रायः परह्यः** adv. about, probably, the day before yesterday (Gr.Gr. 159). **-kanyuk^{u} -कन्युकु** । **प्रायः परह्यस्तनः** adj. (f. **-kanic^{ü} -कनिचू**), of or belonging to about the day before yesterday.

atrāf 1 اترا‌ف m. a spendthrift (K.Pr. 188).

atrāf 2 اطرا‌ف or **atrāph अत्राफ्** f.pl. extremities, ends, environs; outlying districts, distant countries (Śiv. 678).

ôṭur^{u}-khôṭur^{u} ओँटुरु-खोँटुरु । **अघटितः** adj. (f. **ôṭ^{u}r^{ü}-khôṭ^{u}r^{ü} ओँटुरू-खोँटुरू**), not joined together, not pieced together; imperfectly formed, incomplete in shape.

ôṭ^{a}ran ओँट्रन् । **कोपात्प्रतीक्षा, छिद्रान्वेषणं वा** f. meditating in wrath against a person, regarding him wrathfully; maliciously searching out a person's weak points.

ôṭ^{a}run ओँट्रुन् । **कोपाद्विचारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ôṭ°r^{u} ओँट्रु**; 2 p.p. **ôṭ^{a}ryōv ओट्योव्**), to meditate in wrath against a person, to regard him wrathfully; maliciously to look out for a person's weak points.

öṭ^{i}-raz आ॑टि-रज़् m. the name given to the cooked water chestnut by the people living on the shores of the Wulur Lake (El.). See also **ôṭ^{u}.**

aṭas 1, 2, 3, 4 अटस्, see **aṭa 1** and **aṭh 1, 2, 3.**

ātash-böz^{i} आतश्-वा॑ज़ि آتش بازي । **अग्निक्रीडनकम्, अतितुच्छम्** f. fireworks; met. extreme emptiness, worthlessness.

ātashĕkh आतशख् آتشک । **उपदंशरोगः** m. (sg. dat. **ātashĕkas आतशकस्**), the venereal disease, syphilis.

ātashīn آتشین a roast, roasted food (El.).

aṭa-saṭa अट-सट । अनियतपरिमाणम् adv. about, approximately (as to amount), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

ȧṭⁱ-ȧṭⁱ अ॑टि-अ॑टि । देशभ्रामणम् adv. so as to cause to wander from country to country, roamingly, u.w. vbs. of expelling or of going forth. **ȧṭⁱ-ȧṭⁱ kaḍun अ॑टि-अ॑टि कडुन् । देशभ्रामणार्थं निष्कासनम्, अतिनिन्दापात्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to expel a person so as to cause him to roam from land to land, to banish from the country; to make a person disgraced. **ȧṭⁱ-ȧṭⁱ nērun अ॑टि-अ॑टि नेरुन् । अतिनिन्दापात्रीभावः** m.inf. to issue forth under compulsion of roaming from land to land, to be banished from hearth and home; to become an object of disgrace.

atotᵘ अतॅतु । अतप्तः adj. (f. **atütsᵘ अतॅच्॒**), not hot, no longer hot, once hot but now able to be touched, become cool.

atīth अतीथ् । अतिदीनः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **atītas अतीतस्**), very poor, indigent, deprived of all wealth (Śiv. 1751); powerless; very afflicted, miserable; a mendicant, ascetic, devotee.

atithⁱ अतिथि, see **ati.**

otuth अ॑तुथ्, see **otᵘ.**

aṭôṭhᵘ अटोठु । अप्रियः adj. (f. **aṭöṭhᵘ अठा॑ठू**, sg. dat. **aṭāchĕ अटाच्च**), not dear, not beloved; not liked, unpleasing.

aṭāṭhañār अटाठञार् । अवत्सलत्वम् m. want of love, dislike (for) (esp. for something deserving love).

ȧtⁱthᵘy अ॑तिथूय्, see **ȧtⁱ.**

aṭāṭȧyⁱ अटाट॑यि । परमनीचता m. extreme lowness, extreme poverty (owing either to viciousness or to misfortune). **aṭātayis wātun अटाटयिस् वातुन् । परमदारिद्र्यप्राप्तिः** m.inf. to arrive at utter vileness, to become utterly poor and destitute.

ātatöyⁱ आतता॑यि । दुर्जनः adj. c.g., i.q. **ātatôyᵘ**, q.v.

ātatôyᵘ आततो॑यु । दुर्जनः adj. (f. **ātatöyᵘ आतता॑यू**), one who habitually does grievous wrong to others.

atütsᵘ अत॑च्॒, see **atotᵘ.**

atowᵘ अत॑वु । अभर्जितः adj. (f. **atüwᵘ अत॑व्॒**), not roasted, not parched (of grain).

atôwᵘ अतोवु । अतापितः adj. (f. **atöwᵘ अता॑व्॒**), not heated in fire (of metals); not dried by the sun (of crops); not parched or roasted (of grain).

ātwār, see **āthwār.**

atawār अतवार् اطوار । निन्द्यगुणसामर्थ्यम् m.pl. manners, customs practice, habits, conduct; esp. bad conduct (Gr.M.).

āṭa-wāṭh आ॑ट-वा॑ठ् । जठरायभागः m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वा॑टस्**), the upper part of the intestines, in which the food is first digested.

atiy 2 अतिय् । तत्काल एव adv. (for **atiy 1** see **ati**), at that very time; for that very reason; u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

ȧtiy अ॑तिय्, see **ȧtⁱ.**

otuy अ॑तुय्, see **otᵘ.**

atyukᵘ अत्युकु, see **ati.**

ātᵘy-tātᵘy आतूय्-तातूय् । अकस्मात् adv. by chance, accidentally.

āṭyuvᵘ 1 आय्युवु । अत्यसारः (f. **āṭivᵘ आटिव्॒**), altogether unsubstantial, with no strength, substance, or firmness.

āṭyuvᵘ 2 आय्युवु adj. (f. **āṭivᵘ आटिव्॒**), made or composed of flour (K.Pr. 18).

ötsᵘ आ॑च्॒, see **ôtᵘ.**

atsh अक्॒ impve. sg. 2 of **atsun**, q.v.

otshᵘ अ॑क्॒ु । क्षातः adj. (f. **ütshᵘ अ॑क्॒ू**), feeble, weak, emaciated (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

ôtshᵘ ओक्॒ु । उद्योगः m. quick effort, exertion, endeavour; the word always conveys the idea of speed with the endeavour.

atshôḍᵘ अक्॒ोडु । अनन्वेषितः adj. (f. **atshöḍᵘ अक्॒ा॑डू**), not searched for.

atshôḍu-y अक्॒ोँडुय् । अन्वेषणं विनैव adv. even without searching, even without seeking, u.w. vbs. of going, coming, etc.

atshol अक्॒ल । क्षलनं विना adv. without deceit, honestly, openly.

atshan अक्॒न् । ग्रामसमूहः m. the N. of a *pargana* lying to the north of Śrīnagar (cf. RT.Tr. II, 493), and also of a village in Chirāṭ Pargana.

atshun अक्॒ुन् । दौर्बल्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **atshyōv अक््॒योव्**), to be feeble, weak, emaciated.

ātshanun आक्॒नुन् । पर्युपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ātshonᵘ आक्॒ा॑नु**; 2 p.p. **ātshañov अक्॒ञोव्**), to test, try, put in use for the first time.

ātshonᵘ-motᵘ आक्॒नु-मॅतु । परिचितः perf. part. (f. **ātshün̄ᵘ-mütsᵘ आक्॒ञू-मॅच्॒**), tried, tested, brought into use for the first time.

atshĕnna अक््॒यन्न, atshĕn̄ᵘ अक््॒यञू, see **atshyonnᵘ.**

ü̃tsʰh-pü̃tsʰh ऊँच्॒ह्-पूँच्॒ह् । युगपत्स्वीकारास्वीकारद्योतनम् m. assenting and dissenting, hemming and hawing, hesitation. Cf. **ü̃hᵘ-ṭü̃hᵘ.**

atshar अक्॒र् । दौर्बल्यम् m. feebleness, weakness, emaciation (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

atshorᵘ अक्॒ोरु । अतुच्छः adj. (f. **atshürᵘ अक्॒ू॑रू**), not empty, full (of hollow objects).

atsharatsh अक्॒रक्॒ । अप्सराः f. (pl. nom. **atsharatsha अक्॒रक्॒**, Śiv. 966), an apsaras, a fairy (in Hindū mythology), (Śiv. 966, 1074, 1132, 1452).

atshĕṭᵘ अक््॒यटू, see **atshyoṭᵘ.**

atshoṭᵘ अक्॒ॅटु । अनुत्पावितः adj. (f. **atshüṭᵘ अक्॒ू॑टू**, sg. dat. **atshachĕ अक्॒च्च**), not winnowed (of grain, etc.).

ōṯhaṭh ओक्ठ । **मूर्छा** f. (sg. dat. **ōṯhaṭi ओक्ठि**), fainting, insensibility, a swoon.

aṯhyonn[u] **अथ्यंन्** । **केदरहितः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **aṯhĕnnas अथ्यन्नस्**; f. **aṯhĕ̃n**[ü] **अथ्यंञू**), not torn, not split, not rent asunder.

aṯhĕnna-dāra अथ्यन्न-दार । **धारासंपातः** f. a violent, uninterrupted shower of rain.

aṯhyoṭ[u] **अथ्यंट्** । **अनुच्छिष्टः** adj. (f. **aṯhĕṭ**[ü] **अथ्यंटू**; sg. dat. **aṯhĕcĕ अथ्यच्च**), not ceremonially impure, not brought into contact with any impure thing (esp. of food).

aṯĕj[ü] **अच्यंजू**, see **aṯyol**[u].

aṯom[u] **अच्मु** । **असंगतः, अनल्पीभूतश्च** adj. (f. **aṯüm**[ü] **अच्मू**), not decreased in size, not diminished; (of milk, etc.) not boiled down; unsuitable, improper, unpleasing (of speech).

aṯõmb[u] **अच्वंम्बु** । **अव्यधितः** adj. (f. **aṯõmb**[ü] **अच्वंम्बू**), not bored, not pierced for string (as pearls, flowers, etc.); not kissed.

āṯaman आच्मन् । **आचमनम्** f. (sg. dat. **āṯamiñ**[ü] **अचमंञू**), ceremonial sipping of water by Hindūs.

aṯun अच्युन् । **प्रवेशः** conj. 3 [irreg. 2 p.p. **ṯāv च्याव्** (Śiv. 944); **ṯās च्यास्**, he entered for him (Śiv. 1100); pl. **ṯāy च्याय्** (Śiv. 1073, **ṯāyĕ च्याय** m.c.); f.sg. and pl. **ṯāyĕ च्याय** (Śiv. 432, 437); 3 p.p. **ṯāyõv च्यायोव्**, pl. **ṯāyēy च्यायेय्**; f.sg. and pl. **ṯāyēyĕ च्यायेय**; 4 p.p. **ṯāyāv च्यायाव्**; impve. sg. 2 **aṯh अच्** (Śiv. 1817)], to enter, come in (Śiv. 448, 666); **zömin aṯun ज़ांमिन् अच्युन्** m.inf. to become surety (K.Pr. 67).

aṯa-nēr अच्-नेर् । **प्रवेशनिर्गमः** f. the acts of entering and going forth, entrance and exit.

aṯĩñ[ü] **अच्रीञू**, see **aṯyūn**[u].

aṯôp[u] **अच्रोपु** । **अभक्षितो दन्तैः** adj. (f. **aṯöp**[ü] **अच्रांपू**), not eaten with the teeth, not gnawed, not masticated.

aṯar अच्र् adj. com. gen. immovable; **ṯar-aṯar च्र्-अच्र्**, all that which is movable and immovable, the world, sg. abl. **ṯara-aṯara च्र्-अच्र**, Śiv. 624 (in sense of gen.).

āṯār आच्रार् । **आचारः** m. behaviour, observance of custom, rule.

āṯörī आच्रांरी । **आचारी**, adj. c.g. punctilious in the performance of religious duties (of Brāhmaṇs); cf. El. s.v. *átsárí Brahman.*

aṯôr[u] **अच्रोर्** । **चयनरहितः** adj. (f. **aṯör**[ü] **अच्रांरू**), not gathered up in one place; hence, of food, etc., not sorted out and put on one side, not sifted, not cleaned.

aṯūr[ü] **अच्वूरू** । **अक्षतयोनिः** f. a girl or female animal who has never experienced sexual intercourse, a virgin.

aṯĕta अच्यत, see **aṯyot**[u].

aṯīṭ[ü] **अच्रीटू**, see **aṯyūṭ**[u].

aṯoṭ[u] **अच्वंटु** । **अच्छिन्नः** adj. (f. **aṯüṭ**[ü] **अच्वंटू**, sg. dat. **aṯacĕ अच्चच्य**), not cut.

āṯāth आच्राँथ् । **मलमूत्रादि** m. (sg. dat. **āṯāṯas अच्राँतस**), excrement and urine, sewage, filth; defilement by contact with these.

aṯyol[u] **अच्यंलु** । **बलादप्रवेशितः** adj. (f. **aṯĕj**[ü] **अच्यंजू**), not violently entered (of something hollow), not having something else thrust in with violence; uninjured; not hurt by internal pressure.

aṯyūn[u] **अच्यून्** । **अचेतितः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **aṯīnis अच्रीनिस्**, abl. **aṯēni अच्रेनि**; f. sg. nom. **aṯĩñ**[ü] **अच्रीञू**, dat. **aṯēñĕ अच्रेञ**), not recognized by a mark, leaving no mark (of a blow, etc.).

aṯyot[u] **अच्यंतु** adj. (voc. **aṯĕta अच्यत**, f. **aṯĕṯ**[ü] **अच्यंच्यू**), without sense, foolish (Śiv. 1757); without mind or thought (of the Supreme Deity, conceived as devoid of all qualities) (Śiv. 1592); beyond the range of thought, incomprehensible (of God) (Śiv. 1604).

aṯyūṭ[u] **अच्यूटु** । **अकुट्टितः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **aṯīṭis अच्रीटिस्**, abl. **aṯēṭi अच्रेटि**; f. sg. nom. **aṯīṭ**[ü] **अच्रीटू**, dat. **aṯēcĕ अच्रेच्य**), not pounded to powder, not reduced to powder (e.g. a lump of salt).

āv 1 आव्, he came, see **yun**[u].

āv-bēṭh आव्-बेठ् । **आगमनासने** f. coming and sitting, sitting down on arrival. **-gav -गव्** । **अन्यगमागमौ** m. coming and going (always with reference to some person or thing other than the speaker or the subject of the sentence). Cf. K.Pr. 18. **-pāv -पाव्** । **शीघ्रपातः** m. coming and falling; an instantaneous fall, hence a sudden death.

āv 2 आव् (m.pl. **ēy एय्**; f.sg. and pl. **ēyĕ एय**), the suff. of the 3 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 237 ff. The final *e* is dropped before personal terminations.

awa 1 अव, see **ath 1.**

awa 2 अव । **अस्तु** adv. yes, that's so, so let it be. Cf. K.Pr. 18 (where the word is spelt *awah*) and W. 96. El. spells the word *aucah.*

āwöī आवांई (= اواز), f. a rumour, report (Gr.M.).

ōv ओव् or **auv औव्** (m.pl. **ēy एय्**; f.sg. and pl. **ēyĕ एय**), the suffix of the 2 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 108 and 223 ff. The final *v* is dropped before personal terminations, and, in forming the perf. part., before **-mot**[u].

öwa आंव, see **yun**[u].

uv[u] **उवु**, adj. (f. **üv**[ü] **अंवू**), a sec. suff. added (like the gen. term. **uk**[u]) to nouns, and signifying 'composed of'. Thus, from **sŏn स्वन्**, gold, **sŏnuv**[u] **स्वनुवु**, made of gold; see Gr.Gr. 161.

awācĕ अवाच्य, see **awôṭ**[u].

awuchĕ अवुच्च, see **awuṭh**[u].

awuchᵘ अवुछु । विना परीक्षणम् adv. without seeing, without inspecting, without examination.

awad अवद् । कालः f. (sg. dat. **awüzᵘ अवज़ू**), a limited time, period; space of time allotted for any purpose.

avĕd अव्यद् । अविधिः f. (sg. dat. **avĕzᵘ अव्यज़ू**), acting against rule, doing a thing the wrong way.

avĕzᵘ-kiniˢ अव्यज़-किनि । अविधिना adv. in a wrong way. **-sūty -सूत्य् । विरुद्धनियमेन** adv. id.

avḍāl अवडाल् । उपेक्षणम् m. indifference, neglect, disregard; disrespectful abandonment of one worthy of respect, etc.

avḕḍºrᵘ अव्यंद्रु । अविरुद्धः अशिथिलः adj. (f. **avḕḍürü अव्यंद्रू**), not loose, not slack; unopposed, unhindered.

avidyā अविद्या f. want of knowledge, ignorance (Śiv. 13, 1524, 1816).

awagahan अवगहन् । पौनःपुन्येनाभ्यासः m. repeated practice of any science, art, action, or the like.

awagŏn अवग्वन् । दोषः m. a fault, a bad quality (in an animate being or a thing).

auwah, see **awa 2.**

āwāhan आवाहन् m. calling, summoning, inviting (Śiv. 71, 77, 78, 87).

awüjü अवंजू, see **awolᵘ.**

övijü आंविजू, see **övyulᵘ.**

övijyār आंविज्यार् । अतिकोमलत्वम् m. extreme softness (of things). Cf. **öyʲjyār.**

avĕkth अव्यक्थ adj. c.g. unmanifest, indiscrete, imperceptible (Śiv. 1752, of God).

āwel, see **övyulᵘ.**

awolᵘ अवंलु । अवेष्टितः adj. (f. **awüjü अवंजू**), not surrounded, in the sense of not covered, not wrapped up (in cloth), not wound round (with string), not clothed.

auwal, see **awwal.**

āwalun आवलुन्, or **āwalunᵘ आवलुनु । आवर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **āwalanas आवलनस्**), a whirlpool (Śiv. 1023, 1488, 1755, 1840).

awolᵘ-sawulᵘ अवंलु-सवुलु । पथ्यापथ्यम् m. food which is partly wholesome and partly unwholesome.

awamān अवमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect.

awonᵘ अवंनु । विना कथनम् adv. without speaking, without saying beforehand, without giving previous notice.

awūnᵘ अवूनु । अक्षतवयनः adj. (m. sg. abl. **awōni अवोनि**; f. sg. nom. **awūñü अवूञू**, dat. **awōñĕ अवोञ**), not woven, not yet woven (of a cloth); (of a string bed) not having the string network completely woven.

avināsh अविनाश् m. non-destruction, salvation (Śiv. 170); N. of Śiva, voc. **avināshĕ अविनाश्**, or **avināshō अविनाशो** (Śiv. 157, 1052, 1269).

avinöshī अविनांशी m. N. of Śiva, the Imperishable (Śiv. 694).

avĕnzü अव्यंज़ू, see **avyondᵘ.**

awañ अवञ्, f. a prim. suff. added to verbal roots, to signify the wages for doing anything, as in **lōnawañ लोनवञ्**, the wages of reaping. If the root ends in a vowel, the suff. takes the form **wawañ ववञ्**, as in **diwawañ दिववञ्**, the wages of giving (see Gr.Gr. 129).

awāra अवार آوارد **। दुर्गतः** adj. c.g. wretched, in misery (owing to disease, grief, pain, or poverty) (YZ. 60, 279, Śiv. 129). **-bal -वल्** m. presents given by friends and relatives to a boy's father at the ceremony when the protection of the boy by the sixty-four deities is invoked (L. 260).

awurᵘ अवुरु । अनुम्भितः adj. (f. **awurü अवुरू**), not strung (as a necklace of pearls).

āwürü 1 आवंरू । आवृतिः f. (for 2 see **āwarun**), covering; encompassing, surrounding; surrounding a person in a hostile manner. **-pāwürü -पावंरू । परित आवरणम्** f. surrounding a person, e.g. for his protection, or to prevent his escaping.

āwaran आवरन् । आवृतिः f. surrounding.

āwarun आवरुन् । आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āworᵘ आवंरु**), to cover, to envelope; to obstruct; to pervade, to surround, encompass; to take possession of (K.Pr. 54, 111).

āworᵘ आवंरु । आवृतः adj. (f. **āwürü 2 आवंरू**), 1 p.p. covered, enveloped, etc., as above; busily engaged (in anything). **-motᵘ -मंतु । आवृतः** perf. part. (f. **āwürü-müṭüü आवंरू-मंचू**), id.

āwarĕñ आवर्यञ् । चिता f. a funeral pyre; cf. K.Pr. 22.

āwarĕñĕ-bal आवर्यञ-वल् । श्मशानम्, a burning *ghāt*, a place on a river-bank where dead bodies are burnt. **-mṓnḍᵘ -मंडु । श्मशानस्थानकाष्ठविशेषः** m. logs of wood for a funeral pyre.

āwarĕr आवर्यर् । आवृतता, तत्परता m. the state of being encompassed, being much occupied in any business, intense application to any work.

āwarāwun आवरावुन् । आवृतीकरणम् conj. (1 p.p. **āwarôwᵘ आवरोवु**), i.q. **āwarun,** q.v.

awash अवश् । **अवश्यम्** adj. c.g. important, necessary; necessary, needed, wanting; adv. of necessity, necessarily, certainly (Gr.M.). **-pöṭhⁱ -पांठि । अवश्यप्रकारेण, अत्यावश्यकम्** adv. with same meaning as the preceding.

övish आंविश् । प्रवेशः f. entrance (of a supernatural being into the body), possession, demoniacal possession, inspiration (Śiv. 1649); i.q. **āwaṭh.**

awashĕkh अवश्यख् adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **awashĕkas अवश्यकस्**), necessary, needful, urgent (Gr.M.).

awashĕkatā अवश्यकता f. need, necessity, urgency, importance (Gr.M.).

övishĕlad आंविश्लद् । भूताद्याविष्टः adj. e.g. possessed by a supernatural being or demon, inspired.

awushon^{u} अवुषंनु । अनुष्णः adj. (f. **awushüñ^{ü} अवुषंञ्**), not hot, no longer hot, cooled.

avishwösī अविश्वांसी adj. e.g. mistrustful, suspicious, **—banun** —वनुन्, to feel mistrust (Gr.M.).

āwasan आवसन् । विशीर्णता f. crumbling to pieces, decay.

āwasun आवसुन् । विशीर्णत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **āwasyōv आवस्योव्**), to crumble to pieces, to be decayed, worn out. **āwasyō-mot^{u} आवस्यो-मंतु । विशीर्णः** perf. part. (f. **āwasyē-müts^{ü} आवस्ये-मंच्**), decayed, worn out, crumbling to pieces.

awasar अवसर् m. an opportunity (Gr.M.).

awasthā अवस्था f. state, condition, circumstances, one of the four stages of life through which a man passes (childhood, youth, manhood, and old age) (Śiv. 515), or of the four conditions of the soul (waking, dreaming, sound sleep, and final beatitude) (Śiv. 1529). **bālaka-awasthā,** the condition of a child, the simple nature of a child (Śiv. 887, 1379), dat. in the condition of a child, (coming to God) as a little child (Śiv. 1379).

awôt^{u} अवोतु । अप्राप्तः adj. (f. **awöts^{ü} अवांच्**), not arrived, not yet arrived; not yet come to pass; not yet come to perfection.

awôṭ^{u} अवोटु । असंधापितः adj. (f. **awöṭ^{ü} अवांटू**, sg. dat. **awācĕ अवाच्य**), not joined, not united (e.g. pieces of cloth, or the component parts of a metal vessel).

āwaṭh or **āvēṭh आवठ्, आवेठ् । आवेशः** f. (sg. dat. **āwaṭhi आवठि, avēṭhi आवेठि**), entrance (of a supernatural being into a person), demoniacal possession, inspiration, i.q. **övish.**

awuṭh^{u} अवुठु । अवेष्टितः adj. (f. **awuṭh^{ü} अवुठू**, sg. dat. **awuchĕ अवुक्य**), not twisted together (of the strands of a rope).

awŏthor^{u} अव्वथंरु । अनवमार्जितः adj. (f. **-thür^{ü} -थंरू**), not wiped clean or dry.

awatār अवतार् । अवतारः m. the **avatār** or incarnation of a Hindū god, i.q. **autār** or **ōtār** (Śiv. 11, 58, 851, 854, 862). **—dārun —दारुन** (Śiv. 1238, 1739), or **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु** (Śiv. 1384), m.inf. to take an incarnation, to become incarnate.

awöts^{ü} अवांच्, see **awôt^{u}.**

avĕtshon^{u} अव्यक्षंनु । अविवृतः adj. (v. **avĕtshüñ^{ü} अव्यक्षंञ्**), not separated, not teased out, not carded (of wool, or the like).

avĕtsār अव्यत्सार् or **avitsār अविच्सार्** m. want of consideration, heedlessness, inattention (Śiv. 1111, 1530).

avitsör^{i} अविच्सांरि । विचारहीनः adj. (f. **avitsör^{ü} अविच्सांरू**, as if from the next), void of consideration, heedless.

avitsôr^{u} अविच्सोरु । अविचारेण adv. without consideration, heedless.

awov^{u} अवंवु । अनुप्तः adj. (f. **awüv^{ü} अवंवू**), unsown, not sown (of seed, or of a field); coming up unsown, self-propagated (of weeds or wild plants).

awwal اوّل adj. e.g. first, prior, foremost; best, excellent (El., who spells the word *auwal*).

away अवय्, see **ath 1.**

av^{ü}y अवूय् the form which the term. **au औ** of the ag. and abl. pl. takes when emph. **y य्** is added; as in **guryav^{ü}y गुर्यवूय्** from **guryau गुर्यौ** (see Gr.Gr. 93).

avyod^{u} अव्यंदु । अविदितः adj. (f. **avĕz^{ü} अव्यंज़ू**), not known, not recognized, unknown.

övyul^{u} आंव्युलु । अतिकोमलः adj. (f. **övij^{ü} आंविज़ू**), very soft (of things), delicate, thin. **pōshi khŏta övyul^{u},** more delicate than a flower (K.Pr. 88, where the word is spelt *áwel*). Cf. **öy^{i}l^{u}.**

avyond^{u} अव्यन्दु । अनाचरितः adj. (f. **avĕnz^{ü} अव्यंज़ू**), not honoured, not revered; despised, not appreciated, used carelessly; not accepted, not obeyed; not thought about.

āwāz آواز f. sound, noise, voice.

avĕz^{ü} अव्यंज़ू, see **avĕd** and **avyod^{u}.**

awoz^{u} अवंज़ु । अशब्दः adj. (f. **awüz^{ü} अवंज़ू**), without sound, mute; (of a musical instrument) not played upon, not sounded; not capable of producing a sound (owing to some imperfection). **awozu-y अवंज़ुय् । स्वनहीन एव** adv. only mutely, entirely silently (of a musical instrument).

ay 1 अय् the interrogative suffix (see **a 3, ā 1, ay**).

ay 2 अय् or **ai ऐ** conjunct., if (Śiv. 165, 634), usually appended to the subject of the sentence, as in **bŏ-y (bŏh + ay) karahö वुय् करहां**, if I had made. With the past cond. **hay हय्** may be used instead, as in **tim-hay karahön तिम्-हय् करहांन्**, if they had made. Its negative is **nay नय्**, as in **tim-nay karahön तिम्-नय् करहांन्**, if they had not made; **su-nay (suh + nay) karihē सुनय् करिहे**, if he had not made (Gr.Gr. 257).

ay 3 अय् pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. dat., and also of the acc. when the verb to which it is attached is in the 3rd person. When joined to a form ending in a vowel the initial *a* is elided. Examples are: **chus-ay karān छुसय् करान्**, I make for thee; **kari-y करिय्**, he will make for thee, or he will make thee (see Gr.Gr. 184).

ay 4 अय् f. prim. suff. forming abstract nouns, as in **wakhan-ay वखनय्**, telling, from **wakhanun वखनुन्**, to tell (Gr.Gr. 128).

ay 5 अय् f. a sec. suff. used in the case of the word **lūk-ay लूकय्**, a crowd of people, from **lūk(h) लूख्**, people (Gr.Gr. 152).

āy 1 आय्, they (masc.) came, and **āyĕ 1 आय**, she came or they (f.) came, see **yun**^{u}.

āy 2 आय् । आयुः m. (sg. dat. **āyĕs 1 आयस्**, abl. **āyĕ 2 आय**), life, age, long life, the allotted term of life, esp. a healthy long life (Śiv. 1209). In Śiv. 1480 there is a pun on the dat. of this word and on **āyĕs 2**, q.v.

āyĕ-dor^{u} **आय-दॅर् । दृढायुः** adj. (f. **-dür**^{ü} **-दॅरू**), long-lived; of a healthy constitution. **-grāyĕ -ग्राय । पतनभयदाः शरीरकम्पभेदाः** f.pl. tremor or tottering with a tendency to fall (esp. of the weakness of convalescence). **-gĕv -ग्यव् । आयुर्वृद्धिकारि घृतम्** m. long-life *ghī*, the *ghī*, or clarified butter, which remains over and above after certain sacrificial ceremonies, and with which the head of the boy for whose benefit the sacrifice is performed is anointed. It is a Hindū custom and is supposed to confer long life. **—pyon**^{u} **—प्यॅनु । आयुर्ज्ञापनम्** m. to ascertain the prospects of a child's length of life by means of a horoscope, birth-marks, or the like. **-sost**^{u} **-संस्तु । आयुष्मान्** adj. (f. **-süṭsh**^{ü} **-संट्सू**), possessing life, long-lived; esp. used in blessings. **-sôw**^{u} **-सोवु । आयुराढ्यः** adj. (f. **-söw**^{ü} **-सॉवू**), long-lived, destined to live long, healthy. **-tan -तन् । स्वातंत्र्यम्** m. independence, freedom (u.w. vbs. signifying granting, etc.). **-zyūṭh**^{u} **-ज़्यूठु । दीर्घायुः** m. (m. sg. dat. **-zīṭhis -ज़ीठिस्**, abl. **-zēṭhi -ज़ेठि**; f. sg. nom. **-zīṭh**^{ü} **-ज़ीठू**, dat. **-zēchĕ -ज़ेक्च**), long-lived.

āyĕs-tān आयस्-तान् । ब्रह्मरंध्रम् m. the cavity supposed to be in the skull through which the soul leaves the body at the time of death; the upper part of the skull; the anterior fontanelle (El.).

āyĕ 3 आय । स्वेच्छानुरूपं स्थापनम् m. setting anything as one would wish it, arranging according to one's wish. **-dār -दार् । सुग्रहः** adj. e.g. easy or ready to be grasped (of the position of a weapon, etc.). **—karun —करुन् । ऋज्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to hold straight, to hold a sword, staff, etc., ready for the hand; to hold a gun straight, ready to fire at the mark. Cf. **āyĕwun.**

ōy ओय्, he came for thee (**āv + ay**), see **yun**^{u} (Gr.Gr. 241).

öy आॅय्, they came for thee (**āy + ay**), see **yun**^{u} (Gr.Gr. 241).

āyŏd आयुद् । आयुधम् m. a weapon.

ayōdyā अयोद्या or **अयोध्या** f. the town of Ayōdhyā or Oudh (Śiv. 865, 1420, 1413). **-nāth -नाथ्**, the Lord of Ayōdhyā, Rāma-candra, the famous hero and incarnation of Viṣṇu.

ayōgĕtā अयोग्यता f. unsuitableness; disagreement (between persons) (Gr.M.).

ayōgy अयोग्य् adj. e.g. unfit, improper, unbecoming (Gr.M.).

öy^{i}j^{ü} आॅयिजू, see **öy^{i}l^{u}.**

öy^{i}jyār आॅयिज्यार् । अतिकोमलत्वम् m. softness, delicacy (of anything animate or inanimate); cf. **övijyār.**

āyĕkh आयख्, she came to them, and **āyōkh आयोख्**, he came to them, see **yun**^{u}.

ayāl अयाल् عيال **। कुटुम्बम्** m. family, children, household.

-bār -वार् (=عيالدار) **। अतिकुटुम्बपोषकः** adj. e.g. having a family, possessing a large family or household (Gr.M.).

öy^{i}l^{u} आॅयिलु । असारः adj. (f. **öy^{i}j^{ü} आॅयिजू**), very soft, very delicate, easily broken, slender, very weak (of persons or things); cf. **övyul**^{u}.

ayĕn अयन् । अयनं (**दक्षिणोत्तरात्मकम्**), m. the sun's course from one solstice to another.

āyĕnda آیندہ m. the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

öyināh आॅइनाह m. (Śiv. 500), i.q. **aina** with suff. **āh** of indef. art.

āyir^{u} **आयिरु । शवरः** m. (sg. dat. **āyĕris आयरिस्**), a forest hunter (usually Musalmān); cf. **āyĕr-hönz**^{ü}. In Śiv. 1471 the word is used to indicate the low-caste forest Bhīl hunter who befriended Rāma-candra.

āyurbal आयुर्बल् । आयुर्बलम् m. force of life, long life (used in blessings).

āyurdā आयुर्दा । आयुर्गणनम् m. the calculation of life, in a horoscope, etc.

āyĕr-hönz^{ü} **आयर्-हाॅंज़ू । व्याधः, कैवर्तः** m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्**), one who is both a hunter and a boatman, a boatman who lives by fishing and catching animals; gen. a forest man who lives by hunting; cf. **āyir**^{u}.

āyĕs 1 आयस्, -tān -तान्, see **āy 2.**

āyĕs 2 आयस्, I (f.) came, Śiv. 86, 1480 (with pun on **āyĕs 1**, dat. sg. of **āy 2**), see **yun**^{u}.

āyot^{u} **आयॅतु । आयत्तः** adj. (f. **āyüṭs**^{ü} **आयॅच्चू**), dependent on, at the disposal of; subject to, obedient to. **pāna-āyot**^{u}, self-dependent, independent (Gr.M.).

ayŏth अयुथ् । अयुतम् card. e.g. (sg. dat. **ayŏtas अयुतस**), ten thousand, a myriad.

öyith आॅयिथ् । सूर्यः m. (sg. dat. **öyitas आॅयितस्**), the sun (esp. in old language), used nowadays as a proper N. (El. *āyūl*).

āyĕtan आयतन् f. a resting-place, support, seat, abode; used in compounds such as **athi-āyĕtan** under **atha.**

ayŏtyumᵘ अयुत्युमु ord. (f. **ayŏtimᵘ अयुतिमू**), ten-thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80).

āyüṣᵘ आयंचू, see **āyotᵘ**.

āyĕṣār आयच़ार् । **आयत्तता** m. dependence, subjection.

āyōv आयोव्, he came, see **yunᵘ**.

āyĕwam आयवम्, you came to me, see **yunᵘ**.

āyĕwan आयवन् । **लक्ष्योकरणम्** f. the action of aiming.

āyĕwun आयवुन् । **ऋज्वीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āyowᵘ आयंवु**), to aim straight at anything, to aim.

āyēy आयेय्, they (m.) came. **āyēyĕ आयेय**, she came or they (f.) came, see **yunᵘ**.

az 1 अज़् । **अद्य** adv. to-day (Śiv. 1105); now, at the present time (Śiv. 1287). **-kāl -काल्** । **संप्रति** m. to-day and to-morrow, nowadays (Hindī *āj-kal*) (as a noun). **-kāli -कालि** । **संप्रति** adv. nowadays (as an adv.). **-kölⁱ -कॉलि** । **आधुनिके काले** adv. id. **-kālāh -कालाह्** । **अद्यतनमात्रमेककालिकभोजनम्** adv. to-day one time, only once to-day, doing a thing to-day only once (of eating, taking medicine, etc.). **-kani -कनि** । **अद्य प्रायः** adv. perhaps to-day, about to-day. **-kanĕn -कन्यन्** । **प्रायोऽद्यतने काले** adv. id. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ** or **-pĕṭhan -प्यठन्** । **अद्य प्रभृति** adv. from to-day, henceforth. **—rātas —रातस्** adv. to-night (Gr.M.). **—subᵃhan —सुव्हन्** adv. this morning (Gr.M.). **—shāmas —शामस्** adv. this evening (Gr.M.). **-tām -ताम्** or **-tāmath -तामथ्** । **अद्यतनकालं तावत्** adv. up to to-day, up to now, still, yet. **-tāñ -ताञ्** (Śiv. 738, 1436, 1627, 1829), or **-tāñĕth -ताञथ्** । **अद्य यावत्** adv. id.

aza-bodᵘ अज़-बंडु । **सांप्रतिको महापुरुषः** adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ -बंडू**, sg. dat. **-bajĕ -बज्य**), great of to-day, a *nouveau riche*, an upstart. **-bajĕr -बज्यर्** । **अद्यतनं महत्त्वम्** m. greatness of to-day, the condition of an upstart. **-wôtᵘ -वोतु** । **अद्य प्राप्तः** adj. (f. **-wöṭsᵘ -वांचू**), arrived to-day; having acquired complete knowledge to-day; fixed for and occurring to-day.

ȧzⁱ अज़ि । **अद्यैव** adv. even to-day, on this very day. **-kāli -कालि** or **-kölⁱ -कॉलि** । **संप्रत्येव** adv. even nowadays, in these very days. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ** from even to-day, from this very day, henceforth (Gr.M.). **-tām -ताम्** or **-tāmath -तामथ्**, or **-tāñ -ताञ्** or **-tāñĕth -ताञथ्** । **अद्यैव तावत्** adv. up to this very day, even still.

azyukᵘ अज़्युकु । **अद्यतनः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **ȧzⁱkis अज़िकिस्** and so on; f. sg. nom. **azicᵘ अज़िचू**), of or belonging to to-day. **ȧzⁱki-pĕṭha अज़िकि-प्यठ** । **अद्य प्रभृति** adv. from to-day, henceforth. **ȧzⁱkis अज़िकिस्** । **अद्य नाम** adv. m. sg. dat. to-day then (Hindī *āj tō*).

az 2 अज़् ; prep. from (Śiv. 650), where it governs the [illegible].

öz ation sec. suff. used to form abstract nouns from substantives; e.g. **chānöz छानांज़्** the condition of a carpenter (**chān छान्**) (see Gr.Gr. 143).

ozᵘ अंज़ु m. N. of a certain bird of Kashmīr (El., who spells it *auz*).

azāb عذاب m. punishment, chastisement (K.Pr. 75); pain, torment (Gr.M.); torture, tyranny (L. 464).

aza-bābunᵘ-trāg अज़-बाबुनु-त्राग् । **प्रदेशनामेदम्** m. N. of a quarter of Śrīnagar on the east bank of the River Vĕṭh (Jihlam), below the *Zaina Kadal*, in which is situated the well-known Mahārāj Ganj market.

azicᵘ अज़िचू, see **az 1.**

āzād آزاد adj. e.g. free, unfettered.

azôgu-y अज़ोगुय् । **प्रतिजागरां विनैव** adv. without being the least bit watchful, without looking out for or expecting at all, quite unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of getting, etc.).

az-had अज़्-हद् ازحد adj. e.g. infinite, immeasurable, beyond expression (Śiv. 633).

azöjᵘ अज़ांजू, see **azôlᵘ**.

azal 1 अज़ल् ازل m. eternity, abl. with emph. **azalay,** from eternity (Śiv. 652).

azal 2 अज़ल् (=اجل) । **भाग्यम्** m. fate, destiny (YZ. 216). **-pĕth -प्यथ्** । **सुभङ्गस्वभावः** adj. e.g. soft, delicate, easily broken, easily torn asunder.

ạzᵃl (? عزل), used in the following: **—karun —करुन्** । **दायतो निष्कासनम्** m.inf. to deprive a person of his share in the joint family property, to disinherit. **—korᵘ-motᵘ —कंरु-मंतु** । **द्रव्यभागान्निष्कासितः** perf. part. (f. **—kürᵘ-müṣᵘ —कंरू-मंचू**), disinherited.

azôlᵘ अज़ोलु । **अदाहितः** adj. (f. **azöjᵘ अज़ांजू**), not burnt, not set on fire, not consumed (esp. of wood, etc.).

azāmil अज़ामिल् m. the N. of a certain brāhman, in Sanskrit Ajāmila, who was very wicked and whose soul was saved at the point of death by the grace of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1331).

azmöish آزمائش f. temptation (El.).

azamath عظمت f. (sg. dat. **azamüṣᵘ अज़मंचू**), greatness, aggrandizement (K.Pr. 107).

azmāwun अज़्मावुन् । **अभ्यासः, परीक्षणं च** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **azmôwᵘ अज़्मोवु**), to try, prove, test (Śiv. 530); to practise (a handicraft); to practise (wrestling, fighting, etc.), to try conclusions with; to try, to tempt (El.).

azmôwᵘ-motᵘ अज़्मोवु-मंतु । **अभ्यासेन वशीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **azmöwᵘ-müṣᵘ अज़्मांवू-मंचू**), tried, tested; mastered (by practice, etc.); clever (El.).

azān اذان f. the notification or announcement of prayer and of the time thereof; the call to prayer (usually chanted from the turret of a mosque). It is whispered by a priest into the ear of a newly born child (L. 270). A Musalmān word.

azôn^{u} अज़ोनु । अज्ञातः, अपरिचितश्च adj. (f. **azön^{ü} अज़ांञू**), unknown; unrecognized; ignorant, without knowledge; a foreigner. **azān-pöṭh^{i} अज़ान्-पांठि । अज्ञातप्रकारेण** adv. in an unknown way or manner, unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of meeting, etc.).

azīñ^{ü} अज़ीञू, see **azyūn^{u}.**

azapā अज़पा f. a certain *mantra* or mystic formula, which is not uttered, but which consists only in a number of inhalations and exhalations (Śiv. 104, 983, 1426, 1489, 1512, 1689, 1789, 1847, 1881).

azar अज़र् adj. c.g. not subject to old age, undecaying, immortal, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 935, 1586).

azār अज़ार् آزار । प्रसवपीडा m. trouble, affliction, esp. the pangs of a woman in childbirth.

auzār اوزار, decl. 1, an implement, machine (Gr.M.).

ōzar ओज़र् । वमनम् m. vomiting.

ózur अंज़ुर् عذر m. an apology, excuse; a defence in a law case (Gr.M.). Another form of **wŏzr,** q.v.

óz^{a}ran आंज़्रन् । तत्परता f. bearing in mind, attentive consideration; esp. jealous thoughts, envy. **-göz^{a}ran -गांज़्रन् । ईर्ष्यया गणनम्** f. jealously counting and recounting another's possessions or family of children, envy.

öz^{a}run आंज़्रुन् । न्यायमध्यागमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öz^{o}r^{u} आंज़्रु**), to bear in mind, attentively consider; to be jealous of, to envy; to interfere in a discussion or dispute. **-göz^{a}run -गांज़्रुन् । अन्यव्यवहृत्यादिमध्यपातः** m. inf. to jealously count and recount another's good fortune; to intervene in a discussion and give, as it were, a judicial opinion regarding it.

azarawun अज़रवुन् । परोत्कर्षस्य असहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **azarow^{u} अज़रंवु**), to jealously regard another's good fortune, to be jealous of, to envy.

azarawun^{u} अज़रवुनु । असहनस्वभावः adj. (f. **azarawün^{ü} अज़रवंञू**), of a jealous disposition, envious.

ạz^{a}rawun अंज़्रवुन् । परोत्कर्षासहिष्णुता conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạz^{a}row^{u} अंज़्रंवु**), i.q. **azarawun,** q.v.

ạz^{a}rawun^{u} अंज़्रवुनु । असहिष्णुः adj. (f. **ạz^{a}rawün^{ü} अंज़्रवंञू**), i.q. **azarawun^{u},** q.v.

ạz^{a}rawañĕr अंज़्रवञर् । असहनशीलत्वम् m. inability ad bear another's success, a jealous disposition, jealousness, enviousness.

azôw^{u} अज़ोवु । अपरिणतं (दुग्धादि) adj. (f. **azöw^{ü} अज़ांवू**), not coagulated, not curdled (of milk, etc.).

azyuk^{u} अज़्युकु, see **az 1.**

azyūn^{u} अज़्यूनु । अजितः adj. (f. **azīñ^{ü} अज़ीञू**), not conquered; unconquerable; obtained without the necessity of conquering or subjugating.

azīz عزيز adj. c.g. a beloved (YZ. 28, 250).

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī,** see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

b ब् ب. The first consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the twenty-third (or, if we count **ṭs, ṭsh,** and **z,** the twenty-sixth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the second consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter *b* in English.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **bha भ** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **bh भ्** is represented by **b ब्**. Thus, the Sanskrit **bhavati भवति**, he becomes, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **bŏvi ब्वि**. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **bh भ्** is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit word **Bhagavān भगवान्**, a name of the Deity, appears in Kāshmīrī written in these characters both as **भगवान्** and as **बगवान्**, but the pronunciation is always **bagawān.** Similarly, the Sanskrit word **bhakti भक्ति**, faith, becomes in Kāshmīrī **bakt^{i} बक्ति** and other related forms, although occasionally spelt **भक्ति**.

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with **भ्** or with **ब्**, that letter will always be transliterated **b,** and hence words found in any native book spelt with **भ्** should be looked up, in the English order, under **b.** Thus, **भगवान्** will be found, in alphabetical order, under **bagawān.** As a rule, spellings with **भ्** will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the **भ्** in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name **Bhairava भैरव**, a name of Śiva, will be shown in this Dictionary as **bairav बै(भै)रव्**.

ba ب, the Persian inseparable prep., with, by, for, from, in, etc. As in **bakār بکار**, for use, serviceable. Cf. W. 99.

bā 1 با, the Persian prep., with, by, possessed of, as in **bā-adab,** with politeness, politely. Cf. W. 99.

bā 2 बा, an interjectional suff. used in addressing males. It means literally 'brother!', and is employed as follows:—**hē nārān bā,** O Nārān, in addressing a priest, a person of the middle class or a servant. If he is old, **hata-sö-hē . . . bā** or **hata-bā-hē . . . bā** is used. If a woman addresses a man or a woman respectfully she says **hata-bā . . . bā,** or if addressing a familiar or junior, **hata-bā . . . au** or **hata-bā . . . a,** or when addressing persons by their proper names only, **hata-bā . . . a-bāyĕ** or **hata-bā . . . a-bāyau.** Other words are often prefixed, as in **ada-bā** (v. **ada**), **āhan-bā** (v. **āhan**), and **na-bā,** No, sir. Cf. Gr.Gr. 99 ff., W. 101, and L. 279. For examples of its use see K.Pr. 49, 232; Śiv. 1244.

bāī 1 वाई्, see **bāy.**

bāī 2, m. a treaty (El.).

bāū, m. the forearm (El.).

bē 1 or **bĕ बे** or **ब्य**, ـبے, the Persian privative particle, prefixed to other words, as in **bē-adab,** without politeness, insolent. It is equivalent in meaning to the Kāshmīrī suff. **rost^{u}** (q.v.). Although a Persian prefix it is also commonly employed, usually under the form **bĕ ब्य**, with non-Persian words, as in **bĕ-bayĕ,** fearless. For words commencing with this prefix see s.vv. It is often used as a mere preposition, governing another noun, and meaning 'without', as in **yilm bē bahs,** knowledge without argument (K.Pr. 216). Similarly, adverbial phrases, such as **bē sabab,** without cause, causelessly.

bē 2 بے, the name of the second letter of the Persian alphabet. **Alif-bē** = a b c, the alphabet.

bi वि, pron. adj. other, another. This word is not used alone, but forms the base of the declension of **byākh** (**bi** + **akh**), q.v. Its dat. sg. **bĕyĕ** or **biyĕ** (q.v. s.v.) is used as an adv. or conjnct. meaning 'moreover', 'and', 'also'.

bō, bū 1, bōē, or **būe** بو, بوے f. odour, scent, fragrance (YZ. 9, 32; K.Pr. 89).

bô 1 or **bū 2,** a poetical form of **bŏh,** q.v. (El.).

bô 2, m. a habit (El.).

boī, bōi, etc. These are common spellings in the Roman character of the word **bôy^{u},** a brother, q.v. (e.g. K.Pr. 34, 130; W. 18); similarly, **böi** or **bôi** for the nom. plur. **böy^{i}.**

bab 1 बब् । **पिता** m. a father (cf. K.Pr. 1, 43, 156, 165, 255; Śiv. 435, 1526, 1790), grandfather, or other ancestor. **-wŏhav -व्हव्** । **पित्राक्रोशः** m. vulgar abuse or imprecations uttered against a person's father.

baba-dag बब-द्ग । **पितृशोकः** f. grief for the death of a father. **-dag pĕnᵘ -द्ग प्यंनू** । **पितृमरणापातः** f.inf. the falling of grief for a father's death, a father's death (and the consequent grief) to occur. **-dagal -द्गल्** । **अनुभूतपितृशोकः** adj. e.g. suffering grief for such a cause. **-haṭsar -हट्सर्** । **पितृहीनतादोषः** m. the want of a father, the disadvantage experienced by a bride or bridegroom not having a father alive. **-ponᵘ -पंनु** । **पितृमरणदुःखम्** m. sorrow occasioned by a father's death. **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु** । **मृतपितृकः** adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ -रंछ्रू**), wanting a father, one whose father is dead, esp. one who is not yet grown up, and whose father has long been dead. **-sāvĕr -साव्यर्** । **पितृमहाद्धत्वम्** m. a father's prosperity; comfort and luxury provided by one's father who is still alive. **-sāway -सावय्** । **पितृसमृद्धिः** m. id. **-tônᵘ -तोनु** । **पितृवदाचरणम्** m. fatherhood; acting like a father to another's child. **-yĕtīm -यतीम्** । **मृतपितृकः** adj. e.g. one whose father died leaving him or her a child; a fatherless child, a helpless orphan with no one to supply the place of a father.

bab 2 वब् । **स्तनः** f. the nipple, pap, or breast of human beings, esp. of women (Śiv. 1371); the udder or dugs of an animal. **—diñᵘ —दिञ्** । **स्तन्यपायनम्** f.inf. to give the breast, to apply a child (esp. a crying child) to the breast, to give suck. **—hĕñᵘ —ह्यंञ्** । **स्तन्यपानप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to take the breast (esp. of a newly-born child), to suck the paps.

baba-könᵘ वब-कांञ् । **नीरन्ध्रस्तना** f. a woman or female beast suffering from obstruction of the flow of milk. **-kāñĕr -काञ्यर्** । **स्तननाडीनिरोधविकारः** m. a certain disease, obstruction of the flow of milk from the paps. **-korᵘ -कंरु** । **स्तनमण्डलम्** m. the breast-orb. **-wāy -वाय्** । **स्तनव्यथा** m. a severe pain in a woman's bosom; caused by disease, or as a consequence of the unsatisfied longing of a pregnant woman.

babi-tal hyonᵘ वबि-तल् ह्यंनु । **स्तन्यपायनम्** m.inf. to put to the pap, to give the pap to a suckling child. **-tulukᵘ -तलुकु** । **स्तनंधयवालकः** adj. (f. **-talücᵘ -तलंच्यू**), one who is close to the pap; hence a suckling child; also applied to very fresh milk immediately after it has been drawn from the udder, or (in the fem.) to the stream of milk as it issues from the udder. **-ṭyondᵘ -व्यंड** । **चूचुकम्** m. the nipple of the breast of a human being or beast.

bāb 1 باب m. a chapter, section, division of a book (El.).

bāb 2 वाब् m. a father (El.). Cf. **bab 1**.

bāba वाब بابا । **वृद्धः, पित्रादिः** m. a father (esp. in his old age) (cf. K.Pr. 22; YZ. 79, 93, 126, 456), grandfather; old man, sir, sire (respectfully), the head of an order of monks called Calendars (*Qalandar*). Used principally by Musalmāns in this sense, but also, generally, by Hindus in reference to a religious ascetic; hence, a respectful title given to any pious Musalmān, as in *Hāji Bāba*, O Hāji, sir (K.Pr. 74). **-zī -ज़ी** । **भैक्षवृत्तिः** m. a respectful form of address to a religious ascetic, Hindū (Śiv. 555) or Musalmān. Also used as a term of endearing address to children.

bābū वाबू m. a gentleman of good family, esp. an immigrant from India. In this sense it has a gen. **bābyunᵘ**. Generally used as a prefix equivalent to our 'esq.', and as such is not declined (Gr.M.). Cf. **bābañ.**

bĕb ब्यव् । **वस्त्रावृतान्तरभागः** f. the inside of a garment in front of the body, the inner fold of the breast of a garment; the inside breast of the long gown worn by Kashmīrīs (K.Pr. 23, 29) used as a kind of pocket. The word is often used to signify generally the space between the body and the clothes.

bĕbi hyonᵘ ब्यवि ह्यंनु । **वस्त्रान्तर्गूहनम्** m.inf. to take into the bosom of one's dress; to take a child to one's bosom, inside one's dress, to warm it, or to console it. **-nār -नार्** m. fire in one's bosom. "Kashmīrīs whilst squatting on the ground in the winter time place their (portable stoves or) *kāngars* under their long cloak next their skin. Give a Kashmīrī his *kāngar* and he is perfectly happy. Hence the words **bĕbi-nār** come to mean without care" (K.Pr. 125). In the following it means exactly the reverse, fire in one's bosom being equivalent to discomfort or pain. **-nār lalawun -नार् ललवुन्** । **अतिबाधानुभवः** m.inf. to cherish fire in the bosom; to feel trouble or sorrow on account of losses or calamities affecting oneself or those near and dear. **-ṭsŏṭᵘ -च्वंटू** । **गुणापत्तिः** f. a loaf in the bosom, met. any hidden thing which, because it is hidden, is considered to be extra good; a reputation earned for being good at one's trade or clever at one's work (which therefore gives a man a certainty of a comfortable life or a perpetual loaf in his pocket); u.w. ref. to harlots, a loaf (i.e. a means of earning one's livelihood) in one's bosom, something like the English expression "my face is my fortune", but more indecent.

bôbᵘ बोबु । **वटुवृत्तिः** m. a man, in appearance and dress honest and respectable, who deceitfully intervenes between others for his own profit, a calumniating middleman.

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bubbö बुब्बा । **वकारः** m. the name of the letter **ba** ब, used in schools. Cf. **böyⁱ-bö**, the name of the letter **bha** भ, under **bôyᵘ**.

bĕba-gāra 1 ब्यव-गार । **त्रस्तता** f. lit. searching (for refuge) inside (another's) breast-cloth, hence fear, dread, apprehension, timidity. See **bĕb**.

bĕ-bagāra 2 ब्य-वगार । **असंसृष्टस्नेहः** adj. e.g. not cooked in oil, *ghī*, or the like. Cf. **abagôrᵘ**.

bĕbagôrᵘ ब्यवगोरु । **असंसृष्टस्नेहः** adj. (f. **bĕbagörᵘ** ब्यवगा॑रू), id.

bē-bahs بے بحث, without disputation, without controversy; **yilm bē-bahs,** knowledge without argument (i.e. without exercise), K.Pr. 216.

bē-būj वे-बूज्, ? m. want of discrimination, misgovernment, anarchy (K.Pr. 223).

bē-bākh بے باخ adj. e.g. without remainder, complete, paid up in full, (of an account) balanced, settled (Gr.M.).

babal ववल् । **स्थूलकुचा** adj. f. possessing a large bosom, full-bosomed, high-bosomed.

bȧbil ब॑विल् । **पितृवदाचरणाभासः** f. action like that of a father, showing a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

babulᵘ ववुलु । **पितृवदाचरणः** adj. (not used in f.), one who acts like a father, or shows a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

bôbalī, f. a well (El.).

bubul ببل m. a nightingale (*bulbul*); **bubula-rostᵘ,** (a garden) without a nightingale (YZ. 46).

bubulᵘ बुबुलु । **मणिकविशेषः** m. a large kind of jar used for holding grain or the like.

bābūna or **bôbūna** بابونه m. camomile; camomile flowers; *Matricaria chamomilla* (El.); *Cotula anthelmintica*, an indigenous medicinal plant, stomachic, and good for rheumatism (L. 75).

bĕ-buna ब्य-बुन بے بنه । **अनुद्भवः** f. (lit. absence of foundation), non-production, e.g. of crops failing to germinate, or of profits not accruing from one's work. **—karüñᵘ** —कर॑ञू । **विनाशनम्** f.inf. to destroy utterly, annihilate (a person's entire wealth, crops, profession, or the like), lit. to cause non-existence.

bĕbunᵘ ब्यबुनु । **अभावभवनम्** m. the becoming non-existent of some article of general use, such as grain, money, or the like.

bābañ बाबञ् f. a lady of respectability, one of good family. Cf. **bābū** and **bʰrʰka.**

babar (? spelling and gender), a kind of good white rice (L. 463).

bābʰr बाँब्र् or **bābürᵘ** बाँब॑रू । **संभ्रमः** f. fluster, flurry, agitated haste in doing anything (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 633). **—pĕñᵘ** —प्यञू । **संभ्रमापातः** f.inf. flurry to occur.

bābʰri-bābʰri बाँब्रि-बाँब्रि । **अतिसंभ्रमेण** adv. hurriedly, flurriedly. **-hotᵘ** -ह॑तु । **संभ्रमाकुलः** adj. (f. **-hüßᵘ** -ह॑च्यू), hurried, flurried.

baburᵘ बबुरू । **हृष्टपुष्टप्रायः** adj. (f. **babʰürᵘ** 1 बब्॑रू), young and well-conditioned, stout, sturdy, healthy, sound in wind and limb, a hero.

babʰürᵘ 2 बब्॑रू । **लताविशेषः, श्याम(स्लेच्छ-)तुलसी** f. a certain plant, the sweet basil, the Persian *rihān* (cf. El., K.Pr. 155, YZ. 565, Śiv. 1691). For **babʰürᵘ** 1 see under **baburᵘ.**

babʰri-byôlᵘ बब्रि-ब्योलु । **लताविशेषबीजम्** m. its seed, used as a cure for dysentery and other abdominal diseases. **-dan** -दन् । **रागविशेषः** m. the name of a dark-red or purple dye for cloth, etc. **-dȧnⁱ** -द॑नि । **रागविशेषरङ्गोपेतः** adj. e.g. dyed with this colour. **-lündᵘ** -ल॑ण्डू । **लताविशेषशाखा** f. a twig or small branch of this plant. **-kāṭh** -काठ् । **लताविशेष(स्लेच्छतुलसी)-शुष्कशाखा** m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas** -काठस्), the dry wood of this plant, used in the worship of the god Bhairava (Śiva).

bubur बुबुर् । **बुद्बुदः** m. (sg. dat. **bubaras** बुबरस् and so on), a bubble.

bābʰrilad बाँब्रिलद् । **संभ्रमयुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **bābʰriladiñ** बाँब्रिलदिञ्), flurried, flustered; one who is by nature, or from fear or the like, easily flurried or flustered.

bābarun बाँबरुन् । **संभ्रमणम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bābaryōv** बाँबर्योव्), to be flurried, to be flustered. **bābaryō-motᵘ** बाँबर्यो-म॑तु । **संभ्रान्तः** perf. part. (f. **bābaryē-müßᵘ** बाँबर्ये-म॑च्यू), flurried, flustered.

bubarāray बुबरारय् । **बुद्बुदम्** f. a bubble, esp. the bubbly foam of fermentation, etc.

bābarāwun बाँबरावुन् । **संभ्रान्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bābarôwᵘ** बाँबरोवु), to cause a person to be flurried or flustered. **bābarôwᵘ-motᵘ** बाँबरोवु-म॑तु । **संभ्रममापादितः** perf. part. (f. **bābaröwᵘ-müßᵘ** बाँबरा॑वू-म॑च्यू), flustered or flurried by somebody's action.

bubarāy बुबराय् । **बुद्बुदम्** f. the foam or bubbles of a waterfall or of a spring issuing from its source; the saline efflorescence drawn forth from the earth at the commencement of rain, from ant-hills and similar places.

bôbusᵘ बोबुसु । **अग्निगोलविशेषः** m. a small earthenware vessel, the size of a slop-basin (K.Pr. 139); a small hollow earthenware bomb, with a little orifice at the top. It is filled with gunpowder and other ingredients, and when ignited emits showers of sparks (Hindī, *anār*).

bĕ-bāsh ब्य-बाश् । **समाधानहीनः** adj. e.g. one who, when engaged in any act, does it without care and attention, and perfunctorily. Cf. **bāsh.**

bĕbôshᵘ ब्यबोशु । **असमाधानः** adj. (f. **bĕbösh** ब्यबा॑श), id.

bĕ-bastī ब्य-बस्ती । वसतिहीनता f. the condition or state of being uninhabited (of a country, village, or house), uninhabitedness, vacancy.

bābath^{a}r बाबथ्र् । भ्रातीयः m. a brother's son, a nephew (cf. Gr.Gr. 133).

bĕ-bayĕ ब्य-वय । निर्भयः adj. e.g. without fear, fearless; wanting in reverence.

bĕboy^{u} ब्यवंयु । निर्भयः adj. (f. **bĕbüy^{ü} ब्यवंयू**), id.

baca 1 or **bacĕ 1 वच** ـچ ـ । **अर्भकः** m. (often written **bachih** in the Roman character, as a transliteration of ـچھ), the young of any animal, e.g. W. 129 (a colt), K.Pr. 240 (a sparrow-chick); esp. a very young infant (K.Pr. 23). **bāl-baca (-bacĕ),** m.pl. children (Gr.M., Siv. 1051). **baca-dār -दार् । सार्भका** adj. f. possessing children or young ones; pregnant, with child.

baca 2 or **bacĕ 2 वच । नर्तकः** m. a dancing-boy, a male professional dancer, who dresses in women's clothes; with suff. of indef. art. **bacyāh वच्याह्** (Śiv. 1724). **-nagma -नग्म । नर्तकनाट्यम्** m. the entertainment of singing, music, and dancing, given by one of these dancing-boys and his attendants. **-pöth^{a}r -पांथ्र् । नर्तकवृत्तिः** m. the profession of such a dancing-boy.

baca 3 ('bachah'), m. (?) the prey (of a kite), K.Pr. 65. (Not noted elsewhere.)

bic^{i} विचि, see **byuc^{u}**.

bic^{u} विचु, i.q. **byuc^{u},** q.v. (cf. K.Pr. 250).

bôc^{u} बोचु । अज्ञप्रायः m. (sg. dat. **böcis वांचिस्**), a man, generally a Brāhmaṇ, who lives upon what he can get in the way of gifts, and is ignorant of any trade or business.

bāca(bācĕ)-baṭh बाच-बठ् । भाषाभट्टः, पुरोहितः m. (sg. dat. **-baṭas -बटस्**), a Kashmīrī Brāhmaṇ who lives by officiating as a priest. His wife is called **bāca-baṭiñ बाच-बटिञ्**, q.v., or the following: see L. 302 for the three classes of Brāhmaṇs in the country. **bācabaṭh-bāy बाचबठ्-बाय् । भाषाभट्टस्त्री, पुरोहितजातिकस्त्री** f. the wife of such a priest-Brāhmaṇ; a woman of the priest-Brāhmaṇ caste. **bācabaṭh-dor^{u} बाचबठ्-दंरु । पुरोहितसमाजः** m. a collective term for the priest-Brāhmaṇs of Kashmīr; a general term for all the men of this caste. **bācabaṭh-tôn^{u} बाचबठ्-तोनु । पौरोहित्यव्यापारः** m. the condition or state of life of a priest-Brāhmaṇ; hence the circumstances of any other professional man who lives in comfort.

bācabaṭil बाचबटिल् । पौरोहित्यम् f. the profession of a priest-Brāhmaṇ; the body of rules and customs practised by him in the course of his profession.

bāca-baṭiñ बाच-बटिञ् । पुरोहितस्त्री f. the wife of a priest-Brāhmaṇ.

bacha बछ, bachĕ बच्च, bachi बछि (*bachhih* of K.Pr. 7, 23, 163), see **büṭh^{ü} 2.**

bāchĕ बाच्च, see **böṭh^{ü}.**

bēcha or **bēchĕ 1 वेछ** m. alms, in the following:—

bēcha-bēcha वेछ-वेछ । भिक्षावृत्तिः m. the condition of living on alms, the profession of a beggar; begging as a last resource. **-bēcha lagun -वेछ लगुन् । भिक्षायोगापातः** m.inf. to be so reduced to poverty as to be compelled to take to begging for alms (of one formerly rich). **bēcha-bŏkut^{u} वेछ-वुकुतु । भिक्षार्थं नियुक्तः** m. 'an alms brat', a child sent out to beg by some one (usually too proud to beg for himself) who lives on the alms received by it. **-bāna -वान । भिक्षापात्रम्** m. a beggar's wallet or platter in which he puts the food received by him as alms. Cf. **bēchanas bāna** under **bēchun** and **bēchan-bāna** bel. **-bata -वत । भिक्षान्नम्** m. food received by a beggar or set apart to be given as alms, usually cooked rice. **-dana -दन । भिक्षासंचितधनम्** m. wealth accumulated little by little, and by means of severe economy, as the result of begging. **-hāra -हार । भिक्षार्जितधनम्** f. id. **-kaṭh -कठ् । निन्द्यभिक्षणवृत्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), 'a son of alms,' a boy who, although well-to-do, out of sheer greed is fond of begging (in a way that brings disgrace) from others, and especially from people of low caste. **-küṭ^{ü} -कूटू । निकृष्टभिक्षाकी** f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्च**), the fem. of the preceding, a girl who has no hesitation in begging from people of low caste, and thus bringing disgrace on her family. **-myonḍ^{u} -म्यंण्डु । भिक्षाभोजनम्** m. an alms-morsel, cooked rice given in alms. **-myonḍ^{u} asun -म्यंण्डु असुन् । भिक्षाभोजनप्रवृत्त्यभ्यासः** m.inf. the alms-morsel to enter, to take to begging (of one who has once tried begging, and found it so suitable to his temperament that he takes to it as a profession). **-phol^{u} -फंलु । भिक्षार्जितान्नसमुच्चयः** m. alms-grain, a store of grain realized by begging.

bēchan-bukur^{u} वेछन्-वुकुरु । भिक्षणसाहसः m. a face for alms, impudence in begging. **-bāna -वान । भिक्षासाधनम्** m. a dish for alms, hence a beggar's stock-in-trade of articles used in begging; met. a habit or custom of begging. **-buth^{u} -वुथु । भिक्षार्थधार्ष्ट्यम्** m. a fate for alms (cf. **buth^{u} 1**); the condition of having one's fate that of being a beggar; a face for alms (cf. **buth^{u} 2**), impudence or audacity in begging (even when the beggar is not in need). **-gara -गर । भिक्षागेहम्** m. an almshouse, a place where alms are distributed regularly, a monastery at which there is free distribution of food. **-kuṭh^{u} -कुठु । भिक्षाश्रयभूतः** m. (f. sg. nom. **-kuṭh^{ü} -कुठू**, dat. **-kuchĕ -कुच्च**), an

alms-room, hence one who makes a regular practice of giving alms. **-kŏthul**ᵘ **-क्रथुल** । **भिक्षणशील:** adj. (f. **-kŏthᵘjᵘ -क्रथ्ंजू**), a confirmed beggar; one who will not give up the profession of begging even when he has a chance.

bēchĕ 2 बेच्च, see **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

bichĕ बिच्च, see **biṭh** or **biṭhᵘ.**

bŏcha वुक्च । **वुभुक्षा** f. often pronounced and written **bŏchĕ वुच्च** or **bŏchih,** or in the Persian character بوچھ (YZ. 402), hunger (Śiv. 1584). **-bŏcha -वुक्च** । **वुभुक्षालाप:** f. telling of one's hunger, crying out for food when starving. **—karüñᵘ —कर्ंञू** । **वुभुक्षोद्भव:** f.inf. hunger to be experienced, the feeling of hunger. **—lagüñᵘ —लग्ंञू** । **वुभुक्षोद्भव:** f.inf. hunger to be attached, the arising of a feeling of hunger (K.Pr. 71). **—marüñᵘ —मर्ंञू** । **क्षुदपगम:** f.inf. hunger or appetite to pass away owing to its long continuance. **—ṣalüñᵘ —ष़ल्ंञू** । **क्षुन्निवृत्ति:** f.inf. hunger to flee, one's hunger or fast to be broken by getting food.

bŏchi वुक्चि (often spelt **वुक्च**), sg. dat. and abl., as in **bŏchi-sūṭin वुक्चि-सूंतिन्** (dying) of hunger (YZ. 408); **putra bŏchhi,** in hunger (i.e. ardent desire) for a son (K.Pr. 174). **bŏchhi-gaṭa वुक्चि-गट** । **अतिवुभुक्षा** f. hunger-darkness, extreme hunger, starvation. **-gaṭa wasüñᵘ -गट वस्ंञू** । **अतिवुभुक्षावाधोद्भव:** f.inf. the pangs of starvation to be felt, the experiencing of the pangs of starvation. **-hotᵘ -ह्ंतु** । **वुभुक्षाहत:** adj. (f. **-hüṣᵘ -ह्ंच़ू**), smitten by hunger, starving (YZ. 410, W. 113). **-haṣar -ह्ंच़र्** । **क्षुद्धतत्वम्** m. the being smitten by the pangs of hunger, starvation. **-lĕḍ -ल्यड्** । **क्षुदसहिष्णु:** adj. e.g. conquered by hunger; hence, one who cannot stand being hungry even for a short time. **—marun —मरुन्** to die of hunger (K.Pr. 120). **-rostᵘ -र्ंस्तु** । **क्षुद्रहित:** adj. (f. **-rüṣhᵘ -र्ंछ़ू**), free from hunger; as an adv., without hunger, without being hungry, u.w. vbs. of eating and the like.

bǫchᵘ वुंक्चु । **वुभुक्षित:** adj. (f. **bŏchᵘ वुंक्चू**), hungry; m. sg. dat. **bŏchĕ वुक्च** (K.Pr. 35).

bachih, see **baca.**

bŏchākār वुक्चाकार् । **अतिवुभुक्षा** m. extreme hunger, usually employed with reference to a suckling child.

bēchun वेक्चुन् । **भिक्षा** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **byūchᵘ व्यूक्चु**), to beg, to go daily from door to door asking for alms (K.Pr. 29, 191); **bēchan-wôlᵘ वेक्चन्-वोलु**, a beggar (L. 458); inf. dat. **bēchanas bāna वेक्चनस् वान,** a beggar's pot in which he collects food (K.Pr. 29), cf. **bēcha-bāna** under **bēcha.**

bēchani nērun वेक्चनि नेरुन् । **भिक्षाप्रवृत्ति:** m.inf. to go forth to beg; hence, to take to the profession of begging.

bŏchun वुक्चुन् । **क्षुधुक्तीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bŏchōv वुक्चोव्**), to become or be hungry.

bŏchō-motᵘ वुक्चो-मंतु । **क्षुत्तप्त:** perf. part. (f. **bŏchē-müṣᵘ वुक्चे-मंच़ू**), hungered, ready to eat anything.

buchun वुक्चुन् । **दशनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buchᵘ वुक्चु**), (of a snake, scorpion, etc.) to bite, to sting; (of a beloved's hair compared to serpents), YZ. 35, 205, 265, 507. **buchana yunᵘ वुक्चन यिनु** । **दष्टीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to be stung; hence, to be stung or terrified by the memory of some former grief, pain, or calamity.

buchᵘ-motᵘ वुक्चु-मंतु । **दष्ट:** perf. part. (f. **buchhᵘ-müṣᵘ वुक्चू-मंच़ू**), bitten, stung.

bēchanāwun वेक्चनावुन् । **भिक्षाविधापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bēchanôwᵘ वेक्चनोवु**), to reduce a person to beggary.

böchiñ वांक्चिञ् । **वङ्कालात्(चिर-)सूता** f. a female, esp. a cow, a long time after giving birth to a child, or after calving, who is consequently fat and in good condition, but with a diminished flow of milk.

bachēra वक्चेर । **अश्वादिपोत:** m. the male young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a colt. The feminine is **bachīr**ⁱ, q.v.

bachīrⁱ वक्चीरि । **अश्वादिपोतिका** f. the female young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a filly. Cf. **bachēra.**

bŏchĕr वुक्चर् । **अतिवुभुक्षितत्वम्** m. hunger, esp. a sharp appetite.

bŏchaturᵘ वुक्चुरु । **पुत्रीकृत:** adj. (f. **bŏchatᵘrᵘ वुक्चुर्रू**), food for the hungry; hence, a child adopted by one who has no children of his own, and to whom tender quasi-parental love is shown.

bēchawunᵘ वेक्चवुनु । **भिक्षु:** adj. (f. **bēchawüñᵘ वेक्चवंञू**), a beggar, esp. a professional beggar, a mendicant.

buchawunᵘ वुक्चवुनु । **दशन्** m. (f. **buchawüñᵘ वुक्चवंञू**), an animal (such as a serpent) that bites or stings; met. one whose words are sharp and stinging, a calumniator.

bēchyōv वेक्चोव्, see **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

bacun वचुन् । **रक्षापत्ति:** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bacyōv वच्योव्**), to escape, be saved, preserved (Śiv. 1299); to be saved, spared, set aside, remain over. Cf. Gr.M. **bacan-hār वचन्-हार्** । **जीवत्स्वभाव:, परिशिष्यमाण:** adj. e.g. one who escapes, a survivor, long-lived, persistent; that which remains over and above, or remains unused. **bacan-pāy वचन्-पाय्** । **रक्षोपाय:** m. a means of escape or of preservation, etc. **bacan-wôlᵘ वचन्-वोलु** । **आशासित-(उपलक्षित-)जीवन:** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who escapes or is about to escape; hence, of one who has been passing through great danger, and who it now seems probable will survive. **bacyō-motᵘ वच्यो-मंतु** । **प्राप्तरक्ष:** perf. part.

(f. **bacyē-müṭs[ü]** वच्ये-मंच़ू), escaped, saved, preserved; remaining over and above, etc.

bacūr[i] वचूरि । **बालिका** f. (sing. dat. **bacōrĕ** वचोर्य), a young girl still in its mother's arms, a babe, a term of affection.

bacūr[u] वचूरु । **बालक:** m. (sg. dat. **bacūris** वचूरिस्, pl. dat. **bacōrĕn** वचोर्यन्), a young male child still in its mother's arms, a babe, a term of affection.

bē-cāra بےچارہ adj. c.g., i.q. **bĕcôr[u]**, q.v. YZ. 408 and frequently in the Persian character; used as a subst. its dat. is **bēcāras** (K.Pr. 136).

bĕcôr[u] or **bicôr[u]** विचोरु (= بےچارہ) । **वराक:** adj. (f. **bicör[ü]** विचॅारू), without means, without resources, destitute, unfortunate, wretched; a helpless person, a poor wretch.

bīcar or **bīcĕr** वीचर् । **मेदुरता** m., i.q. **bicĕr**, but also of the hands, etc., after touching grease or greasy food.

bicĕr विच्यर् । **मेदुरत्वम्** m. greasiness, the condition of being smeared with grease (e.g. a pot which has held *ghī*, etc.).

bicur[u] 1 विचुरु । **काकपक्षविशेष:** m. the fringe of hair or side locks worn by young boys.

bicur[u] 2 विचुरु । **(भरद्वाज)पक्षिविशेष:** m. a certain bird, the skylark (?).

baṭ[a]ran वॅच्रन् । **रक्षोपाय:** m. a means of escape, a device for safety.

baṭ[a]run वॅच्रुन् or **baṭ[a]rāwun** वॅच्रावुन् । **रक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baṭ[o]r[u]** वॅच्रु or **baṭ[a]rôw[u]** वॅच्रोवु), to save, preserve, cause to escape, protect; to save, set aside, keep what is over and above; caus. of **bacun**, q.v. **baṭ[a]rôw[u]-mot[u]** वॅचरोवु-मंतु । **परिपालित:** perf. part. (f. **baṭ[a]röw[ü]-müṭs[ü]** वॅच्रॉवू-मंच़ू), saved (by some one), caused to be preserved, caused to escape; saved up, stored up (of a surplus).

bicis विचिस्, etc., see **byuc[u]**.

bacath वचथ् f. (sg. dat. **bachüṭs[ü]** वचॅंच़ू), savings, surplus earnings (Gr.M.).

bacāw वचाव् । **रक्षावृत्ति:** m. preservation, salvation, deliverance; protection, defence, refuge; guarding, screening, cloaking.

bacāwun वचावुन् । **परिशेषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bacôw[u]** वचोवु), to save, preserve, rescue, deliver, protect; to set aside, put or lay by, save, spare, leave over and above; to reserve, keep back (a part of anything): i.q. **baṭ[a]run**, q.v. **bacôw[u]-mot[u]** वचोवु-मंतु । **विहित-रक्ष:** perf. part. (f. **bacöw[ü]-müṭs[ü]** वचॅावू-मंच़ू), saved, preserved, rescued; saved, put by; kept back, reserved.

bacawun[u] वचवुनु । **जीवन्, परिशिष्यमाण:** adj. (f. **baca-wüñ[ü]** वचवंञू), one who escapes or survives, one who is saved; that which is reserved, set aside, laid by, or remains over and above.

bacyāh वच्याह्, see **baca 2.**

bacyōv वच्योव्, see **bacun** and **bakun.**

bad वद् بد । **अप्रशस्त:** adj. c.g. bad, evil, wicked, vicious, K.Pr. 163 (f. sg. nom.); inauspicious, unlucky. As m.subst. a wicked person, a bad man, K.Pr. 157, 23 (sg. dat.), 157 (pl. dat.); evil, harm (K.Pr. 242); a wild pig (L. 117). **-bakh[a]tī** -वख्ती بدبختی । **दौर्भाग्यम** f. misfortune, bad luck, adversity, misery, wretchedness **-bakh[a]th** -वख्थ بدبخت । **निन्द्यभाग्य:** adj. c.g. (a subst. sg. dat. **-bakh[a]tas** -वख्तस्), unfortunate, unlucky, wretched, miserable. **—duā** بد دعا m. a bad prayer, a curse, an imprecation (for gend. see W. 18) (W. 110). **—hāl** بد حال m. a bad condition, bad state (W. 110); as adj. in bad circumstances, in evil plight. **-kār** -कार् بدکار । **दुराचार:** adj. c.g. acting evilly, wicked, sinful, dissolute, licentious. **-kōrī** -कॉरी بدکاری । **दुष्टाचरणम्** f. a misdeed, wickedness; profligacy, licentiousness. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make bad, to disable (El.). **—nām** بد نام m. a bad name, ill repute (K.Pr. 157); as adj. of bad name, infamous (W. 110). **—nazar** بد نظر f. the evil eye (K.Pr. 55). **—shĕk[a]l** بد شکل adj. c.g. ill-formed, deformed (Gr.M.). **-ĕtikād** بد اعتقاد adj. c.g. mistrustful (Gr.M.). **—yun[u]** —यिनु conj. 3, evil to come; **yĕs mahanivis biy[i]-sond[u] bad yiyi,** to what man the evil of another will come, i.e. the man who wishes evil to another (K.Pr. 242).

baḍ वड्, great, in compounds, such as the following. Cf. **baḍa** and **boḍ[u]**. **Baḍ-gôm[u]** वड्-गोमु । **ग्रामप्रदेश-विशेष:, बृहद्ग्राम:** m. a large or important village; the name of a well-known village about 10 miles west of Śrīnagar (cf. El.). **-göm[i]** -गॉमि । **ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषभव:, बृहद्ग्रामीण:** adj. c.g. of or belonging to a large or important village; of or belonging to the village of **Baḍgôm[u]**. **Baḍshāh** بڈشاہ m. the great king, used as a proper N. referring to Zainu'l-'ābidīn, the eighth and greatest of the Musalmān rulers of Kashmīr (K.Pr. 261). **-shĕrwār** -श्वार् । **कालावस्थाविशेष:** f. a certain astrological period. A man is born under that Zodiacal sign in which the moon happens to be situated at the moment of his birth. Taking that sign, together with the one immediately preceding it and the one immediately following it, the period of 7½ years during which the planet Saturn is passing through these three signs is that man's *baḍ-shĕrwār*. Thus, suppose a man is born under Aries, his *baḍ-shĕrwār* is the 7½ years during which Saturn is passing through Pisces, Aries, and Taurus. **-watharū** -वथरू m. a large rice-field (L. 463, where it is spelt **bad wattru**).

bād 1 باد (Persian impve.), let it be, may there be, in

phrases such as **āpharī bād** आफरीँ वाद् آفرین باد, may there be applause, may there be praise (Śiv. 655).

bād 2 वाद् । **रोगविशेषः, उपदंशः** m. venereal disease, syphilis (El.); also, a noisy downward breaking of wind. **—pakun —पकुन्** । **पर्दनिःसृतिः** m.inf. the breaking of wind with noise. **—pĕn[i] —प्यंनि** । **उपदंश-रोगोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. syphilis to occur; **—pĕyi-y**, may syphilis attack you! an imprecation (K.Pr. 147).

bāda-pāj[i] वाद्-पंजि । **उपदंशरोगव्याप्तिः** f. the spreading of syphilis through a man's body, constitutional syphilis.

böd[i]-hath वांदि-हथ् । **उपदंशव्याप्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-hüts[u]** -हंच्), an attack of syphilis.

bā̃d वाँद्, in the following: **-bā̃d -वाँद्** । **पुनः पुनः प्रेरणम्** m. repeatedly urging, pressing, or insisting upon.

bā̃ḍ वाँड् । **शैलूषः** m. a jester, buffoon, mime, strolling player, actor, dancing-boy (Gr.Gr. 10). See L. 312 for an account of these people. **—lāgán[i] —लागंनि** । **नाटकविधापनम्** m. pl. inf. to employ buffoons for an entertainment, to give a theatrical display with hired actors.

bā̃ḍa-bēgör[i] वाँड-वेगांरि । **अरुच्या कार्योद्वहनम्** f. jester's forced labour (K.Pr. 200), doing a thing with an outward appearance of enjoying it, but inwardly hating it, like a professional clown acting with a breaking heart. **-bāy -वाय्** । **शैलूषस्त्री** f. the wife of a buffoon; a professional actress. **-jĕsh[a]n -ज्यश्न्** m. a banquet or festival at which there are buffoons for the amusement of the guests; with suff. of indef. art. **-jĕsh[a]nāh -ज्यश्नाह** (Śiv. 1705). **-kār -कार्** । **शैलूष-कर्म** m. the actions of a buffoon; stage-acting. **-koṭ[u] -कंटु** । **शैलूषात्मजः** m. (f. sg. nom. **-küṭ[ü] -कंटू**, dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), a buffoon-brat, a boy-actor who dresses as a woman, and takes a woman's part in a play; (in the fem.) a buffoon's daughter, an actress, a dancing-girl, a light o' love. **-pöth[a]r -पांथ्र्** । **नाट्यप्रवर्तना** m. acting (in a drama); the profession of an actor.

baḍa वड । **अतिशयतः** adv. very much, in a great degree, very; too much, too, excessively. Although generally an adverb, this word is also not infrequently used as an indeclinable adjective, synonymous with **boḍ[u]**, and meaning 'great', 'much', etc. See Gr.M. s.v. **—baḍ —वड्** । **प्रवर्धना, यथोत्तरा वृद्धिः** f. steady increase, esp. of opposition, dislike, or a disease. **—boḍ[u] —वंडु** । **अतिमहान्** adj. (f. sg. nom. **—büḍ[ü] —वंडू**, dat. **—bajĕ —वज्य**), very great; greater (than something else). **—buḍ[i] bab —वुडि वब्** । **प्रपितामहः** m. a paternal great-grandfather, sometimes a maternal great-grandfather. **—bran —व्रन्** । **वृक्षविशेषः** m. a certain large forest tree, with a hard wood, probably a kind of elm. Cf. **bran.** **—dabār —दवार्** (cf. Arabic دبور, the west wind), m. a wind which blows from Bārāmūlā, and drives away malaria (L. 465). **—gula —गुल** । **ओषधिविशेषः** m. a certain plant; it creeps along the ground and is used medicinally as an internal styptic; cf. **gula** in L. 76. **—gur[i] —गुरि** । **मिथ्यासान्त्वना** m.pl. conciliation by false promises, or offering false expectations. **—hihur[u] —हिह्रु** । **प्रश्वशुरः** m. a grandfather-in-law, a husband's or wife's grandfather, the father of a husband's or wife's father or mother. **—hŏhawur[u] —ह्रुहवुरु** । **परश्वशुरपक्ष्यः** m. the family of a wife's maternal grandfather. **—hŏhawàr[i]-bāy —ह्रुहवंरि-वाय्** । **भार्यामातुलेयपत्नी** f. the wife of the son of one's wife's maternal uncle, the wife of one's wife's cousin on the mother's side. **—hash —हश्** । **प्रश्वश्रूः** f. a wife's or a husband's paternal or maternal grandmother, a grandmother-in-law. **—mātāmāl —माता-माल्** । **मातृमातामहाश्रयः** m. the home of one's mother's maternal grandfather. **—mātāmāl-pokh[u] —मातामाल्-पंखु** । **मातृमातामहपक्षः** m. of, belonging to, coming from, or related to one's mother's maternal grandfather. **—nān —नात्र्** । **प्रपितामही, प्रमातामही** f. a paternal or maternal great-grandmother. **—nyôv[u] —न्योवु** । **कह्लारपुष्पम्** m. the esculent water-lily, *Nymphæa lotus*. Not necessarily the white-flowered variety. **—prān —प्रान्** । **पलाण्डुभेदः** m. a kind of wild onion. **—shāl —श्राल्** m. or **kamrāzī**, the name of a violent wind blowing from Karnao (L. 465). **—ṭyūṭh[u] —ट्यूँठु** । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain bird, described as small and black, with a very long tail. **—wöriv[i] bôg[u] —वांरिवि बोगु** । **भर्तृमातामहीय-सुदायः** m. the nuptial present given by a bride's parents to the bridegroom's maternal grandparents' relations. **—wöryuv[u] —वांरिवु** । **भर्तृमातामहीयः** m. the home of a husband's maternal grandfather. **—zag —ज़ग्** । **तण्डुलविशेषः** m. a kind of rice; pale red in colour, a good cropper. **—zügü[r][ü] —ज़ंगरू** । **धान्य-विशेषः** f. a kind of paddy, or rice plant, producing a light-red rice. **—zyur[u] —ज़िर्** । **जीरकविशेषः** m. a coarse white cumin-seed, used in medicine as a stomachic.

baḍāh वडाह = baḍa, with suff. **āh** giving sense of indef. art. Often written **baḍā** in the Roman character; e.g. **khān baḍā**, a big tray (K.Pr. 103).

baḍā, see **baḍāh**, s.v. **baḍa.**

bā̃da वाँद m., in **bā̃da karun वाँद् करुन्** । **पणप्रतिज्ञानम्** m.inf. to settle, establish, a bargain, etc.; to agree to, to promise.

baḍāi, baḍöi, see **baḍöy[i].**

bāḍē वाँडे । **महाजनंमन्य:** m. one, esp. a village elder, who thinks himself a great man, whether others agree with his estimate or not; a man with a good conceit of himself.

badi बदि, see **bŏḍᵘ** or **bodᵘ**.

badī बदी بدی । **प्रतिकूलता, दुराचरणम्** f. badness, wickedness, evil, ill, mischief, injury, misfortune. —**gatshüñᵘ** —**गछ़ंञू** । **अनिष्टापत्ति:** f.inf. badness to happen, going wrong, turning out badly.

bādi वाँदि, in **bādi gatshun वाँदि गछ़ुन्** । **(रक्त-)निरोध-विस्फोटोद्भव:** m.inf. 'to occur by stoppage (of the flow of blood)', i.e. the black swollen bruise caused by a blow or the breaking of a limb.

bĕd ब्यद् i.q. **bid**, q.v.

bēd 1 बेद्, भेद्, or **bīd वीद्** m. separation, difference, distinction (**manz**, between); **bīd karun वीद् करुन्** m.inf. to distinguish (Gr.M.).

bīda-nyāy वीद्-(or भेद्-)न्याय् m. the system or belief in duality, as opposed to the Vēdānta system which maintains the unity of God and the universe (Śiv. 1816). **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ -रंछ़ू**), free from duality, non-dual; N. of God, who, according to the monism of the Vēdāntic school of philosophy, is one with universe (Śiv. 1077, 1865); one who is a follower of Vēdāntic monism, and repudiates duality of the Deity and the universe (Śiv. 1567).

bēd 2 वेद् f. (sg. dat. **bīzᵘ वीज़ू**, and so on), secret or hidden virtues or resources (of); secret, mystery. —**kaḍüñᵘ** —**कडंञू** । **मूलार्थज्ञानम्** f.inf. to extract the secret; to ascertain the real reason, purport, or object of anything; to find out the real motive. —**nanüñᵘ** —**ननंञू** । **मूलाविर्भाव:** f.inf. a secret to be naked, the unveiling of a mystery; the real purport or object to be discovered. —**naṇᵉrüñᵘ** —**नंञ्रंञू** । **मूलाविर्भावनम्** f.inf. to unveil a mystery, disclose the real purport or object of anything.

bēd 3 بید m. a willow, in **-mushᵃkh -मुश्ख्** بید مشک । **पुष्पविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-mushkas -मुश्कस्**), a certain plant, the musk-willow, *Salix caprea*, from whose flower is produced an essential oil much used in perfumery (L. 77); *Salix Ægyptiaca* (El.).

bēḍi वेडि, in **bēḍi gatshañĕ वेडि गछ़ञ** । **निरुद्धीभवनम** f. pl. inf. to be ensnared, entangled, impeded.

bid बिद् or **bĕd ब्यद्** f. in the following. —**marüñᵘ** —**मरंञू** । **यथेष्टापत्ति:** f.inf. a thing to turn out as one desires, to one's secret pleasure but to one's outward dissatisfaction. —**mārüñᵘ** —**मारंञू** । **स्वेष्टसाधना** f.inf. to interfere in some business undertaken by another, so as to make the result to suit one's own wishes.

bīd वीद्, see **bēd 1**.

bŏd 1 बुद् । **बुध:** m. (voc. **bŏda बुद**, Śiv. 478), the planet Mercury.

bŏd-wār बुद्-वार् । **बुधवासर:** f. Wednesday. Cf. **bodhwār** in W. 100.

bŏd 2 बुद् m. the Buddha (Śiv. 861).

bŏda-brôrᵘ बुद-ब्रोरु । **बुद्धावतार:** m. the Buddha incarnation, the founder of the Buddhist religion, counted by Hindūs as the ninth *avatāra* or incarnation of Viṣṇu. **-khorᵘ खंरु** । **बुद्धबालक:** m. (f. **-khürᵘ -खंरू**), a wise lotus; as a term of affection applied to a good, intelligent, boy or girl.

bŏd 3 बुद् । **बुद्धि:** f. (sg. dat. **bŏzᵘ 1 बुंज़ू**, e.g. Śiv. 881), intelligence, reason, discernment, judgment, understanding, reasoning power (K.Pr. 25, 125; Śiv. 42, 46, 182, etc.). —**karüñᵘ** —**करंञू** । **बुद्धिपर्यालोचना** f.inf. to apply discrimination, to apply one's mind (to).

bözᵘ-brēṭh बुंज़ू-ब्रेठ् । **बुद्धिभ्रष्ट:** adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **-brēṭhas -ब्रेठस्**), intellect-foolish, one whose intellect or sense of right and wrong has been injured or destroyed. **-gāh -गाह्** । **बुद्धिप्रकाश:** m. intellect-brilliancy, clearness in explanation, or in seizing the point of anything. **-manzar -मन्ज़र्** । **बुद्धिमान्द्यम्** m. slowness of intellect, feebleness of intellect, unintelligence. **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु** । **बुद्धिहीन:** adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ -रंछ़ू**), without intellect, stupid. **-wān -वान्** । **बुद्धिमान्** adj. c.g. wise, sensible (Gr.M., Śiv. 995).

bōda वोद । **अबोध:** adj. c.g. unintelligent, stupid (= Hindī *baudh*). **-gatshun -गछ़ुन्** । **मूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to become stupid or a fool, owing to some mistake or forgetfulness. **-küñᵘ -कंञू** । **परिमाणवस्तुविशेष:** f. a foolish stone, a weight which weighs too much, i.e. more than it is supposed to weigh.

bōdⁱ वाँदि । **बन्दी** c.g. a prisoner in jail, a convict. **-hāl -हाल्** । **बन्धनालय:** f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ -हांज़ू** YZ. 384), a prison-house, a prison, jail (YZ. 385). **-hölⁱ -हांलि** । **काराध्यक्ष:** m. a jailor. **-wān -वान्** । **कारा** m. a jail, prison. **-wān lagun -वान् लगुन्** । **कारावासयोग:** m.inf. to be imprisoned, to go to jail, to be sentenced to imprisonment. **-wān lāgun -वान् लागुन्** । **कारायां निवेशनम्** m.inf. to put in jail, send to jail, sentence to imprisonment.

bŏḍᵘ 1 बुंदु । **विशिष्टबुद्धियुक्त:** adj. (f. **bŏzᵘ 2 बुंज़ू**), wise, intelligent, quick to understand, esp. of children (Gr.M.).

bŏdⁱ-brēṭh बुंदि-ब्रेठ् । **हीनबुद्धि:** adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **-brēṭhas -ब्रेठस्**), without intelligence, stupid. **-yĕch -यछ़** । **यक्षभूतविशेष:** m. a wisdom-demon, a certain *yakṣa* or demon believed to have possessed persons in former times, and to have turned their intellects upside down, or to have inspired them; also u.w. reference to a wise person lapsing into

forgetfulness, or of a fool unexpectedly doing something intelligent.

bǒdᵘ 2 ब्वंदु or **bodᵘ 1 वंदु । मुष्टिबन्धः** m. (f. **bǒzᵘ 3 ब्वंज़ू** or **büzᵘ वंज़ू**), a handful of leaves, twigs, grass, etc., held together in the hand, as in **hāka-bodᵘ,** a bundle of spinach (Gr.Gr. 145); any similar bundle; in reaping, the handful of rice-straw cut by the sickle (L. 328, *budu*); used as a suffix with the numerals 100 and above, it implies plurality, as in **hata-bodᵘ हत-वंदु**, by hundreds; **sāsa-bodᵘ सास-वंदु**, by thousands; **lachĕ-** (or **lacha-**) **bodᵘ लच्छ-वंदु**, by hundreds of thousands (see Gr.Gr.144). In this sense it is generally, but not always, employed in the pl. As an example of the sg. we have **lachĕ-badi ranga,** in a hundred thousand forms (Śiv. 1522, 20, 32, 51). For the pl. we have **hata-baza wata** (f.), hundreds of ways (Śiv. 1626); **lachĕ-bádⁱ sāsa-bádⁱ sās dyār,** wealth by hundreds of thousands, by thousands of thousands (Śiv. 952; so 952, 1436 fem., 1519, 1545, 1912). El. spells this word *baud*. **—karun —करुन् । मुष्यासंयोजनम्** m.inf. to grasp stalks, twigs, grass, or the like in the hand, so as to tie up the part below the hand with a string, etc. (e.g. in making a posy); to gather up the edge of a body-cloth, etc., into the hand. **—phirun —फिरुन् । पृष्ठतो बाहुबन्धनम्** m.inf. to tie a person's hands behind his back.

badi anun बदि् अनुन् । फलसिद्ध्युन्मुखीकरणम् m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with reference to some action or thing which is lost or in disorder, by diligent search or arrangement to put it in the way of accomplishment, to put in good order. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । फलाभिमुखीकरणम्** m.inf. to extract from the fist; hence, in reference to any concealed thing, requirement, action, or the like, by means of arguments, etc., to make it manifest, and to wield it for one's own purposes. **—khārun —खारुन् । स्पिष्टानुवृत्तापादनम्** m.inf. with reference to any intricate or unintelligible thing or action, to explain it according to one's wishes.

bodᵘ 2 वंदु m. a sec. suff. used with nouns of relationship, as in **sŏna-bodᵘ** co-wifehood; **pitᵃrⁱ-bodᵘ,** fatherhood; **böyⁱ-bodᵘ** or **böjⁱ-bodᵘ,** brotherhood, commensality (see Gr.Gr. 144 ff.). Cf. **bodᵘ 1,** with which it is probably connected.

bodᵘ वंडु । महान् adj. (f. **büdᵘ वंडू**, sg. dat. **bajĕ वज्य**). (In the Roman character this word is usually written by others **bod,** but sometimes (e.g. K.Pr. 125, 128) **bud.** The f. is often written **bad,** a transliteration of ڈُ, for **वंडू**), great, big, large (in size) (K.Pr. 144, 168, 188, YZ. 201, L. 458, W. 20, Śiv. 859); great (in quantity or degree) (K.Pr. 125, of a pain; Śiv. 655, of favour); great, grand, imposing (Śiv. 120); great, important (K.Pr. 125); great, loud (of sound) (YZ. 571, Śiv. 725); great, superior, famous, excelling (K.Pr. 62, Śiv. 671); great, rich (K.Pr. 33); great, mighty, powerful (K.Pr. 170, W. 155, Śiv. 10, 158 (voc.), 159); great in dignity (K.Pr. 23, 24, 33, 80, Śiv. 36); great, noble, munificent (K.Pr. 33); great, chief; elder (of brothers); (pl.) one's superiors. Often used instead of **baḍa वड** (q.v.), qualifying another adj. with the sense of 'very'; in such cases it agrees with the adj. in gender, number, and case (Śiv. 427, 687; cf. Gr.M.). It appears as an adj. suff. in words such as **khōtsa-bodᵘ,** very fearful, timid (Gr.M.); **pāyĕ-bodᵘ,** of great dignity (YZ. 25, 240, 543; cf. **baḍi pāyĕ** bel.).

The following forms may be noted: masc. sg. nom. **bodᵘ** (**bod, bud**) (K.Pr. 28, 33, 62, 125, 170, 188, 239; L. 458; W. 20, 155); dat. **baḍis** (K.Pr. 20, 24, YZ. 240); abl. **baḍi** (K.Pr. 144); voc. **baḍi** (Śiv. 1236), **baḍy-ō** (YZ. 543); pl. nom. **bádⁱ** (YZ. 25, 571); f. sg. nom. **büdᵘ** (**bad**) (K.Pr. 33, 80, 168, YZ. 201, Śiv. 869); dat. **bajĕ** (Śiv. 1136); abl. **baji** (K.Pr. 24).

baḍi वडि । अत्युच्चस्वरेण adv. greatly; with a great (voice), loudly, u.w. vbs. of speaking, teaching, and the like. **—baḍi —वडि । अत्युच्चैः** adv. very loudly. **—bodᵘ —वंडु । अतिमहान्** (f. sg. nom. **—büdᵘ —वंडू**, dat. **—bajĕ —वज्य**), very great, very large; greatest of all, supreme (Śiv. 580). **-bagawān -व(भ)गवान्** m. one who is fortunate in possessing much; N. of the Deity, the All-Possessor, Śiv. 158 (voc.), 1216 (voc.). **-bala-sostᵘ -वल-संस्तु** adj. (f. **-süṭshᵘ -संट्शू**), possessing great might (Śiv. 1259). **—dŏha —द्वह । महाह्नि** adv. on a great day, on a festival; see **bodᵘ dŏh** above. **—dŏhokᵘ dŏh —द्वहंकु द्वह । महापुण्याह्नि** adv. id. (lit. the day of a great day). **—pala —पल । उद्गतः** adj. e.g. lifted up, elevated; high (of a price); high (in honour); high (in generosity); and in similar meanings. **—pöṭhⁱ, —pöṭhin —पांठि, —पांठिन् । महत्तया** adv. in a great manner, to great extent, greatly, u.w. vbs. of giving, spending, etc. **—pāyĕ —पाय । सहायोत्कर्षयुक्तः** adj. e.g. provided with much assistance, provided with ample means or materials for doing anything (cf. **pāyĕ-bodᵘ** ab.).

bodᵘ dŏh वंडु द्वह । सुदिवसः m. a great day, a holiday, a festival (K.Pr. 28); a long day, a day of the spring and summer seasons, when the sun is north of the equator. **—day —द्य** m. a great god; N. of Kṛṣṇa; voc. **baḍi-dayĕ** (Śiv. 1383, 1487). **—hyuhᵘ —हिहु । सर्वाधिकः** adj. (f. **büḍᵘ hishᵘ वंडू हिशू**), greatest of all, greatest, used as a superlative of **bodᵘ**. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make great, increase, augment

(anything) (El.). —**mahanyuv**ᵘ —**महनिवु** । **आढ्यजनः** m. a great man, either owing to wealth or position. —**māz** —**माज़्** m. beef (El.). —**pahān** —**पहान्** । **ईषन्महत्त्वयुक्तः** m. somewhat great, a little greater (than) (Gr.Gr. 93).

büḍᵘ **वंडू** । **महती** f., see ab. —**jāy** —**जाय्** । **भीषणभूमिः** f. a great place ; a place terrible through wicked, sinful practices, etc., such as a haunted burning-place or the like. —**möj**ᵘ —**मांजू** । **गृहस्वामिनी** f. the big mother, the senior lady of a family, who manages the household affairs.

boḍuy वंडुय् (fem. **büḍᵘy वंडूय्**) = **boḍ**ᵘ, with emph. **y,** even great, exactly great, verily great ; K.Pr. 33 (m.), 23 (f.) ; Śiv. 428 (m.).

būd 1 वूद् । **ज्ञानम्, प्रत्यक्षः** m. learning, knowledge, wisdom, intelligence derived from study ; ocular evidence, direct perception, apprehension of the senses ; knowledge, perception, understanding, apprehension (Śiv. 1812, 1850) ; cognizability, visibility. —**gatshun —गक्षुन्** । **सुबोधोद्भवः, प्रत्यक्षीभनवम्** m.inf. intelligence, or the critical faculty (from study, etc.) to be produced ; (of something hidden) to become visible or cognizable by the senses. —**karun —करुन्** । **प्रत्यक्षीकरणम्** m.inf. to make manifest, make visible or cognizable (of something hidden).

būda-wôlᵘ वूद्-वोलु । **ज्ञानयुक्तः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), learned, well instructed, intelligent.

būd 2 वूद् adj. c.g. wise, vigilant (Śiv. 1812).

būd 3 بُود became, came into existence, the past participle of the Persian *būdan*, to be. With emph. **y, būḍay** (Śiv. 1521).

būd 4, *Malacochæte pectinata* (El.).

buḍa वुड । **स्थविरः** adj. c.g. old, aged, of a human being, beast, tree, etc., K.Pr. 36, 121 (sg. abl.) ; an old man (or woman), K.Pr. 36 (pl. dat.). Cf. **buḍᵘ**. —**ail —ऐल्** । **एलाफलविशेषः** f. a kind of cardamom, bearing a large seed. —**bādām —बादाम्** । **राजादनफलविशेषः** m. a kind of almond. —**brang —ब्रंग्** । **विकरालस्थविरः** m. 'an old minaret' ; met. an ugly, tall, fat, silly old man. —**dala —दल** । **कुत्सितवृद्धः** adj. (f. —**dülᵘ —दूलू**), a lecherous old man or woman. —**drükhᵘrᵘ —द्रूंखरू** । **स्थाविरजीर्णाङ्गा** f. an old hag ; a withered, feeble, ugly old woman. —**gönᵘ —गांज़ू** । **जरद्वेश्या** f. an old harlot, a woman, a harlot in her youth, who still endeavours to practise her profession in her old age. —**khorᵘ —खंरु** । **जलजपत्रविशेषः** m. a certain round-leafed swamp plant much valued as food for cattle. Cf. L. 71. —**kulᵘ —कुलु** । **जीर्णवृक्षः** m. an old tree, a withered tree even though young, a prematurely old tree. —**pīn —पीन्** । **स्थाविरप्रसूतिः** m. the birth of a child in old age (of women or cattle). **-pīnukᵘ -पीनुकु** । **स्थाविरप्रसवजः** adj. (f. **-pīnücᵘ -पीनंचू**), a child born in the old age of its parents. —**ṭaṭurᵘ —टटुरू** । **निकृष्टवृद्धः** m. (f. —**ṭüṭᵘrᵘ —टूटरू**), 'an old withered' ; a vile, slanderous old man or woman. —**shāwulᵘ —क़ावुलु** । **मूढवृद्धः** m. (f. —**shāwᵘjᵘ —क़ावंजू**), 'an old goat' ; a foolish old man, a dotard, an old man who is felt as a burden by his relations. —**wāl —वाल्** । **श्वेतवालः** m. 'old hair' ; grey hair, white hair. —**zaz —ज़ज़्** । **अतिजीर्णः** adj. e.g. 'an old ancient', a very old man, even whose eyebrows and eyelashes are white.

buḍᵘ वुडु । **वृद्धः** m. (f. sg. nom. **buḍᵘ वुडू**, dat. **bujĕ वुज्य**), an old man (K.Pr. 87, 127, Śiv. 943) ; (f.) an old woman (YZ. 241) ; cf. **buḍa.** For exam. of **buji** (f. sg. ag., etc.) see K.Pr. 80, W. 142, YZ. 247, 493. **-ruḍᵘ वुडु-रुडु** । **वृद्धादिः** adj. (f. sg. nom. **buḍᵘ-ruḍᵘ वुडू-रुडू**, dat. **bujĕ-rujĕ वुज्य-रुज्य**), a jingling repetition of **buḍᵘ**, old people and the like, i.e. old people, the helpless, the unfortunate, and the like.

buḍⁱ-bab वुडि-वब् । **पितामहः** m. a father's father, a paternal grandfather (L. 460) ; also used for a mother's father. **-pöṭhⁱ -पांठि** । **स्थविरक्रमेण** adv. like an old man, after the manner of an old man.

bujĕ-buthᵘ वुज्य-वुथु । **वृद्धामुखः** m. a young man who has a face like an old woman's ; i.e. whose face is shrivelled and wrinkled.

budu (L. 328), see **bŏḍᵘ 2.**

bēḍab वेडब् । **अयोग्याकृतिः** adj. c.g. ill-shapen, ugly, ungainly ; clumsy, awkward, unmannerly.

bē-adab بےادب adj. c.g. without manners, rude, insolent (Gr.M.).

badād वदाद् (?بداد), in —**anun —अनुन्** । **अतिखिन्नीकरणम्** m.inf. to oppress or bully a person by compelling to do something which he does not wish to do ; to distress or interrupt some one engaged on any work by making a needless noise. —**yunᵘ —यिनु** । **व्याकुलीभवनम** m.inf. to be bullied, oppressed, or distressed, as above. Cf. **bēdād.**

bē-dād بےداد adj. c.g. unjust (El.).

bōdagī वोदगी । **अबोधवृत्तिः** f. want of intelligence, stupidity.

baḍ-gômᵘ वड्-गोमु, see **baḍ.**

bŏdagēr वुदगेर् । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. the name of an ancient site to the west of the Pradyumna-giri or Hāra-parvat ; a well-known hill lying north of the city of Śrīnagar.

baḍahôrᵘ वडहोरु । **शबलः** adj. (f. **baḍahörᵘ वडहांरू**), spotted, brindled, variegated, of a dirty black colour with here and there clean or white spots scattered over it.

baḍahārĕr वडहार्यर् । **शबलत्वम्** m. spottiness, a brindled, spotted, or variegated state or condition.

budij वुदिज्, see **mush^{a}kh.**

badüj^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} वद॑ज़ू-मं॑च़ू, see **badol^{u}-mot^{u}** under **badalun.**

buḍakh वुडख् । **श्वासनिमीलनम्** m. (sg. dat. **buḍakas वुडकस्**), flickering, of a flame; flickering, fluttering, of breath, breathing that at one time exists and at another time is almost stopped, like the flickering of a flame. **—din^{i} —दिनि** । **श्वासान्तिमनिमीलना** m. pl. inf. to give flickerings, to be at the point of extinction of a flame; to draw the last flickering breaths of a dying man.

badal वद्ल بدل or **bad^{a}la वद्ल** بدلہ m. (abl. sg. **bad^{a}la वद्ल** بدلہ, see bel.), change, exchange, alteration; recompense, return (YZ. 428); requital, retaliation, retribution, revenge; used as postpos. governing abl., in exchange for (K.Pr. 70); as a substitute for, instead of (K.Pr. 155, Śiv. 910); instead of, like, as it were (Śiv. 1243). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** m.inf. to exchange (El.).

bad^{a}la वद्ल بدلہ, see ab., used as adv., in exchange, in revenge, etc.; also as postpos. governing gen., dat., or abl., = **badal** (Gr.M., W. 97). **—h'yon^{u} —ह्यंनु** । **द्वेषप्रतीकारः** m.inf. to take revenge, to take vengeance. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to exchange (Gr.M.).

bāḍil वाँडिल् । **शैलूषवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a **bāḍ** or actor, etc., q.v.

bĕḍōl व्यडोल् । **कुरूपः** adj. c.g. shapeless, hence misshapen, ill-fashioned, ugly, clumsy; ill-mannered, ill-bred, uneducated, loutish.

bōd^{a}la वोद्ल । **मदमूढः** adj. c.g. intoxicated, senseless under the influence of an intoxicating drug.

bŏ̄dil वाँदिल् । **बन्धनालयदूतः** m. a jail-officer, a turnkey.

budal वुद्ल् । **वुद्धिहीनः** adj. c.g. wanting sense or discrimination, one who commences to converse without discrimination.

budul^{u} वुदुलु । **दारुविशेषः** m. a kind of tree, the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*. Its timber is used in house and household carpentry (L. 79, 80). El. calls this *badar* and *búdar*, and also gives *budal* as meaning 'fir-tree'.

bādalad वादलद् । **उपदंशरोगाक्रान्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bādaladiñ वादलदिञ्**), afflicted with venereal disease (**bād,** q.v.).

badalun वदलुन् । **विनिमयः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **badol^{u} वद॑लु**, f. **badüj^{ü} वद॑ज़ू**), to be changed or altered (Gr.M.); to change, alter, vary; to be changed, transferred, removed, exchanged; to be transformed, transmuted. **badol^{u}-mot^{u} वद॑लु-मंतु** । **विनिमितः** perf. part. (f. **badüj^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} वद॑ज़ू-मं॑च़ू**), changed, exchanged, altered, etc.

badalāwun वदलावुन् । **विनिमयः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **badalôw^{ü} वदलोवु**), to cause to be changed or altered; to change, alter, or vary anything, etc.; caus. of **badalun,** q.v. Cf. also Gr.M. **badalôw^{u}-mot^{u} वदलोवु-मंतु** । **विनिमितः** perf. part. (f. **badalöw^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} वदलॉवू-मं॑च़ू**), caused to be changed, etc.

badalawañ वदलवञ् । **विनिमयमूल्यम्** f. the price of exchange, the difference paid on the exchange of articles of different value; e.g. when an old article is exchanged for a new one of the same kind.

badaliyĕth बदलियथ् f. (sg. dat. **badaliyüṣ^{ü} वदलियं॑च़ू**), a condition of change, a changed condition, transformation (Śiv. 1704).

bādam बादम بادام । **राजादनफलम्** m. an almond, cf. **bādām. -phulay -फुलय्** । **राजादनलताविकासः** f. the almond-blooming; the beauty of a garden in the early spring, in which, as is common, rows of almond-vines are in blossom.

bādām बादाम بادام । **राजादनफलम्** m. an almond, i.q. **bādam,** q.v. Cf. El., so YZ. 478. **-gūj^{i} -गूजि** । **राजादनफलसारः** f. an almond-kernel; met. (of a bride, or the like) a girl of good family. **-shīra -शीर** । **राजादनफलरसः** m. almond-juice, a milky liquid made by pounding almond-kernels in water, used medicinally as a tonic. **—shīrīn** بادام شیرین m. the sweet almond (L. 458). **—talkh** بادام تلخ the bitter almond (L. 458). **-ṭyok^{u} -ट्यंकु** । **तिलकविशेषः** m. the name of a *tilak* or mark put upon the forehead, triangular in shape but with a round base; a person marked with such a *tilak* (f. **-ṭĕc^{ü} -ट्यंचू**).

baḍīmī बडीमी । **महत्त्वम्** f. greatness (cf. Gr.Gr. 141), esp. u.w. reference to the exercise of generosity or the like. **—hāwüñ^{ü} —हावंञ्** । **महत्त्वप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to display or proclaim one's greatness by word or deed.

bādöm^{i} बादॉमि بادامی । **पाटलवर्णः** adj. c.g. almond-coloured, light-brown; as subst., the colour light-brown, or a cloth or other similar article dyed that hue.

baḍun वड़ुन् । **वृद्धिः, प्रस्थानम्, अभिश्रमनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baḍyōv वड्योव्**), to become large, become big, get big (L. 461); so, **bata baḍyōs,** I am become big through (eating) food (K.Pr. 26); to become bigger, increase in size (K.Pr. 173, Śiv. 1462, of love); to become extended, lengthened; to grow, rise, increase in age (K.Pr. 119); to grow up, become of full age (K.Pr. 71); to swell (as a stream); to be raised, elevated, exalted (K.Pr. 33); to grow tall; to spring up fast and in quantities (of crops), to become rank and luxuriant; to rise, be enhanced (of a price, or prices gen.); to go on, set out, proceed, advance;

to go out, be extinguished from want of fuel (of a flame, or fire). **baḍan-wôlᵘ वडन्-वोलु । यथोत्तरवृद्धिकः, प्रस्थानोद्युक्तः** n. ag. (f. **baḍan-wājĕñ वडन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who keeps increasing, who increases gradually and regularly; one who is about to set out or go ahead on a journey. **baḍith āsun वडिथ् आसुन् । सुयोग्यतापत्तिः** m.inf. having increased to be; hence, to be prosperous, in good condition, to be excellent (as a man's qualities, learning, wealth, or reputation). **baḍith bĕhun वडिथ् व्यङ्न् । निश्चिन्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to increase and sit; hence, to give up anxiety (regarding any matter), to be at ease, without care. **baḍith rōzun वडिथ् रोज़ुन् । महत्त्वापत्तिः** m.inf. having increased to remain; hence, to acquire and retain a reputation for increased greatness (of wealth, good qualities, etc.). **baḍyō-motᵘ वड्यो-मंतु । वृद्धिमुपगतः, प्रस्थितः, श्रमितः** perf. part. (f. **baḍyē-müṭᵘ वड्ये-मंचू**), increased (e.g. in age, size, wealth, extent, etc.); advanced, gone forward (on a journey); extinguished (of a flame).

bādun वादुन् or **brādun व्रादुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bādyōv वाद्योव्** or **brādyōv व्राद्योव्**), to become powerful (Gr.Gr. lv, 175).

bē-dīn بےدین m. an infidel (El.).

bŏḍun वुडुन् । मज्जनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bŏḍᵘ वुंडु**; 2 p.p. **bŏjyōv वुज्योव्**), to dive, to sink, drown, be drowned (K.Pr. 121; fig. Śiv. 1582); to be immersed, submerged (lit. or fig.), inundated; to be destroyed, ruined; to sink, go down (of the sun); to be at the bottom of a hole; to sink down a pipe, be carried away; to sink in sin, be a sinner; to sink in debt, be overwhelmed with debt. K.Pr. spells 1 p.p. *buḍ*. **bŏḍan-wôlᵘ वुडन्-वोलु । निमज्जनगुणः** n. ag. (f. **bŏḍan-wājĕñ वुडन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who sinks, etc.; hence, anything which naturally sinks in water, or easily runs down a pipe, or anyone who is naturally prone to sin, or readily gets badly into debt, and so on. **bŏḍᵘ-motᵘ वुंडु-मंतु । मज्जितः** perf. part. (f. sg. nom. **bŏḍᵘ-müṭᵘ वुंडू-मंचू**, dat. **bŏjĕ-maṭsĕ वुज्य-मच्च**), sunken, immersed, etc. (Śiv. 1629).

buḍun वुडुन् । जरावस्थाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **buḍyōv वुड्योव्**), to become old, to reach old age (of animals or trees, etc.), cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 22, 36, 65, 123, 234. **—aṭsun —अच्चुन् । जरावस्थोपस्थितिः** m.inf. to enter old age, to become old; esp. to become old before one's time, to become prematurely old. **buḍyō-motᵘ वुड्यो-मंतु । आपन्नस्थाविरः** perf. part. (f. **buḍyē-müṭᵘ वुड्ये-मंचू**), one who has become old; one who has become old before his time, who is prematurely old.

buḍana वुडन । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, a kind of wild duck, the gadwall, *Chaulelasmus streperus*, good for the table (L. 129). Probably i.q. El.'s *buḍun*, a bird which is said to migrate to Ladak in the hot season and to return to Kashmīr in the cold season.

bĕdāna-tᵃl व्यदान-तल् (cf. بےدانہ) **। तूदफलविशेषः** m. the fruit of a species of mulberry (cf. El. s.v *túl*). **bĕdāna-tᵃla-kulᵘ व्यदान-तल-कुलु**, the special mulberry-tree which produces this fruit (see El. s.v. *tulakul*).

bādanāwun वादनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bādanôwᵘ वादनोवु**), to cause to become powerful (Gr.Gr. 175).

bŏḍanāwun वुडनावुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏḍanôwᵘ वुडनोवु**), to cause something (that does not naturally sink) to sink, to dip, immerse (Śiv. 67); to submerge, drown, flood; to lose, waste, exhaust, sacrifice, ruin. Caus. of **bŏḍun** in all its senses. **bŏḍanôwᵘ-motᵘ वुडनोवु-मंतु । निमज्जितः** perf. part. (f. **bŏḍanöwᵘ-müṭᵘ वुडनांवू-मंचू**), sunken, immersed, etc., by anyone.

buḍanāwun वुडनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buḍanôwᵘ वुडनोवु**), to cause to grow or be old (Gr.Gr. 175).

buḍᵃñ-nĕng वुड्त्र-न्यंग् । वृद्धावस्थायाम् adv. in old age, in the period of old age.

badar 1, the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*, see **budulᵘ**.

badar 2 بدر adj. c.g. out of doors, outside. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to turn out, expel, reject, repulse. Cf. El. *badar*, repulse.

bādār वादार् । आढ्यः adj. c.g. rich, wealthy, opulent (lit. and fig.).

bādörī वादारी । आढ्यता f. opulence, wealth (lit. and fig.).

bĕdār व्यदार् بیدار adj. c.g. awake (K.Pr. 25, YZ. 47); wakeful, sleepless; watchful, vigilant, alert (cf. El.). **—karun —करुन् । बोधनम्** m.inf. to awaken from sleep; fig. to awaken the intellect, arouse; attract attention. **—gaṭshun —गच्चुन् । बोधाप्तिः** m.inf. to be aroused, awakened from sleep; to have the intellect aroused; to have one's attention attracted, to become alert.

bĕdörī, bēdörⁱ व्यदारी, वेदारि, بیداری **। जागरणम्** f. waking, wakefulness; vigilance, watchfulness (Śiv. 198).

bidᵘrᵘ विद्रु । पोटलिका f. a bag; wrapper, cover; esp. a large ball or wrapped up parcel of silk, valuable cloth, etc.; cf. Hindī *bidrī* and Persian بدرد.

bödirū, m. (El.), i.q. **bödripĕth,** q.v.

bodurᵘ वंदुरु (f. **büdᵘrᵘ 1 वंद्रु**), in **—dād —दाँद । कपिलवृषभः** m. a bull of a brown or tawny colour. **büdᵘrᵘ-gāv वंद्रु-गाव् । कपिला गौः** f. a cow of the same colour.

budur बुडुर् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, said to frequent the lakes north of Kashmīr, and to be not quite so large as a goose.

budar-kônᵘ बुडर्-कोनु । पक्षिविशेषः, अक्षिरोगविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as shaped like a sparrow, but with a long beak and tail. It dives from a height and catches small fish. A certain distressing disease of the eyelids, accompanied by swelling.

büdᵘrᵘ 2 बंदरू । रागचित्रणा f. the act of painting or stamping coloured pictures or patterns on walls, cloth, etc. **—khārᵘñᵘ —खारंञू । मुखे वर्णचित्रणम्** f.inf. to raise painting, to apply paint; esp. to paint the face (e.g. of an actor); to paint, as a practical joke, some one who has been rude enough to go to sleep in public.

bad-rad wanun बद्-रद् वनुन् । परिभाषणम् m.inf. to use abusive language about or to an opponent (either before his face or behind his back). Cf. Persian ردبدل.

badᵃrkāl बद्रकाल् or (Śiv. 1174) **badrakölī भद्रकांली** m. a village where there is a temple of Bhadrakālī (RT.Tr. II, 489). El. calls it Badrigul, and states that it is in Machipor Pargana.

bödrimāwas बांद्रिमावस् । भाद्रपदामावास्या f. the day of the new moon of the month of *Bād*ᵃ*rapēth* (q.v.). *Kuśa* (*Poa cynosuroides*) grass is collected on this day and worshipped.

bạḍᵃran बंड्रन् । वर्धनम्, शमनम् f. the act of increasing or making greater, or spreading abroad, anyone or anything; the act of extinguishing a flame (Gr.Gr. 121). **—gatshüñᵘ —गट्शंञू । उपचयापत्तिः** f.inf. to increase (of anger, disease, hatred, or the like, owing to measures taken with the contrary object). **—karüñᵘ —करंञू । विस्तारणा** f.inf. to cause to spread abroad, to cause to increase (esp. of anger, hatred, disease, or the like, in spite of and owing to measures taken to reduce it).

bạḍᵃrun बंड्रून् । वर्धनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bạḍᵒrᵘ बंड्रू**), caus. of **badun,** q.v., to make to increase, esp. (of a human being or animal) to nourish, cherish, bring up; **atha bạḍᵃrun,** to stretch out or thrust out the hand, to join in hand-to-hand combat, see **atha. bạḍᵒrᵘ-motᵘ बंड्रू-मतु । वर्धितः** perf. part. (f. **bạḍᵘrᵘ-mütsᵘ बंड्रू-मच्यू**), of a human being or animal, brought up, nourished up, and now of full age.

bŏḍᵃran बुंड्रन् । निमज्जनम् f. the act of causing some one or something to sink, of dipping, immersing, drowning, flooding, etc. Cf. **bŏḍanāwun.**

böḍᵃran बांड्रन् । लेपकर्म f. plastering, applying a plaster of ordinary lime-plaster or of mud mixed with chaff and chopped straw.

böḍᵃrun बांड्रून् । लेपकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böḍᵒrᵘ बांड्रू**), to plaster (a wall); genl. to prepare a house, make it ready for habitation (Śiv. 1065). **böḍᵒrᵘ-motᵘ बांड्रू-मतु । लिप्तः** (f. **böḍᵘrᵘ-mütsᵘ बांड्रू-मच्यू**), plastered (of a wall or the like).

badranjboya, m. (El.) *Nepeta ruderalis.*

bādᵃrapĕth बाद्रप्यथ् or **bödripĕth बांद्रिप्यथ् । भाद्रपदमासः** m. (sg. dat. **bādᵃrapĕtas बाद्रप्यतस्**), the name of a month of the rainy season, corresponding to August–September, the Sanskrit *Bhādra-pada*, and the Hindī *Bhādõ* (K.Pr. 128); used also as the name of groups of small boils which commonly affect people in the rainy season. **bödripĕtukᵘ बांद्रिप्यतुकु । भाद्रमाससंबन्धी** adj. (f. **bödripĕtücᵘ बांद्रिप्यतंच्यू**), of or belonging to the month **Bādᵃrapĕth.**

bạḍᵃra-pīṭh बंद्र-पीठ् । भद्रासनम् m. (sg. dat. **-pīṭhas -पीठस्**), an auspicious seat; esp. a rājā's throne used on ceremonial occasions, and a god's throne in a temple or other sacred place (cf. L. 161).

bạḍᵃrāwan बंड्रावन् । वर्धनम् f. the act of causing to increase; (of things, qualities, or acts) encouraging the growth, spreading abroad, increasing by accumulation.

bạḍᵃrāwun बंद्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bạḍᵃrôwᵘ बंद्रोवु**), to bake bread or cakes over hot coals (Gr.Gr. liii).

bạḍᵃrāwun बंड्रावुन् । वर्धनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bạḍᵃrôwᵘ बंड्रोवु**), to cause to increase, to make larger (Śiv. 1885); (of things, qualities, or acts) to encourage the growth, to spread abroad, to increase by accumulation; to cause to grow up, bring up. **bạḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ बंड्रोवु-मतु । प्रवर्धितः** perf. part. (f. **bạḍᵃröwᵘ-mütsᵘ बंड्रांवू-मच्यू**), caused to increase, made larger, etc.

bŏḍᵃrāwun बुंड्रावुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏḍᵃrôwᵘ बुंड्रोवु**), to cause to sink, dip, immerse; met. to cause to sink in sinful acts, to debauch. **bŏḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ बुंड्रोवु-मतु । निमज्जितः** adj. (f. **bŏḍᵃröwᵘ-mütsᵘ बुंड्रांवू-मच्यू**), sunken, immersed (by some one); met. debauched, led into sin.

böḍᵃrāwun बांड्रावुन् । लेपकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böḍᵃrôwᵘ बांड्रोवु**), i.q. **böḍᵃrun,** q.v. **böḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ बांड्रोवु-मतु । विहितलेपविशेषः** perf. part. (f. **böḍᵃröwᵘ-mütsᵘ बांड्रांवू-मच्यू**), plastered (of a wall, etc.).

bạḍᵃrāwawunᵘ बंड्रावबुनु m. (f. **bạḍᵃrāwawünᵘ बंड्रावबंच्यू**), one who causes to increase, a cherisher (Śiv. 862).

baḍ-shāh بڈشاہ, see **baḍ.**

bādshāhī, adj. e.g. kingly royal, in **bādshāhī wath,** f. the king's highway (borrowed from Hindōstānī) (El.).

bōdēshŏr बोधेश्वर् m. the lord of knowledge, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1178).

bad̤-shĕrwār वड्-श्वर्वार्, see **bad̤.**

bā̃d̤uth वाँडुथ् । श्लूषवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **bā̃d̤atas वाँडतस्**), the profession of an actor or buffoon.

bad̤āv वडाव् । प्रस्थितिः m. setting forth, setting out, esp. if one does not expect or intend to return; (of money or the like) excess over an amount agreed upon.

bād̤av वाडव् । वृद्धत्वम् m. largeness in size, e.g. of a person's arms, of a vessel. **—atsun —अत्सुन् । वृद्ध्युद्भवः** m.inf. largeness to enter; hence, of the growth of plants, to grow too large in a short time, to become too luxuriant. **-dār -दार् । वृद्धियुक्तः** adj. c.g. possessing largeness, hence too large, e.g. of a pot, a basket, or a garment. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । वृद्ध्यागमः** m.inf. to be too large, e.g. of a pillar which will not fit into the place prepared for it in building a house.

bad̤āwun 1 वडावुन् । अग्नेः शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bad̤ôw^{u} वडोवु**), to extinguish a light or a fire by withdrawing the fuel. **bad̤ôw^{u}-mot^{u} 1 वडोवु-मंतु । शान्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **bad̤öw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} वडांवू-मंच्**), extinguished(of a fire).

bad̤āwun 2 वडावुन् । गमनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bad̤ôw^{u} वडोवु**), to set out on a journey. **badôw^{u}-mot^{u} 2 वडोवु-मंतु । प्रचलितः** perf. part. (f. **bad̤öw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} वडांवू-मंच्**), set out, started (on a journey).

bad̤awun^{u} वडवुनु । वर्धमानः, गच्छन् adj. (f. **bad̤awüñ^{ü} वडवंञ्**), one who regularly and continually increases, etc., cf. **bad̤un**; used politely to mean one who is about to depart, or set out on a journey.

bŏd̤awun व्वडवुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏd̤ow^{u} व्वडंवु**), i.q. **bŏd̤anāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **bŏd̤ow^{u}-mot^{u} व्वडंवु-मंतु । निमज्जितः** perf. part. (f. **bŏd̤üw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} व्वडंवू-मंच्**), made to sink by some one (of something that does not sink naturally).

bŏd̤awun^{u} व्वडवुनु । निमज्जन् adj. (f. **bŏd̤awüñ^{ü} व्वडवंञ्**), one who sinks or dives; that which sinks of itself owing to its high specific gravity.

bādawôr^{u} वाद्वोरु । द्वेषरोषः m. anger caused by envy at another's honour or success. **—gatshun —गक्षुन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोद्भवः** m.inf. to feel rage caused by such envy; to display anger at greater respect being shown to another than to oneself on some public occasion. **—karun —करुन् । रोषोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause another to feel such anger. **—wŏthun —व्वथुन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. such anger to arise.

bĕdiwatī व्यदिवती । अशोभनता f. ugliness, want of beauty, badness in behaviour, dress, actions, intelligence, skill, or the like. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ् । न्यक्कारः** f.inf. to make ugliness, to humiliate a person by abusing him in public, when he expected to be honoured. **—hĕñ^{ü} —ह्यञ् । अवमाननानुभवः** f.inf. to take such humiliation, to suffer or undergo it. **—pĕñ^{ü} —प्यञ् । अवमाननावाप्तिः** f.inf. such humiliation to fall, humiliation to be experienced.

bĕdiwath व्यदिवथ् । अशोभनः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **bĕdiwatas व्यदिवतस्**), ugly, without beauty in appearance, dress, actions, conduct, intelligence, quality, or the like. **-pöṭh^{i}** or **-pöṭhin -पांठि, -पांठिन् । अशोभनतया** adv. in an ugly manner; in a wicked way.

bā̃d̤away वाँडवय् । नटवेतनम् f. an actor's or buffoon's fee.

bŏd^{i}way व्वाँदिवय् । बन्धनवृत्तिः f. the fees paid at intervals by a prosecutor for feeding a prisoner who is in jail at his suit.

bad̤öy^{i} वडांयि । महत्ता f. greatness, esp. of generosity or good fame; greatness, in size or importance (K.Pr. 111). In the Roman character this word is often written **bad̤āi.**

būdᵃay वूदय्, see **būd 3.**

böd^{i}yāna व्वांदियान । शतपुष्पी f. sweet-fennel (El.); its seeds, anise-seed. **-gūj^{i} -गूजि । शतपुष्पीचूर्णसारः** f. the kernels of anise-seed, extracted by pounding in a mortar.

bē-föida بےفائدہ adj. c.g. unprofitable, useless, vain; as adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly. **—khar^{a}ch —खर्च्** m. extravagance. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make in vain, misspend, waste (Gr.M.).

bag वग् । भगम् m. pudendum muliebre, vulva.

bāg 1 वाग् m. a share, a portion (Śiv. 1695); hence, part, in the sense of position, as in **manz-bāg मज़्-वाग्** in the middle part, in the middle, in the centre (Śiv. 20, 914, 1107, 1459, 1547, 1588, 1668, 1695, 1744, 1759). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । वह्वसंख्याया लघ्व्या विभाजनम्, भागप्रदानम्** m.inf. to deal out shares to those entitled to them (Śiv. 1695); to divide into parts or shares, (in arithmetic) to divide (a number).

bāga-hār वाग-हार् । संख्यविभाजनम् m. (in arithmetic) division (of a number).

bāg 2 वाग् باغ । उद्यानम् m. a garden (Śiv. 181, etc.; K.Pr. 56, 204; YZ. 46, 254, 407); an orchard; pl. dat. with emph. **y, bāganay वागनय्** (Śiv. 503). **-wān -वान् । उद्यानपालः** m. (f. **-wān-bāy -वान्-वाय्**, see bel.) (in El. and W. 111 spelt optionally **bāgbān**), a gardener, esp. a tree and shrub gardener (K.Pr. 142); in fem. a gardener's wife or a female gardener. **-wönil -वांनिल् । उद्यानपालवृत्तिः** f. the profession or trade of a gardener.

bāga-bab^{ü}r^{ü} वाग-बव्रू । लताविशेषः f. a kind of sweet basil grown in gardens (Śiv. 1691); see **bab^{ü}r^{ü} 2.** **-bombur -वंम्बुर् । भ्रमरविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **bomburas वंम्बुरस्**), a garden-bee, a bee which frequents only gardens and does not seek wild flowers; met. a libertine, one who haunts women as a bee haunts flowers. **-dör^{ü} -दारू । उद्यानपत्रद्वारम्** f. a

garden side-door, the door of a house opening into a garden. **-mŏy** -म्वय् । लघूद्यानम् f. a small garden. **-wôl[u]** -वोलु । उद्यानस्वामी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who owns a garden, the lord of a garden.

bāguk[u] बागुक् । उद्यानसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bāgüc[ü]** बगंचू), of, or belonging to, a garden; produced in a garden (sg. gen. of **bāg**).

bāg 3 बाग्, in **bāg-ḍōra** बाग्-डोर । अश्वबन्धनरज्जुविशेषः m. a bridle-rope, a long rope by which horses, etc., are tied, a halter.

bā̃g बाँग् بانگ । उच्चैः समाह्वानम् f. a loud cry in order to call persons together from a distance, a halloa; the call to prayer by the *mu'azzin* from the tower of a mosque (K.Pr. 25, 199); the crowing of a cock (K.Pr. 176). **—diñ[ü]** —दिञ् । उद्बोधनाह्वतिः f.inf. to call Musalmāns to prayer; to call out at the latter end of the night to waken people; to crow (of a cock). **—waniñ[ü]** —वनंञ् । कर्णे मन्त्रभाषणम् f.inf. to whisper the *azān* or call to prayer, as is done by a Musalmān *pīr* in initiating a disciple, or (at a birth-ceremony) in welcoming a new-born child into the world; cf. L. 270.

bāga-loṭ[u] बाँग-लंटु । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. a certain toy, a kind of peg-top.

bagĕ वग्य f. a buggy, a kind of one-horse carriage; a carriage in general (Šiv. 1859). Cf. **bagī**.

bāgĕ वाग्य m. prosperity, good-luck (Šiv. 821), i.q. **bög[i] 1** under **bôg[u]**.

bagī वगी f. a long barge with a hood like that of a buggy which covers the passenger (El.).

bēg بیگ m. a lord, master, a Mogul title of honour (K.Pr. 145).

bĕgā ब्यगा, in **bĕgā-wakh[a]th** ब्यगा-वख्थ । सायंकालः m. (sg. dat. **-wakhtas** -वख्तस्), evening, the first three hours or so after sunset; cf. **bē-gāh.** **-wakhtan** -वख्तन्, **-wakhtan-bög[i]** -वख्तन्-वांगि, **-wakhtas** -वख्तस्, or **-wakhtas-bög[i]** -वख्तस्-वांगि । सायम्, निशामुखे adv. at evening, at some time in the first three hours after sunset.

biga विग m. the Indian measure of area, a *bighā*. In Kashmīr a *kaccā biga* contains 40 square *gaz*, and a *pakkā biga* contains 60 square *gaz* (El.).

bōg बोग् in **bōg-bāganay** बोग्-वागनय् । विभाजनम् f. dividing out into proper proportions, e.g. of a piece of gold for the various members of an ornament in course of manufacture. Cf. **bôg[u]**.

bög[i] 1 वांगि or **bögin** वांगिन् (for **bög[i] 3** see **bôg[u]**) । वेलायाम् postpos. governing dat., at about the time of, u.w. words indicating a part of the day or night, as in **shāmas bög[i]** (or **bögin**), at eventide; **subahas bög[i]** (or **bögin**), at dawntide; **mandĕñĕs** (or **mandĕñĕn**) **bög[i]** (or **bögin**), at about midday.

bög[i] 2 वांगि । निमित्तम् (for **bög[i] 3** see **bôg[u]**), postpos. governing abl. (with vbs. of giving, accepting, etc.), on account of, for the sake of, in exchange for.

bögī वांगी । भागयोग्यः adj. e.g. entitled to a share.

bõg[i] बाँगि । उच्चैराकारणशब्दत् m. the *mu'azzin* who calls out the *bā̃g* (q.v.) or call to prayer (K.Pr. 25).

bôg[u] बोगु । भागः m. (sg. dat. **bögis** वांगिस्, abl. **bāgi** वागि, pl. nom. **bög[i] 3** वांगि), a share (K.Pr. 103); an allotment, apportionment; a share or helping at a meal (K.Pr. 38, 81); a portion or aliquot part of anything, as in **aiṭha-bôg[u]**, an eighth part; (also in pl., see **bög[i] 1** bel.) lot, fortunate lot, good fortune, the betrothal presents given by a bridegroom's father (L. 268, cf. **baḍa wöriv[i] bôg[u]** under **baḍa**). **-bāgay** -वागय् । विभाजनम् f., i.q. **bōg-bāganay**, q.v. s.v. **bōg.** **-band** -वन्द् । स्यूतविशेषः m. a travelling-bag or hold-all for carrying bedding, clothes, etc. **—karun** —करुन् । भागभागितविधानम् m.inf. to make a share, to share anything with some one else.

bāgi āmot[u] वागि आमंतु । विवाहधर्मसंगतः adj. (f. —**āmüṭs[ü]** —आमंचू), come into sharing; hence of a husband (or wife) who has become partner for life with his wife (or her husband) (perf. part. of —**yun[u]** bel.). **-boḍ[u]** -बंडु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. sg. **-büḍ[ü]** -बंडू, dat. **-bajĕ** -बज्य), having great good luck, prosperous, well-to-do and blessed with offspring. **-bôg[u]** -बोगु । भाग्यप्राप्यभागः m. a person's full share of anything under division (K.Pr. 24); the share to which a person is entitled by his fate. **-barut[u]** -बरुतु । भरितः adj. (f. **-bür[ü]ṭs[ü]** -बर्‍रूचू), filled with good fortune, excessively prosperous; (of a thing) complete in all its parts or in all its good qualities; (of a vessel) completely and satisfactorily filled. **—drāmot[u]** —द्रामंतु । भागाद्बहिर्भूतः adj. (f. —**drāmüṭs[ü]** —द्रामंचू), one who remains outside the distribution, i.e. one who, even though present at a distribution of food or the like, does not receive his or her share (perf. part. of —**nērun** bel.). **-hyūn[u]** -ह्यून् । भाग्यहीनः adj. (f. **-hīñ[ü]** -हीञ्), deprived of good fortune, reduced to ill-fortune, deserted by fortune, miserable. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । साधर्म्यान्निराकरणम् m.inf. to expel from a common or similar employment, or from a common means of livelihood, or from a common association, or from commensality, etc. **—khasun** —खसुन् । भाग्येन लब्धिः m.inf. to receive one's fated share of a thing. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । भागाद्बहिर्भवनम् m.inf. to go out from a share, to be outside a distribution; i.e. not

to receive one's due or expected share at a distribution, even though present. **-wān** -वान् । **सुभाग्यः** adj. c.g. having good fortune, prosperous. **-wönī** -वांनी । **सुभाग्यवत्ता** f. the possession of good fortune, prosperity. **—yun**ᵘ —यिनु । **विवाहसंबन्धसंयोगः** m.inf. to come into sharing, or into one's good fate; of a husband (or wife) becoming partner for life (as a result of fate worked out in former births) with his (or her) wife (or husband). Cf. **bāgán**ⁱ **yun**ᵘ.

bāgyukᵘ **वाग्युक्** । **भागरूपेण संभवन्** adj. (f. **bāgic**ᵘ̈ **वागिचू**), of or belonging to a share; of or belonging to good fortune, hence prosperous.

bögⁱ **3 वांगि** । **सद्भाग्यम्** pl. nom. shares; good fortune, prosperity, the happening of prosperity. **—karán**ⁱ —करंनि । **भागव्यवस्था** m. pl. inf. to make shares; to arrange in, or to divide out into, shares. **—nin**ⁱ —निनि । **भाग्यनाश** m. pl. inf. to take away good fortune; to have one's prosperity or good fortune destroyed owing to some act of folly, robbery, ill-success, failure of crops, or the like. **—wŏthán**ⁱ —व्वथंनि । **भाग्यापगमः** m. pl. inf. good luck to rise up (and depart), to lose one's good luck.

bögis pĕṭh wātun वांगिस् प्यठ् वातुन् । कार्यसिद्धवसरे उपस्थितिः m.inf. to arrive upon good fortune, to arrive at exactly the right time, so as to share in the fruits of another's success.

būg वूग् । भोगः m. enjoyment, pleasure, esp. worldly pleasures, as opp. to **yōg** or **yūg**, asceticism (Śiv. 866, 867, 1377, 1458, 1714); fruition (Śiv. 1696, 1835, 1838); sexual enjoyment; experiencing, feeling, perception; advantage, pleasure, delight. **—karun** —करुन् । **भोग्यानुभवः** m.inf. to enjoy, etc.

būgī वूगी । भोगासक्तः adj. c.g. devoted to enjoyment or luxury, a voluptuary.

būgᵘ वूगु, see **būgun.**

bē-gāh بےگاہ adj. c.g. untimely, unseasonable (K.Pr. 21).

bagal वगल् بغل । कक्षौ m. the armpits. **-canda** -चन्द् । **पार्श्वनिधानिका** m. the side-pocket of a coat or similar garment. **-böy** -व्वय् । **संक्रामको दुर्गन्धः** f. the stink of the armpits; the sweaty smell emanating from a man's skin and perceived by those who are close by his side.

bagᵃlⁱ gatshun वगंलि गक्शुन् । रहस्यसमागमः m.inf. to go to a person's armpit, hence to meet him privately or secretly; to go by a side-path instead of by the direct road. **—yun**ᵘ —यिनु । **रहस्यसमागमः** m.inf. to come together privately to meet secretly; to approach a person with the object of offering a bribe.

bōgᵃla वोगल । स्थूलमाषविशेषः f.pl. a kind of bean, *Vicia faba* (= L. 330, *bágláh*, El. *bãgla*). **-dāl** -दाल् । **स्थूलमाषविशेषसूद्ः** f. a quantity of these beans husked and split; a spiced pottage made of these beans.

būgal वूगल् । भोगी adj. c.g. fond of pleasure or enjoyment, a voluptuary.

būgōl वूगोल् m. geography (Gr.M.).

bāgambar वागम्बर् m. Vāgambara, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1587).

bāgnai, v. **bāganay.**

bāgánⁱ वागंनि in **bāgán**ⁱ **yun**ᵘ वागंनि यिनु । **विवाहयोगादिना तात्पर्यम्** m.inf. to be joined to a person in marriage, to become married to a person (Śiv. 37, of a woman); to obtain one's share allotted by fortune, to receive one's fated portion; K.Pr. 54 spells the word *bāguni*. Cf. **bāgi yun**ᵘ under **bôg**ᵘ.

bagnū वग्नू m. the Himalayan poplar (*Populus ciliata*) (El.).

bēgāna بیگانہ adj. c.g. strange, foreign, alien (K.Pr. 146, Śiv. 1605).

bögin वांगिन् । अवसरे adv., see **bög**ⁱ **2.**

boguni, see **bugiñ.**

būgun वूगुन् । भोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būg**ᵘ **वूगु**, 2 p.p. **būjyōv वूज्योव्**), to enjoy (Śiv. 1423, 1603); to enjoy the delights of the world (as opposed to asceticism) (Śiv. 1458, 1828); to experience, suffer, undergo, to reap the fruits of one's actions in this, or a former, life (Śiv. 1795); frequently with cognate acc. pl. of **būg,** q.v., **būgan būgun,** to enjoy delights (Śiv. 1377, 1714), or to reap fruition (Śiv. 1835, 1838).

būgᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **वूगु-मंतु । भुक्तपूर्वः** perf. part. (f. **būj**ᵘ̈**-müṣ**ᵘ̈ **वूजू-मंच्यू**), experienced, suffered, undergone, reaped (as above).

bagandar वगन्द्र् । भगन्दररोगः m. a fistula in the *pudendum muliebre* or in the anus, a boil in or close to the anus. **—pyon**ᵘ —प्यंनु । **भगन्दरोद्भवः** m.inf. fistula to occur, the occurrence of an attack of the disease.

bagandarlad वगन्द्रलद् । भगन्दररोगाहतः adj. c.g. (when used as subst. the f. is **bagandarladiñ वगन्द्रलदिञ्**), suffering from or afflicted by fistula.

bē-gunāh بےگناہ adj. c.g. without sin, sinless, guiltless, innocent (Gr.M.).

bāganay वागनय् । विभागः f. division, dividing into shares, i.q. **bāgay,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 129; fate, fortune (El. *bāgnai*). **—nērüñ**ᵘ̈ —नेरंञ्यू । **वङ्लांशविभागोद्भवः** f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately.

bāganayĕ-dār वागनय-दार् । विशिष्टभागार्हः adj. c.g. divisible into parts, easily or naturally divided into equal parts, or such as demands subdivision on account of its quantity or the like.

bāganạy बागनंय्, see **bāg 2.**

bugiñ बुगिञ् । स्वामिपत्नी f. the wife of a servant's master, a servant's mistress; K.Pr. 263 spells the word *boguni*. It is fem. of **bugiy**, q.v., cf. Gr.Gr. 38.

bāgar in **bāgar bang,** m. *Hyoscyamus niger* (L. 74, 76).

bagāra बगार । स्नेहः m. oil, *ghī*, dripping, or other grease used in cooking; cf. Gr.Gr. 122. **—karun —करुन् । पक्वस्नेहसंयोजनम्** m.inf. to fry in oil, etc.; to cook in or with oil, etc. **-dār -दार् । संयोजितस्नेहः** adj. e.g. greasy, oily, buttery (of cooked food). **-rost^{u} -रंस्तु । असंसृष्टस्नेहः** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh^{ü} -रंछ्रू**), without oil; anything cooked or baked without grease.

bāgàr^{i} वाँगंरि । संसृष्टधातुमयः adj. e.g. made of mixed metal (of pots, dishes, or the like). Cf. **bōgur^{u}.**

bagair بغير postpos. governing abl., without, exclusive of, excluding, except, besides (K.Pr. 178).

bagir (? **bög^{ü}r^{ü}**), f. a share (El.).

baigar बैगर् । प्रत्युत conj. on the contrary, nay rather.

bĕgor^{u} ब्यगंरु । विदाह्यास्वादः adj. (f. **bĕgür^{ü} ब्यगंरू**), acrid, astringent, throat-burning (of food). Cf. **bĕgarun. -bāna -वान । दाहविकृतोखा** m. an earthen cooking-pot, spoilt by grease or oil being often burnt in it.

bēgör^{i} 1 बेगांरि بيگاري **। आजूः** f. compelling to work for nothing; pressed or forced labour (K.Pr. 17, 200). **-nakha wālüñ^{ü} -नख वालंञ् । अप्रीत्या कार्यसमापनम्** f.inf. to do a thing carelessly and hurriedly (as if by forced labour).

bēgāri lagun बेगारि लगुन् । आजूयोगः m.inf. to be suddenly and unexpectedly pressed for such service. **-mahanyuv^{u} -महनिवु । बलान्नियोज्यः** m. a person pressed into service against his will, one pressed to carry loads (for individuals or the public). **—raṭun —रटुन् । बलाद्भारोद्वहनायाक्रमणम्** m.inf. to press into such service, to seize a man for such service.

bēgör^{i} 2 बेगांरि بيگاري **। विष्टिनियोज्यः** m. a person pressed into service against his will for carrying loads or the like.

bigār बिगार् in **bigār karun बिगार् करुन् । विरोधापादनम्** m.inf. to set at variance, to set friends at enmity.

bōgur^{u} वाँगुरु । धातुसंसृष्टिमयः adj. (f. **bōg^{ü}r^{ü} वांग्रू**), i.q. **bāgàr^{i}**, q.v.

bagārun बगारुन् । स्नेहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bagôr^{u} बगोरु**), (in cooking) to fry, etc., in oil, etc.; to add hot oil, etc., in the process of cooking. **bagôr^{u}-mot^{u} बगोरु-मंतु । विहितस्नेहयोजनः** adj. (f. **bagör^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} बगांरू-मंच्रू**), cooked in or with *ghī*, oil, etc.; fried.

bĕgaran ब्यगरन् । कटुता f. acridity, astringency (of flavour of food).

bĕgarun ब्यगरुन् । विदाहिस्वादोत्पत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bĕgaryōv ब्यगर्योव्**), to be acrid, to have the flavour of grease burnt in cooking; to cause the throat or nasal passages to have a sensation of astringency (e.g. by the smoke of burning grease). **—tulun —तुलुन् । कटुास्वादसमुद्भावनम्** m.inf. to cause the sensation of acridity in the throat or nasal passages (e.g. of the smoke of burning grease, etc.). **—wŏthun —व्थुन् । कटुास्वादोद्भवः** m.inf. the sensation of acridity, astringency, or throat-burning to be experienced, (e.g. from the vapour of burning grease or of burning cayenne pepper).

bĕgaryō-mot^{u} ब्यगर्यों-मंतु । आत्तविदाह्यास्वादः adj. (f. **bĕgaryē-müṭs^{ü} ब्यगर्यें-मंच्रू**), that which has acquired an acrid taste (e.g. by going bad).

bigaran बिगरन् । विकारः f. change for the worse, impairment, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, disfigurement, defacement; decline, decay; disorder, disarrangement, confusion; ruin, harm, injury, damage; blemish, stain, flaw; disagreement, discord, quarrel, misunderstanding, disaffection, rebellion, mutiny.

bigarun बिगरुन् । विकारापत्तिः conj. 2 (2 p.p. **bigaryōv बिगर्योव्**), to be changed for the worse, to be impaired, deteriorated (K.Pr. 246); to take harm, be damaged, marred; to fall off, decline in beauty; to fail, miscarry; to break down; to go or turn bad; to get out of order, be disordered; to be mismanaged, bungled; to be at variance, to be estranged; to get out of temper, become angry; to become vicious; to rebel, revolt. **bigaryō-mot^{u} बिगर्यों-मंतु । विकृतिमापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **bigaryē-müṭs^{ü} बिगर्यें-मंच्रू**), impaired, damaged, spoilt, etc.

bigārun बिगारुन् । विकारोत्पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bigôr^{u} बिगोरु**), to ruin, spoil, mar, vitiate, etc.; to bungle; to break a custom; to cause a misunderstanding (between friends). Caus. of **bigarun,** q.v. Cf. **bigarāwun. bigôr^{u}-mot^{u} बिगोरु-मंतु । विकारमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **bigör^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} बिगांरू-मंच्रू**), ruined, spoiled (by some one).

bög^{a}ran बांग्रन् । विभाजना f. dividing, apportioning; division, distribution (Gr.Gr. 121).

bög^{a}run बांग्रून् । विभजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bög^{o}r^{u} बांग्रु**), to divide, apportion, distribute, portion out, parcel out (Śiv. 1072, 1510); to go shares in, share out, divide among each other. **bög^{a}rana-bôg^{u} बांग्रन-वोगु । विभाजनभागः** m. a share for dividing, an extra share given to the person engaged in dividing, as a perquisite for his trouble. **bög^{a}run^{u} बांग्रुनु । विभजनीयः** fut. pass. part. (f. **bög^{a}rüñ^{ü} बांग्रंञ्**), to be divided, fit to be divided; that which is to be divided; a thing or act which is the subject of division. **bög^{a}ran-wôl^{u}**

बांग्रन्-वोलु । विभाजकः m. (f. **bögᵃran-wājĕñ बांग्रन्-वाज्यञ्**), a divider, an apportioner, a distributor. **bögᵃrith thawun बांग्रिथ् थवुन् । विभज्यनिहितिः** m.inf. to fix, during one's lifetime, the shares in which one's own property is to be divided amongst one's heirs; to hide shares in any property from those who are entitled to it. **bögºrᵘ-motᵘ बांग्रु-मंतु । विभक्तः** perf. part. (f. **bögᵘrᵘ-müṭᵘ बांग्रू-मंच्**), divided, apportioned; divided, shared out.

bĕgarĕr व्यगर्यर् । विदाह्यास्वादः, अमर्षः m. acridity; met. anger due to hidden enmity.

bĕgarāwun व्यगरावुन् । कटूकरणम्, कटुत्वम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bĕgarôwᵘ व्यगरोवु**), to make acrid; intr. to be acrid. **bĕgarôwᵘ-motᵘ व्यगरोवु-मंतु । कटूकृतः** perf. part. (f. **bĕgaröwᵘ-müṭᵘ व्यगरांवू-मंच्**), made acrid (of food, etc., by smoke, burnt grease, or the like); met. made acrid in temperament, angered, estranged (by some busybody).

bigarāwun विगरावुन् । विकृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bigarôwᵘ विगरोवु**), caus. of **bigarun,** i.q. **bigārun,** q.v. **bigarôwᵘ-motᵘ विगरोवु-मंतु । विकारमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **bigaröwᵘ-müṭᵘ विगरांवू-मंच्**), i.q. **bigôrᵘ-motᵘ,** s.v. **bigārun.**

bögᵃrāwun बांग्रावुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bögᵃrôwᵘ बांग्रोवु**), caus. of **bögᵃrun,** to get divided, to cause to be divided by some one (Śiv. 855, 969); to divide among each other, to share out (YZ. 254). **bögᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ बांग्रोवु-मंतु । विभाजितः** perf. part. (f. **bögᵃröwᵘ-müṭᵘ बांग्रांवू-मंच्**), divided, apportioned, shared out.

bögᵃrawañ बांग्रवञ् । विभाजनभृतिः f. a fee or payment for dividing; the commission or perquisite kept back by a distributor.

bē-garaz بے غرض adj. c.g. disinterested, without selfishness, impartial; independent, indifferent.

būgath बूगथ् । भोज्यभोगः f. (sg. dat. **būgüṭᵘ बूगंच्**), the enjoyment, possession, usufruct of that to which one is entitled (e.g. wife, house, wealth, etc.).

bagav बगव् । वङ्कभुक् कुण्ठः m. a gluttonous lazy fellow; a young fellow who eats much and won't work.

bagawān बगवान् or **भगवान् । ईश्वरः** m. God, the Supreme Deity, the *Bhagavān*, or the Adorable, of India proper (Śiv. 1712); vocative **bagawāna,** O God! (K.Pr. 102). Commonly applied as a title to certain Hindū deities, esp. to Viṣṇu (Śiv. 6, 31, 447, 863, 1142, 1156, 1317), Śiva (Śiv. 158, 944, 1216, 1629, 1737), and the sun (Śiv. 476, 580). The f. form of this word is **bagavatī,** q.v.

bāgĕwān बाग्यवान् adj. c.g. fortunate, lucky, blessed with prosperity (Śiv. 432, 685, 687, 939, 1331, 1554, 1832).

bāgĕwönī बाग्यवांनी f. prosperity, good fortune (Siv.1141).

būgawunᵘ बूगवुनु । भुञ्जानः adj. (f. **būgawüñᵘ बूगवंञ्**), one who enjoys, experiences, suffers, undergoes, etc.; one who is fond of enjoyment, a voluptuary; **būgan būgawunᵘ,** one who enjoys earthly pleasures (as opp. to an ascetic) (Śiv. 866). Cf. **būgun.**

bagavatī बगवती or **भगवती** f. of **bagawān,** q.v. the revered one, applied as a proper name to the goddess Pārvatī in Śiv. 101, 1527.

bagavath व(भ)गवथ् adj. c.g. adored, holy, revered, venerable (applied to a divine being), as in **bhagavath-māyā,** the adored Māyā, or illusory power of the divinity (Śiv. 34, 665, 1234).

bāgay बागय् । विभागः f. dividing into shares, distributive division, i.q. **bāganay,** q.v. **—nērüñᵘ —नेरंञ्** । **योग्यविभागोद्भवः** f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately. **—bōzüñᵘ —वोज़ंञ् । विभागपर्यालोचना** f.inf. to consider sharing; to calculate out shares, to arrange a fair division.

bugiy बुगिय् । स्वामी m. (f. **bugiñ बुगिञ्** q.v.), a master (of a servant).

bugiyĕ-kūrᵘ बुगिय-कूरू । स्वामिकन्या f. a master's daughter (of whatever age), the daughter of a servant's master.

bē-guzār بے گذار adj. c.g. impassable (of a forest, mountain-pass, river, etc.) (Gr.M.).

bāh 1 बाह् or **bah** ب । **द्वादश** card. c.g. (sg. abl. (?) **baha बह** K.Pr. 162; pl. dat. **bāhan बाहन्** Śiv. 523), twelve; **-shĕth -श्यथ्**, twelve hundred (Gr.Gr. 84, Śiv. 738, 188). See **baha.** In K.Pr. 162 this numeral is in agreement with a noun in the sing.

bāh 2 बाह् । द्वादशी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. **bösh ᵘ बांशू**), the twelfth lunar day of a lunar fortnight; the name of a certain expiatory funeral ceremony, carried out at Mārtaṇḍa or other holy place, in cases of those who have committed suicide, or who have died a sudden or unnatural death. In Sanskrit the ceremony is called *nārāyaṇa-bali.* Ordinary funeral ceremonies terminate on the eleventh lunar day after the death.

bösh ᵘ bihun बांशू बिञ्जन् । नारायणबलिक्रियारम्भणम् m.inf. to commence such an expiatory ceremony. **-bāpār -बापार् । द्वादशीव्रतोपयोगिव्यापारः** m. the actions of the twelfth lunar day, i.e. the Hindū preparations for breaking the fast of the eleventh lunar day; the arrangements for the ab. expiatory ceremony. **-bata -बत । द्वादशीव्रतान्नम्** m. the food eaten after breaking the fast on the twelfth lunar day. **-hondᵘ -हंन्दु । द्वादशीसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -हंञ्**), of or belonging to the twelfth lunar day, or to the

ab. expiatory ceremony. **-vĕd** -व्यद् । **नारायणबलिकल्पः** f. the ritual of the ab. expiatory ceremony. **-wôl**ᵘ -वोलु । **द्वादशीव्रतयुक्तः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who fasts by eating only once on the twelfth lunar day, after having accomplished the Hindū fast on the eleventh. **-wöl**ⁱ -वॉलि । **नारायणबल्याख्यपैतृकविधिविधाननिष्ठाः** m.pl. of ab. the relations of the deceased who are engaged in performing the ab. expiatory rite.

baha, in K.Pr. 162, apparently f. sg. abl. of **bah 1,** twelve. K.Pr. writes *bahah*.

bahā वहा । आस्वेदः m. vapour, mist (El.). When **-°**, as in **atha-°,** the word is practically equivalent to 'sweat', v. **atha.** **—dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । **आस्वेदनम्** m.inf. to give steam (to), to subject to the influence of steam, to steam (e.g. to give a vapour bath, or to separate papers clotted together by applying steam, etc., etc.). **—khyonᵘ** —ख्यनु । **ऊष्मविकारापत्तिः** m.inf. to eat steam, hence to go bad by becoming steamy (e.g. of stored grain heating, clothes becoming musty, or the like). **—lagun** —लगुन् । **विकारसमुद्भवः** m.inf. steam to be attached; the going bad by the production of steam (as of clothes or grain packed away in a damp condition). **-ṭhāna** -ठान, see s.v. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । **परिपाकावाप्तिः** m.inf. steam to come; hence (of unripe fruit, grain, etc., stored away so as to heat through absence of ventilation) to become ripe, to ripen after being plucked or reaped.

bāha वाह । वाष्पम् m. steam from boiling water, etc.

bahī 1 वही । गणनापुस्तिका, सट्टी f. an account-book, an official register (Gr.M., Śiv. 1912).

bahī 2 वही । तुल्याचरणम् f. habitual custom, habit; **—°** conduct like (that of so and so); as in **Shēkha-bahī,** the custom of the Shēkh (is to do so and so), K.Pr. 194.

bȧhⁱ 1 वंहि । बाहुभूषणविशेषः f. a kind of bracelet worn on the forearm, described as made of engraved gold or silver, and being eight or nine inches long; cf. Persian بازو.

bahi-band वहि-वन्द । दोर्भूषाविशेषैकतरः m. a single similar bracelet; cf. بازو بند. **-gulᵘ** -गुलु । **एकमात्रदोर्भूषाभेदः** m. a single similar bracelet.

bȧhⁱ 2 वंहि, in **bȧhⁱ-bāhaway वंहि-वाहवय् । समग्रद्वादश** card. e.g. (the emph. form of **bȧh 1,** twelve), the whole twelve, all twelve. Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

bāhi वाहि, in **bāhi waharĕ,** in the twelfth year (K.Pr. 72); cf. **böhyumᵘ.**

bĕha व्यह or **biha विह । स्थितिः** m. sitting down; stopping, arrest of motion; laziness in work; cf. **atha-°**; a wooden or rope ring for supporting globular-shaped vessels (in which they 'sit'); the parts of a wooden spinning-wheel in contact with the ground (El.); a chair (K.Pr. 31, spelt *biheh*); cf. Gr.Gr. 122. **—aṣun** —अच्चुन् । **कार्योपेक्षाभ्यासयोगः, अलसीभवनम्** m.inf. laziness to enter; slackness in work to be exhibited, laziness to be shown. **-dār** -दार् । **साधारः** adj. e.g. fitted with a ring support as ab. **-drāv** -द्राव् । **निर्मलीभूतः, अधस्तात्संहतमलः** adj. e.g. that of which the sediment has settled, clarified, clear. **-wāl** -वाल् । **अकर्मण्यतया परोद्वेजकः, अधोगतमलः** adj. e.g. one who stops work and intimidates others; a lazy person who stops at home (K.Pr. 193, W. 21); of a liquid, that of which the impurities have settled as a sediment and is now clear; K.Pr. and W. both spell this word *bĕhwāl*. **-wölī** -वॉली । **कार्यहीनता** f. the lazy do-nothing of one who has stopped work and is without employment.

bih (? spelling) in **bih-dāna,** m. seeds of the quince (L. 389).

bŏh बुह । अहम् e.g., pron. of 1st pers. I (YZ. 19). In poetry this word sometimes takes the form **bō बो** or **bū बू.** With the emph. part. **y य्,** it takes the form **bŏy बुय्** (Siv. 24) or **buy बुय्,** even I, I indeed. So also with the conj. **ay अय्,** if, we have **bŏy बूय्,** if I (Gr.Gr. 257), and similarly we have **bŏ-ti बुति,** I also (Gr.M., Śiv. 73, 119, 988, 1608), **bŏnai बुनै,** not I (Gr.Gr. 22). This pronoun has no gen. sg. or pl., employing instead thereof the possessive prons. **myônᵘ,** my, and **sônᵘ,** our, qq.v. In the sg. for all cases exc. the nom. it has **mĕ म्य** (Śiv. 511). In the pl. its nom. is **ȧsⁱ 1 अ॑सि** (Śiv. 984); other cases, exc. gen., **asĕ अस्य** (Śiv. 1284). (For **ȧsⁱ 2** see **asun.**)

As in the case of the other personal pronouns, this pron. has a series of pronominal suffixes, but only for the sg. number. It has no suff. for the pl. These suffixes can be optionally added to any finite form of a verb. The suff. of the nom. sing. is **s स्,** and of all other cases of the sg. is **m म्.** These are added directly to forms ending in vowels, but when added to a form ending in a consonant they take **a अ** as a junction-vowel. Thus **pokᵘ + s** becomes **pokus** पॅकुस्, I went; **korᵘ + m** becomes **korum** कॅरुम्, made by me, I made; **korun + s** becomes **korᵘnas** कॅरुनस्, I was made by him, he made me.

There are certain irregularities in adding these suffixes. The principal are: (1) A final **h** is dropped before them, and a final **kh** (the suffix of the nom. of the 2nd pers. sg. and of the 3rd pers. pl.) becomes **h.** Thus **chhuh + m** becomes **chhum छुम्,** there is to me, I have; **korukh + s** becomes **korᵘhas** कॅरुहस्, I was made by them, they made me. (2) Before them the

term. **av** becomes **ō** and **iv** becomes **yū**. Thus **karav + m** becomes **karōm करोम्**, we shall make for me, and **kariv + m** becomes **karyūm कर्यूम्**, make ye me, or for me. (3) When added to the 3rd sg. fut. the final **i** of the verb is changed to **ĕ**. Thus **kari + m** becomes **karĕm कर्यम्**, he shall make me. (4) When added to the 2nd sg. impve. they take **u** as a junction vowel. Thus **kar + m** becomes **karum करुम्**, make thou me. (Cf. Gr.Gr. 87, 181, 183, 257.)

bŏh-tāna wanân[i] बुह्-तान वनं॑नि । **कल्पितप्रलापः** m. pl. inf. to tell an imaginary story, so as to gain another's confidence.

asĕ अस्य, see ab. **asĕ-ti pāṭhi अस्य-ति पाठि** । **अस्माकमप्यस्तु** interj. may that be my luck!, an exclamation used at seeing another's good fortune.

âs[i] अ॑सि, we; see ab. **âs[i] gâṣh[i] baḍân[i] अ॑सि गं॑क्षि वडं॑नि** । **वयं वर्धिषीमहि** interj. may we flourish! may we prosper! lit. it was proper that we should go forward. **—gaṣhaw zēnân[i] —गक्ष्व् ज़ेनं॑नि** । **वयं जीयास्म** interj. may we be victorious! lit. it is proper that we should conquer. **—gay asiy —गय् असिय्** । **अत्यभिमानोक्तिः** interj. indicating self-satisfaction, 'I'm the man!,' lit. we (honorific pl.) are we indeed.

bō बो, **bū बू**, see ab. **bŏy बुय्**, **buy बुय्**, even I, I indeed, if I, see ab. **bŏ-ti बुति**, I also, see ab. **bŏ-nai बुनै**, not I, see ab.

mĕ म्य acc. dat. ag. or abl. sg., see ab. **mĕ-ti म्यति**, me also, etc. (Śiv. 521, 525, 1165, 1434). **mĕ-y म्यय्**, even me, me indeed, me only, etc. (Śiv. 544, 634, 644, 692, 724, 760, 768, 900, 901, 1257).

böh[i] वा॑हि card. c.g. the special form which **bāh**, twelve, takes in multiplication by a number exceeding ten. Thus, **kāh böh[i] akh hath ta dŏyĕtr[a]h काह् वा॑हि अख् हथ् त द्वयत्रह्**, eleven twelves (are) a hundred and thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 86).

bahādur or **bahôdur** بہادر adj. c.g. and subst. m. brave, bold, valiant, courageous (W. 117); as a title, **Kampanī b°, कम्पनी वहादुर्**, the East India Company; cf. K.Pr. 189, 190. W. spells this word *bôhŏdur*.

bahāgun[u] वहागुनु । **द्वादशगुणितः** adj. (f. **bahāgün[ü] वहागंत्रू**), multiplied by twelve, twelvefold; (of a rope, or the like) twelve-stranded.

bahugun वङ्गुन् । **स्थालीविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **bahuganas वङ्गनस्**), a small brazen vessel with a wide mouth. In it tea is made, rice is cooked, *ghī* is prepared, etc. (K.Pr. 36, where it is spelt *buhogun* or *bhogun*).

bahugan-khünḍ[ü] वङ्गन्-खंण्डू । **लघुः खण्डितो वा स्थालीविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), a broken vessel, as ab.; a small **bahugun**.

bahāgañ वहागञ् । **अष्टीवराटकाः, काकिणी** f. a certain nominal coin, the value of the eighth part of a British pice. The latter is now used as the equivalent of the old nominal coin (representing a hundred cowries) called the **hath** or 'hundreder'. **Bahāgañ** therefore means 'a twelver' (for 'a twelve-and-a-halfer'). As sixty-four cowries now go to a pice, therefore a **bahāgañ** now equals eight cowries. Cf **ád[i]-hyol[u]** and RT.Tr. ii, 312.

bahāgañĕ-hond[u] वहागञ-हंन्दु । **काकिणीमूल्यः** adj. (f. **-hünz[ü] -हंन्नू**), of or belonging to eight cowries; costing eight cowries.

bahāgoñun[u] वहागंञुनु । **काकिणीमितप्रचारः** m. a coin of the value of a **bahāgañ** or eight cowries; when preceded by a num., **—°**, a coin worth so many **bahāgañ**.

bahah, v. **baha**.

bihĕh, see **bĕha**.

bahujyör[i] वङ्ज्यो॑रि । **वाङ्ख्येन** adv. abundantly, usually, ordinarily, commonly.

bahākh वहाख् । **सुदूरपार्वतीयारण्यप्रदेशः** f. (sg. dat. **bahāki वहाकि**), any distant forest on a high mountain, a mountain forest.

bahāki khasun वहाकि खसुन् । **पशुभरणाद्यर्थमरण्यसंचारः** m.inf. to ascend to the mountain forest; esp. of villagers paying a visit to such a forest to inspect their herds, which it is the custom to send there to graze during the warm months of the year.

bahikath, m. (sg. dat. **bahikatas**), *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

bahal वहल् । **दण्डविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **bahali वहलि**), a long stout staff used by mountaineers, an alpenstock.

bahali-pāwi वहलि-पावि । **अत्युत्कृष्टः** adj. c.g. raised above one's fellows, exalted above others (metaphorically or physically, of a person or anything inanimate).

bahil (? spelling), ? m., the name of a certain soil. It is a rich loam of great natural strength (L. 319).

bĕhāl व्यहाल् or **bē-hāl वेहाल्** بےحال । **असहायः** adj. c.g. out of condition, ill-circumstanced (Śiv. 573); damaged, unserviceable, worn out; unemployed, badly off, in a bad state.

bahālad वहालद् । **औष्ण्यविकृतः** adj. c.g. turned musty or decayed from hot damp, of anything put by in a damp state, and hence getting spoiled by the heat of damp fermentations; spoiled by damp heat.

bāhalad वाहलद् । **ऊष्मविकृतः** adj. c.g., id.

bahim[ü] वहिमू, see **bahyum[u]**.

bahāna वहान بہانہ । **हेतुः** m. an excuse, pretext, plea (Śiv. 650, 1123); pretence, shift, evasion, subterfuge; with suff. **āh** indicating indef. art. **bahānāh वहानाह्** (Śiv. 682). **—karun —करुन्** । **हेतुप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to

make an excuse; to pretend, sham, feign; to evade, shuffle.

bāhan बाहन्, see **bāh.**

bĕhun or **bihun ब्यङ्न्, विङ्न्। उपवेशनम्** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **byūṭh^{u} ब्यूठ्** (Śiv. 842, 847), pl. **bīṭh^{i} बीठि** (Śiv. 78); f. **bīṭh^{ü} बीठू**, pl. **bēchĕ बेच्च** (Gr.Gr. 212); 2 p.p. **bēchyōv बेच्योव्** (Gr.Gr. 231); conj. part. always **bihith विहिथ्** (Gr.Gr. 197), and freq. part. **bih^{i} bih^{i} विहि विहि** (Gr.Gr. 105)], to be seated, to sit, to sit down (K.Pr. 132, impve.; YZ. 409; Śiv. 842, 847, 1468, 1484, 1914); to settle, reside in a place (K.Pr. 191); to remain, continue in a place, be fixed in any position (Śiv. 730, 1690, 1797, 1821); with dat., to sit (at a thing), to remain busy (at anything) (Gr.M.); to be unemployed, idle (K.Pr. 33, m. sg. dat. of 1 p.p.); to alight, settle, perch; to subside, settle, abate; to cease motion, be stopped (of a vehicle or machine).

bĕhan-jāy ब्यहन्-जाय् or **-jyāy -ज्याय्। संनिवेशः** f. a place for sitting; a place where people meet to sit and converse, the reception-room of a house; a favourite place for sitting, a home (Śiv. 90).

bihith विहिथ् conj. part. having sat (YZ. 383, Śiv. 1102, 1119); also used as an adj., seated, etc. [Gr.M.; K.Pr. 31, 87 (busy at the spinning-wheel), 145; YZ. 67, 141; Śiv. 1101, 1567]. **—gatshun —गछुन्। कार्यभ्रंशः** m.inf. to sit down; to settle down; to fall in or down (of a house, wall, etc.); to cease motion, be stopped; to lose one's occupation or post, to become unemployed.

byūṭh^{u}-mot^{u} ब्यूठु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **bīṭh^{ü}-müts^{ü} बीठू-मंच्यू**), seated, etc.; so sg. dat. of 1 p.p. **bīṭhis,** to an idle man (K.Pr. 33).

bĕhŏnar or **bē-hunar بےہنر** adj. c.g. unskilful, unskilled, unaccomplished (K.Pr. 150).

bahanāwun वहनावुन् conj. 3, to fix (El.), perhaps incorr. for **bĕhanāwun,** q.v.

bĕhanāwun ब्यहनावुन्। उपवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bĕhanôw^{u} ब्यहनोवु**), to cause to sit; to cause to perch (of a bird) (Śiv. 1694); to put down, to set down (on the ground or on a supporting stand); to cause something in motion to come to rest; to set anything in its proper place (as in a row); to calm, assuage; to press down, make flat or even; to plant (El.).

bĕhanôw^{u}-mot^{u} ब्यहनोवु-मंतु। उपवेशितः perf. part. (f. **bĕhanöw^{ü}-müts^{ü} ब्यहनांवू-मंच्यू**), caused to be seated; set down, put down, etc.

bahar بحر m. a sea, gulf; a river. **mānind-ĕ bahar,** like a river, going on swimmingly, prospering (K.Pr. 64).

bahār 1 वहार adv. outside, without, out of doors (Śiv. 678).

bahār 2 بہار m. spring, spring-time, the spring season (Śiv. 54). **—yun^{u} —यिनु। स्वातन्त्र्यविकासापत्तिः** m.inf. spring to come, to blossom, bloom; (of persons) to flourish, be blooming, to be happy and joyful.

bahāruk^{u} वहारुकु। वसन्तादिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bahārüc^{ü} वहारंचू**), of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

bahāras-kyut^{u} वहारस-कितु। वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring-time.

bahör^{i} वहारि بہاری। वसन्तादिसंबन्धी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

b^{a}h^{ü}r^{ü} व्हंरू or **baḥ^{ü}r^{ü} वंहरू। पक्षिविशेषः** f. a kind of hawk or falcon, said to be strong enough to carry off even children; the royal white falcon (El.); the corresponding Hindī word is *bahrī* (also fem.), the *Falco calidus.* **—pĕñ^{ü} —प्यंञ्यू।** f.inf. the falling of a falcon; hence, to be destroyed suddenly, or (of a healthy man or beast) to be carried off by a sudden and violent illness. **आपाततो नाशापत्तिः**

buhàr^{i} वुहंरि। भङ्गादिरञ्जमयस्यूतविशेषः f. a gunny-bag, a sack or bag of coarse material.

buhur^{u} वुहुरु। ओषधिविक्रेता m. a vendor of drugs, spices, herbs, groceries, etc.; a druggist, spicer, grocer, etc.

buh^{a}r^{i}-bāy वुहंरि-वाय्। ओषधविक्रयिपत्नी f. a druggist's wife. **-koṭ^{u} -कंटु। ओषधिविक्रयिपुत्रः** m. (f. **-küṭ^{ü} -कंटू**, sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्च**), a druggist's child. **-phuṭ^{ü}j^{ü} -फुट्यूजू। ओषधपोटलिका** f. a druggist's packet; a packet of drugs made up as a medicine; a dose or doses of medicine as it comes from the pharmacy, usually wrapped in a leaf or the like. **-tôn^{u} -तोनु। ओषधविक्रयिवृत्तिः** m. the trade or profession of a druggist; conduct like that of a druggist. **-wān -वान्। ओषधनिषद्या** m. a druggist's shop, a pharmacy.

baharun वहरुन्। समर्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baharyōv वहर्योव**), to be brave, show courage, to stand up to a person, not to be cowed; not to be dismayed in the face of difficulties or defeat.

baharan-wôl^{u} वहरन्-वोलु। संमुखभवनसामर्थ्ययुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is naturally brave in the face of difficulty or danger.

baharyō-mot^{u} वहर्यो-मंतु। संमुखसमर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. **baharyē-müts^{ü} वहर्ये-मंच्यू**), one who has become brave or capable in the face of difficulties, etc.

baharawun^{u} वहरवुनु। संमुखसमर्थीभवन् m. (f. **baharawüñ^{ü} वहरवंञ्यू**) = **baharan-wôl^{u}**, v. the prec.

bahs بحث m. disputation, discussion, controversy, argument; altercation, wrangling, dispute (El.); cf. **bē-bahs.**

bē-hĕs वेह्यस् بےحس adj. without sense, senseless (Śiv. 164).

bĕhōsh or **bē-hōsh व्यहोश्** بےهوش । **निःसंज्ञः** adj. c.g. unconscious, insensible, stupefied, delirious ; senseless, stupid ; senseless, fainting (Śiv. 1455, 1564), (from envy or jealousy, Śiv. 498). —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** । **निःसंज्ञीभवनम्** m.inf. to become senseless, etc.

bĕhūshī व्यहूशी بےهوشي । **निःसंज्ञता** f. unconsciousness, insensibility, stupefaction ; delirium ; senselessness, stupidity.

bihisht بہشت m. the abode of the blessed, Paradise, Heaven (Gr.M.).

bahusyāmō बहुस्यामो adj. one who says "Oh! may I become many", an epithet of the one God, with reference to his desire to create worlds (Śiv. 1274). This word is the Sanskrit *bahu syām*, with the voc. part. ō suffixed.

bihith विहिथ्, see **bĕhun.**

bahāṭhāna बहाठान । **गोपनोपायः** m. a cover for steam, hence, met. a device or means for concealing conduct, evasive action. —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** । **रहस्योद्भेदोद्भवः** m.inf. a secret to be suddenly revealed or become generally known, to be unveiled, exposed, laid upon, revealed. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । **रहस्यगुप्त्युद्भवः** m.inf. to be concealed, a secret to be kept.

bĕhᵃtar व्यहतर् بہتر adj. c.g. better, superior ; good, excellent ; preferable, advisable (Śiv. 722).

bahātsh बहाछ् । **महानौकाभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **bahātsi बहाछि**), a kind of large cargo-boat or barge carrying as much as 800 maunds. It has a straw covering, and carries grain or other goods down-stream from the villages to the city of Śrīnagar, progressing by means of a tow-rope ; the crew and family live on board (Gr.M. and El.). Cf. L. 313, 381, 458.

bahātsi-hönzᵘ बहाछि-हांज़ू । **महानौकानाविकः** m. (f. **-hanzañ -हाज़ञ्**), a cargo-boatman, one of the crew of a cargo-boat (Gr.M., W. 115). The fem. indicates either his wife or a female who works as such a boatman.

bĕhwāl, bĕhawāl व्यहवाल्, see **bĕha.**

bahāwan बहावन् । **आस्वेदनयोगः, पुनःपाकः** f. the use of a vapour-bath, taking a vapour-bath, or the local use of medicated steam ; the steaming of cooked food which has got cold and congealed, to render it liquid again.

bahāwun बहावुन् । **पुनःपाकयोजना** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bahôwᵘ बहोवु**), to apply steam to cooked food (such as rice, etc.), which has become cold and a jelly, so as to liquefy it again ; similarly, to apply steam to melt any solidified substance ; to cleanse soiled clothes by steaming them.

bahōwᵘ-motᵘ बहोवु-मंतु । **पुनःपाचितः** perf. part. (f. **bahöwᵘ-müṭsᵘ बहांवू-मंच़ू**), steamed, as ab.

bĕhawunᵘ व्यहवुनु or **bihawunᵘ विहवुनु** adj. (f. **bĕhawüñᵘ व्यहवंञ़ू**), one who sits, sitting, at rest (K.Pr. 31) (spelt **bihĕhwani,** f. sg. nom.).

bāhaway बाहवय् card. all twelve, the whole twelve, emph. form of **bāh 1.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

bĕhayā or **bē-hayā व्यहया** بےحیا । **निर्लज्जः** adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **bĕhayāhas व्यहयाहस्**), shameless, immodest, bold, impudent ; as subst. a shameless person (K.Pr. 29, sg. dat.).

bahyumᵘ वह्युमु or **böhyumᵘ वांह्युमु** । **द्वादशः** ord. (f. **bahimᵘ वहिमू** or **böhimᵘ वांहिमू**), twelfth (YZ. 416, **bahimis**, m. sg. dat.).

bĕhayöyī व्यहयांयी بےحیائي । **निर्लज्जता** f. shamelessness, barefacedness, effrontery, impudence.

bāj वाज् باج । **भागधेयः** m. a share of anything ; tribute, tax, toll, duty, impost, cess taken from anything. **-dār -दार्** । **भागधेयदः** adj. c.g. one who pays such a cess, the person from whom it is due ; that on which such a cess is payable (e.g. a house, land, or the like). —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **नव्यतया भागधेयदानयोगः** m.inf. cess to become payable (of some one who has not paid it before, or of something on which it has not hitherto been paid).

bāja-wôlᵘ वाज-वोलु । **लग्नभागधेयः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), he who is liable to pay cess, or that on which cess is payable.

baja भज, the Sanskrit imperative "worship thou" (Śiv. 1383).

bajā بجا adj. c.g. in place, proper, suitable, fit, becoming ; right, just, true (K.Pr. 200).

bāja वाज । **वाद्यविशेषः** m. a musical instrument, esp. a wind instrument.

bajĕ 1 वज्य, baji वजि (K.Pr. 24), etc., see **bodᵘ.**

bajĕ 2 वज्य, a word borrowed from Hindī to signify 'o'clock', as in **aki bajĕ अकि वज्य** at one o'clock ; **aiṭh bajĕ tām ऐठ् वज्य ताम्** till eight o'clock ; **dahi bajĕ दहि वज्य** at ten o'clock (Gr.M.).

bē-jā بےجا adj. c.g. out of place, ill-placed, ill-timed ; unbecoming, improper, amiss ; unreasonable, wrong, objectionable.

bŏjĕ वुज्य, etc., see **bŏḍun.**

bôjᵘ वोजु । **साधारणः, सहायः** m. a partner (in business) ; a confederate (in gambling, etc.) ; an ally. **sūty-bôjᵘ सूंत्य-वोजु** m. a companion (Śiv. 169).

böjⁱ-bŏḍᵘ बांज़ि-बुंदु । **धार्ष्यवृत्तिः** m. want of respect to elders, impudence. **-bodᵘ -बंदु** । **साधारणता** m. partnership (Gr.Gr. 144, where the translation 'brotherhood' is wrong). **-baṭh -बठ्** । **संसृष्या व्यवहरणम्** f. (sg.

dat. **-baṭi** -वटि), partnership (K.Pr. 127, spelt *bājbaṭ*), cf. Gr.Gr. 145. In K.Pr. 107 and 224 the word is spelt *bājcaṭ*.

bujĕ वुज्य, **buji** वुजि, etc., see **buḍ^{u}**.

būj^{ü} वूजू, etc., see **būgun** and **bōlun.**

büj^{ü} वंजू , see **bol^{u}.**

Bīj Bihāra, v. **Vij^{a}brôr^{u}.**

bājbaṭ, see **bôj^{u}.**

bujagēndrahār भुजगेन्द्रहार् m. He whose necklace consists of serpent-kings, a N. of Śiva (voc. Śiv. 152).

būj^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} वूजू - मंच़ू , see **būgun** and **bōlun.**

bajan वजन् । **भक्तिः** m. devotional faith directed to a deity, the *bhakti* of India.

bajun वज़ुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bajyōv** वज्योव्) (borrowed from Hindī, the corresponding Kāshmīrī word being **wazun** वज़ुन्), to sound (of a bell or clock). **kyāh bajyōv** क्याह् वज्योव् what o'clock is it ? (Gr.M., El.).

bē-jān بےجان adj. e.g. lifeless, inanimate, faint, dead (El.).

bāj^{a}r बाज़्र् । **त्वरा** f. haste, flurry, hurry. **—pĕñ^{ü} —**पंञू । **संभ्रमोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. haste or hurry to occur, e.g. in doing anything, or in completing anything after unnecessary dawdling, or in motion, or the like. **—pāwüñ^{ü} —**पावंञू । **संभ्रमोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause haste or hurry, to urge a person to complete something quickly.

bajĕr वज्यर् । **महत्ता** m. greatness, abs. n. of **bod^{u}** (q.v.) in all its senses (Śiv. 1306, 1588, 1716) ; degree, rank (El.).

bōjĕr वोज्यर् । **गन्धसंघातः** m. the occurrence of a strong smell from the accumulation of filth, a stink. **—anun —**अनुन् । **घनगन्धोद्भवः** m.inf. the coming into existence of a stink, a stink to be produced. **—yun^{u} —**यिनु । **रसगन्धाविर्भावः** m.inf. stinking to come, to begin to stink, e.g. of stale food mixed and left by or in mixing medicines or the like.

bujĕr वुज्यर् । **वृद्धत्वम्** m. old age (Śiv. 22, 1637, 1791 ; YZ. 519), abs. n. of **buḍ^{u}** (q.v.) in all its meanings. **—atsun —**अच़ुन् । **वृद्धावस्थागमः** m.inf old age to enter, the beginning of old age.

bāj^{a}rilad बाज़्रिलद् । **संभ्रमयुक्तः** adj. e.g. (when used as subst. f. **bāj^{a}riladiñ** बाज़्रिलदिञ्) , one who is flurried or hurried ; one who is of an easily flurried nature or disposition.

böj^{a}ran बांज़्रन् । **विभाजना** f. dividing out amongst people by one not of their number, partition ; sharing out amongst each other.

böj^{a}run बांज़्रुन् । **विभाजनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böj°r^{u}** **बांज़्रु**), to divide, partition, esp. to divide out family property or food at a dinner ; to share out mutually, to share amongst each other. **böj°r^{u}-mot^{u}** बांज़्रु-मंतु । **विभाजितः** perf. part. (f. **böj^{ü}r^{ü}-müṣ^{ü}** बांज़्रू-मंच़ू), divided out (by another), or shared out (by mutual agreement).

böj^{a}rāwun बांज़्रावुन् । **विभाजनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böj^{a}rôw^{u}** बांज़्रोवु), i.q. **böj^{a}run,** q.v. **böj^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बांज़्रोवु-मंतु । **विभाजितः** perf. part. (f. **böj^{a}röw^{ü}-müṣ^{ü}** बांज़्रांवू-मंच़ू), i.q. **böj°r^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v.

bajāwun वजावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bajôw^{u}** **बजोवु**), to cause to sound, to play a musical instrument, to cause musical instruments to be played (Śiv. 725).

bōjāwun वोजावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōjôw^{u}** **बोजोवु**), to wipe out (El.).

bājwaṭ, see **bôj^{u}.**

bŏjyōv वुज्योव्, see **bŏḍun.**

bōjyōv वोज्योव्, see **bōlun.**

būjyōv वूज्योव्, see **būgun.**

baka वक, see **bakh.**

bāka वाक, see **bākh.**

bākā बाँका m. a fop, beau, buck, dandy (K.Pr. 55). Prob. borrowed from Hindī.

bāki (L. 407), see **bök^{i}** and **bākay.**

bīka वीक, see **bīkh 1.**

bŏka वुक, **bŏki** वुकि, see **bŏkh.**

bök^{i} باقی m. remainder, residue, surplus ; arrears of revenue, etc. (cf. L. 407 and **bākay**). **—thawun —**थवुन् । **अवशेषणम्** m.inf. to leave over and above ; (in distributing food, etc.) to leave people without their share, or to leave part undistributed. **—rōzun —**रोज़ुन् । **अवशेषभावेनावस्थितिः** m.inf. to remain over and above, to be over, be left ; to remain unpaid or unadjusted, to be still due ; (in a distribution) to remain without getting one's share.

bŏḳ^{u} वुंकु । **पूर्णमुष्टिविशेषः** m. the hand with the fingers extended together, so as to hold grain, flour, or the like ; an open handful ; a claw (El.). **—dyun^{u} —**दिनु । **नखक्षतदानम्** m.inf. to scratch with all the fingers (e.g. a person's face or at his eyes).

bŏk^{i} din^{i} वुंकि दिनि । **वाक्तोदना** m. pl. inf. to render a person inwardly unhappy by the employment of abusive words, to abuse, objurgate. **—lagán^{i} —**लगंनि । **मर्मव्यथोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. inward unhappiness to be produced by abuse, etc. ; to feel hurt by abuse ; the eyes to be scorched by a bright light.

buka 1 वुक । **जलोच्छ्वासः** m. foam, spray (as from a waterfall) ; water and spray dashed into a boat by a strong wind.

buka 2 वुक । **कूपाज्जलोद्धरणकुम्भविशेषः** a well-bucket ; a bucket for lifting water from a canal or river in order to irrigate land ; cf. **būkh.**

bukci (K.Pr. 37, W. 154), i.q. **bŏkhᵃca,** q.v.

bē-köida بےقاعدہ adj. e.g. without rule, unarranged, irregular; without order or discipline (Gr.M.).

bökidār باقی دار m. one who is in arrears, a debtor, esp. a debtor to the Government treasury (L. 448).

bakh वख् m. (sg. dat. **bakas** वकस्), prating, chattering. **-bakh** -वख् । **पुनःपुनर्जल्पना** m. continuous prattle, prate, babble, chatter, talking nonsense. **—dᵃnun** —द्नुन् । **अतिजल्पनम्** m.inf. to prate excessively, to threaten or abuse inarticulately, to talk nonsense. **—karun** —करुन् । **अतिप्रलपनम्** m.inf. to prate, to babble the same thing senselessly over and over again. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । **प्रमादेन जल्पनम्** m.inf. to rave, be delirious, talk nonsense so as to disturb others.

baka-bakh वक-वख् । **वङ्जल्पना** f. babbling excessively; bubbling with noise (of rice or the like being boiled). **-bakh karüñᵘ** -वख् करंञू । **वङ्जल्पनम्** f.inf. to babble, prate, to abuse in meaningless language. **-bakh karawunᵘ** -वख् करवुनु । **पाकेन शब्दायमानः** adj. (f. **-bakh karawüñᵘ** -वख् करवंञू), bubbling up with noise (of food being boiled). **—dᵃnañĕ** —द्नञ । **सरोषप्रलापः** f. pl. inf. to rave, talk nonsense in anger, abuse with senseless language. **—diñĕ** —द्ञि । **सरोषप्रलपनम्** f. pl. inf. to chatter in rage, to address or reproach a person inarticulately owing to anger. **—dᵃnawunᵘ** —द्नवुनु । **सरोषातिजल्पाकः** adj. (f. **—dᵃnawüñᵘ** —द्नवंञू), one who threatens or abuses another in raving or nonsensical language. **—diwawunᵘ** —द्ववुनु । **सरोषं प्रलपन्** adj. (f. **—diwawüñᵘ** —द्ववंञू), one who abuses another in such a rage that he talks nonsense, or speaks inarticulately, raving with anger.

bakan lagun वकन् लगुन् । **सरोषपरिभाषणप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to start copious abuse owing to being in a rage.

bākh वाख् । **उच्चैः रोदनम्** f. (sg. dat. **bāki** वाकि), lamentation with a loud voice, weeping aloud, a cry (YZ. 178, Śiv. 828); pl. **bāka,** loud lamentation (K.Pr. 28). **-cikh** -चिख् । **आक्रन्दवृत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **bāki-ciki** वाकि-चिकि), lamenting and crying out (for help or to excite commiseration). **-cīkh** -चीख् । **समाक्रन्दः** f. (sg. dat. **bāki-cīki** वाकि-चीकि), id. **-cīkh diñᵘ** -चीख् दिञू । **साक्रन्ददैन्यविज्ञापनम्** f.inf. to cry aloud lamentably (for help, or to excite compassion, etc.). **—lāyüñᵘ** —लायंञू f.inf. to emit a loud cry of lamentation, etc. (YZ. 571). **—thawüñᵘ** —थवंञू । **रुदितनिवृत्तिः** f.inf. to stop crying aloud, cease lamenting. **—trāwüñᵘ** —त्रावंञू । **रोदने प्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to start lamentations, to commence making loud lamentations (YZ. 19, 33, 130, 440, 484); esp. of the formal lamentations or mourning performed at stated fixed intervals after a death. **—ṭhaṭüñᵘ** —ठ्टंञू । **शोकमूर्छान्त आक्रन्दनम्** f.inf. to burst out into lamentations after a period of silent grief or after recovery from fainting for grief.

bāka-bākh वाक-वाख् । **वङ्गरुदितम्** f. (sg. dat. as ab.), loud lamentation. **-bukurᵘ** -वुकुरु । **रुदितमुखकान्तिः** adj. (f. **-bukürᵘ** -वकंरू), having a woeful or tearful countenance. **-brūrᵘ** -व्रूरु । **असकृद्रुदितासक्तः** adj. (f. **-brürᵘ** -व्रंरू or **-brīrᵘ** -व्रीरू), one who cries readily and often, a cry-baby. **-buthᵘ** -वुथु । **रुदितमुखः** adj. (f. **-buṭhᵘ** -वुठ्ठू), having a woeful countenance.

bāki wadun वाकि वदुन् । **उच्चैः क्रन्दितम्** m.inf. to cry aloud, lament.

bēkh بیخ f. foundation; root (K.Pr. 157). **—kaḍüñᵘ** —कंडंञू । **विनाशनम्** f.inf. to root up foundations, to destroy, ruin (physically or met.). **—nērüñᵘ** —नेरंञू । **विनाशापत्तिः** f.inf. destruction to occur, to be ruined, destroyed. **-sumbul** بیخ سنبل m. *Convallaria* (El.), a kind of lily of the valley. **-zāfrān** بیخ زعفران m. *Aristotochia rotunda* (El.). **-zambakh** بیخ زنبق m. *Convallaria* (El.).

bīkh 1 वीख् । **मेदः** m. (sg. dat. **bīkas** वीकस्), marrow, lymph, fat.

bīka-bēchawunᵘ वीक-वेक्वुनु । **निकृष्टभिक्षाकः** m. (f. **-bēchawüñᵘ** -वेक्वंञू), a low mean beggar, who will beg for any scraps of food or rejected bits of fat, etc. **-bata** -वत m. a dish consisting of rice, goat's fat, and water (El.). **-chichur** -छिकुर् । **मेदोमांसखण्डम्** m. (sg. dat. **-chicharas** -छिकरस्), a piece of fat meat. **-dār** -दार् । **मेदुरः** adj. e.g. fat, corpulent; (of a piece of meat) fat, fatty. **-lala** -लल । **मेदःस्फूर्तिः** f. exudation of lymph or matter from a wound. **-nôrᵘ** -नोरु । **मेदोयुक्ता नाडी** m. an intestine (of some animal slaughtered for food) surrounded by or embedded in fat.

bīkh 2 वीख् f. things given in charity, alms (K.Pr. 31).

bikha विख f. a question (El.).

bŏkh वुख् । **वुक्का** f. (sg. dat. **bŏki** वुकि, pl. nom. **bŏka** वुक), the loin, the small of the back; (pl.) the kidneys. **-tara** -तर । **मांसखण्डविशेषः** m. the diaphragm, or muscle on which the kidneys lie, and which separates the thorax from the abdomen.

bŏka hᵃnañĕ वुक ह्नञ । **अत्याह्लादसंभवः** f. pl. inf. to become joyful, to rejoice; sometimes used of a swollen breast, lactation to commence. **-türᵘ** -तंरू । **वुक्कानाडी** f. the diaphragm, i.q. **bakh-tara.** **-wüṭᵘ** -वंठ्टू । **वुक्का** f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ** -वच्च), a kidney, so called from the lobulated kidney of many animals. **-wacĕ-khôṭᵘ** -वच्च-खोँठ्टु । **वुक्काखण्डम्** m. a piece of kidney, the split half of a kidney. Cf. **khôṭᵘ.**

būkh वूख् m. a well-bucket; a bucket for raising water for irrigation purposes; i.q. **buka 2.** **—lāyun —लायुन्** m.inf. to lower a bucket into a well (YZ. 113).

bukha वुख । **बुभुक्षित:** adj. c.g. hungry, ready for one's food at meal-time; met. (of a field) thirsting for rain or (of a machine) in need of oiling.

būkha वूख । **अतिबुभुक्षित:** adj. c.g. hungry, hungered, starving, famished, ravenous (of one who has not had food for a long time).

bē-khabar بے خبر adj. c.g. without knowledge, uninformed (Śiv. 984); thoughtless (El.).

bē-khabarī بے خبری f. inattention, neglect, carelessness; ignorance (Śiv. 1908).

bakhĕ-būz वख्य-वूज़् । **निवापविशेष:** m. an oblation or offering made to deceased ancestors at a Hindū *śrāddha*.

bŏkhᵃca वुख्च بقچہ । **महापोटलिका** m. a bundle (as of clothes, etc.), wallet, knapsack (K.Pr. 37, W. 154). **-bahā** -वहा । **बन्धने विकार:** m. sweating in a bundle, the rotting of clothes, etc., left tied up in a bundle. **—karun** —करुन् । **बन्धनविशेष:** m.inf. to make a bundle, a method of tying up a criminal as a punishment.

bakhᵃcun वख्चुन् । **प्रतिपादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakhᵃcᵘ** वख्चु), to give as a reward, to grant a favour; to give, present (YZ. 401, Śiv. 704, 715, 1031, 1193); to forgive, pardon, excuse. In the Persian character this word is spelt **bakhshun,** بخشن. **bakhᵃcᵘ-motᵘ** वख्चु-मंतु । **प्रतिपादित:** perf. part. (f. **bakhᵘcᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वख्चू-मंचू), granted to anyone as a reward; pardoned, forgiven.

bakhᵃcan-hār वख्चन्-हार् । **क्षान्तिशील:** one who gives, generous; the Giver, God (K.Pr. 183); of a forgiving disposition (Śiv. 3).

bakhᵃcan-wôlᵘ वख्चन्-वोलु adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), generous; of a forgiving temperament.

bakhᵃcish वख्चिश् بخشش । **पारितोषिकवस्तु** f. a present, gift, donation, gratuity, reward. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू f.inf. to give, present.

bakhᵃcāwun वख्चावुन् । **प्रतिपादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakhᵃcôwᵘ** वख्चोवु), to give, present, make a present of. **bakhᵃcôwᵘ-motᵘ** वख्चोवु-मंतु । **प्रतिपादित:** past part. (f. **bakhᵃcöwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वख्चांवू-मंचू), given, presented, given in grant.

bakhᵃcawunᵘ वख्चवुनु । **क्षान्तिप्रदाता** adj. (f. **bakhᵃcawüñᵘ** वख्चवंञू), one who pardons, of a forgiving nature.

bakhᵃcöyish वख्चांयिश् بخشآئش । **पारितोषिकम्** f. favour, bounty; a present; forgiveness, pardon.

bē-khŏd بے خود adj. c.g. beside oneself (with joy or grief), out of one's mind (YZ. 194); in ecstasy, transported, delirious (Gr.M.).

bēkhākh वेखाख् adj. c.g. poor (El.).

bēkhēkh वेखेख् m. (sg. dat. **bēkhēkas** वेखेकस्), a suppliant (El.).

bakhöl वखांल् بخیل । **कृपण:** adj. c.g. miserly, avaricious, stingy; a miser, K.Pr. 184 (spelt *bakhail*).

bakhölī वखांली بخیلی । **कार्पण्यम्** f. niggardliness, miserliness.

bakhölᵃgī वखांल्गी । **कार्पण्यवृत्ति:** f. acting like a miser (not necessarily of a miser).

bakhāna بخانہ adv. in the house, at home; **āyĕ bakhāna,** she returned home (Śiv. 650).

bākhanun वाखनुन् । **हठावरोधेन कुण्ठनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bākhanyōv** वाखन्योव्), to have the intellect obscured or clouded (from sickness, anger, etc.), to be mistaken (Gr.Gr.). **bākhanyō-motᵘ** वाखन्यो-मंतु । **अवाप्तबुद्धिविपरीत्य:** perf. part. (f. **bākhanyē-müṭsᵘ** वाखन्ये-मंचू), having the intellect obscured, mistaken.

bakhār بخار fog, vapour, mist (El.).

bakhēra वखेर । **बहुलकार्यव्यापार:** m. a business or occupation involving much work; a wide, extensive, or complicated business. **—karun** —करुन् । **कार्यव्यापारारम्भ:** m.inf. to apply oneself to such a business, to commence a troublesome or complicated piece of work. **—lagun** —लगुन् । **कार्यव्यापारप्रवृत्ति:** m.inf. such a troublesome or complicated piece of work to fall to a person's lot. **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । **कार्यव्यापारप्रसारणम्** m.inf. to make complicated preparations for commencing any work.

bikhörⁱ विखांरि । **भिक्षाक:** m. a beggar, a mendicant, esp. one who is importunate, dirty, mean, and ill-conducted. The f. is **bikhārĕñ,** q.v. **-bāy** -वाय् । **दुर्भिक्षाकस्त्री** f. the wife of such a beggar. **-koṭᵘ** -कंटु । **भिक्षाकबालक:** m. (f. **-küṭᵘ** -कंटू, sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a beggar's brat, the son of such a beggar, or a boy who begs on his own account. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । **दुर्वृत्तभिक्षाकपुत्र:** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), the son of such a beggar (without reference to the character of the son).

bukhār वुखार् بخار । **संनिपातज्वर:** m. feverish heat, fever. **—karun** —करुन् । **ज्वरोत्पत्ति:** m.inf. fever to arise, an attack of fever to occur. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । **संनिपातज्वरापात:** m.inf. a severe and sudden attack of fever to occur.

bukhörⁱ वुखांरि بخاری । **लोहचुल्लीविशेष:** f. a stove or fire-place with a chimney, for warming the house, not for cooking. Only wood is burnt in it, not dried cowdung (El.). It is found in the houses of the well-to-do (K.Pr. 37, 75; W. 141, 154; Śiv. 973).

bükhʰürʰ वंखरू । **जल्पनप्रमाद:** f. repetition of the same word over and over again (as by a lunatic). **—dᵃnüñᵘ** —दुनंञू । **प्रमादेन जल्पनम्** f.inf. to repeat the same word

over and over again, as above. —**karüñ[ü]** —**करॅञ्** । **प्रमादेन जल्पनम्** f.inf. id. —**lagüñ[ü]** —**लागॅञ्** । **प्रमादेन जल्पनम्** f.inf. to gabble or prate nonsensically (of a lunatic) with the object of distracting the attention of some one who is busy upon some work.

bikhör[i]gī बिखा॑रिगी । दुर्भिक्षाकवृत्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar; acting like such a beggar.

bikhöril बिखा॑रिल् । निकृष्टभैक्षवृत्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar.

bakh[a]rilad बख्रिलद् । प्रमादेन जल्पाकः adj. (when used as subst., f. **bakh[a]riladiñ बख्रिलदिञ्**), one who keeps continually repeating the same word (as a lunatic).

bukhār[a]lad बुखार्लद् । ज्वरबाधोपेतः adj. (as subst., f. **bukhār[a]ladiñ बुखार्लदिञ्**), suffering from an attack of fever; one who is still suffering from the sequelæ of a previous attack of fever.

bikhārĕñ बिखार्यञ् । दुर्वृत्तभिक्षाकी f. a female beggar or mendicant, esp. one who is mean and importunate. Cf. **bikhör[i]**.

bakhshun बख्शुन्, i.q. **bakh[a]cun**, q.v.

bakhshĕn-hār (K.Pr. 183), i.q. **bakh[a]can-hār**, q.v.

bakhshĕn-wôl[u] (El.), i.q. **bakh[a]can-wôl[u]**, q.v.

bakhshāīsh بخشائش, i.q. **bakh[a]cöyish**, q.v. (El.).

bakhshĕwun[u] (El.), i.q. **bakh[a]cawun[u]**, q.v.

bạkh[a]t[i] बॅख्ति । भक्तः adj. e.g. attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith directed to Him, cf. **bokt[u]** and **bakh[a]th 2**.

bakh[a]th 1 बख्थ्, **bakth 1 बक्थ्**, **bạkt[i] 1 बॅक्ति**, or **baktī बक्ती । भक्तिः** f. (For **bạkt[i] 2** see **bokt[u]**.) In Hindū works this word is often spelt with **भ**, in the Sanskrit fashion; thus, **भख्थ्**, **भक्थ्**, **भॅक्ति** or **भक्ती**. The following forms have been noted in Śiv.: **-bakth** (Śiv. 49, 103, 625, 663, 715, 1031, 1219, 1262, 1517, 1593); **bạkt[i]** (Śiv. 494, 988, 995, 1041); **baktī** (Śiv. 649, 663, 938, 1005, 1511, 1520); sg. dat. **bükh[ü]ṭ[ü] बॅख्चू** (Śiv. 1199, 1265, 1368, 1419, 1470, 1472, 1823); **baktiyĕ बक्तिय** (Śiv. 739, 1372); **bakti 1 बक्ति** (Śiv. 1794); abl. **bükh[ü]ṭ[ü] बॅख्चू** (Śiv. 1058, 1535, 1711); **baktiyi बक्तियि** (Śiv. 99, 992); **bakti 1 बक्ति** (Śiv. 749, 1012, 1013, 1116, 1144, 1588, 1678, 1784). (For **bakti 2** see **bokt[u]**.) Attachment, devotion, devotional faith rendered to the Deity; abl. **baktiyi bāpath,** for the sake of devotion, in order to produce devotion (Śiv. 99). **bakth bōzüñ[ü] बक्थ् बोज़ञ्** f.inf. (of a deity) to hear devotion, to accept a devotional prayer (Śiv. 103). **bạkt[i]-bāv बॅक्ति-बाव्** f. and m. (sg. dat. **baktiyĕ-bāwas बक्तिय-बावस्**), devotional faith and respect (Śiv. 188); **bakti-bāv बक्ति-बाव्** the sentiment of or disposition towards devotional faith (Śiv. 515, 525, 734, 757, 1033, 1171, 1203, 1219, 1370, 1587), or **baktibāv** (Śiv. 1001, 1683), m. (sg. dat. **bakti-bāvas बक्ति-बावस्**). **bakti-bāvanā बक्ति-बावना** f. id. (Śiv. 144; cf. 1683). **bakti-vatsal बक्ति-वत्सल्** m. one who loves, or is gracious to, devotion (Śiv. 1036, 1535).

bakh[a]th 2 बख्थ or **bakth 2 बक्थ । भक्तः** adj. e.g., i.q. **bạkh[a]t[i]**, q.v. **bakta-vatsal बक्त-वत्सल्** m. one who is kind or gracious to devotees (Śiv. 1204, 1675).

bakh[a]th 3 बख्थ بخت । **भाग्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **bakhtas बख्तस्**, and so on), portion, lot, fortune; luck, prosperity; success (K.Pr. 25, W. 110). —**bĕdār gatshun** —**ब्यदार् गक्षुन्** । **भाग्यविकासः** m.inf. one's fortune to become wideawake, prosperity to come, a turn of good luck to occur.

bakta-bod[u] बक्त-बॅड़ु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. **-büḍ[ü]** -**बॅड़ू**, sg. dat. **-bajĕ** -**बज्य**), possessing great good fortune, very prosperous. **-bāganay -बागनय् । कर्मभागधेयम्** f. fate, fortune, what is predestined. **-bajĕr -बज्यर् । महाभाग्यम्** m. great good fortune, prosperity. **-lŏpon[u] -ल्वपॅनु । भाग्यसौख्यभोगी** adj. (f. **-lŏpüñ[ü] -ल्वपॅञ्**), lit. a luck-jar, hence one who is comfortably prosperous on wealth not earned by his own exertions.

bĕkhatakh ब्यखतख् । अशिक्षितः adj. e.g. (subst. sg. dat. **bĕkhatakas ब्यखतकस्**), untaught, uneducated, unskilled (of men or animals).

bakh[a]tara बख्तर بکتر । **कञ्चुकः** m. iron armour, coat of mail, a cuirass.

bakh[a]tār[i] बख्तॅरि । कञ्चुकः f. i.q. **bakh[a]tara**, q.v. **bakh[a]tari-bar[a]dār बख्तरि-बर्दार् । कञ्चुकी** m. one who carries armour, an armoured warrior.

bŏkh-tara बुख्-तर, see **bŏkh.**

bakhtāwār (El.), i.q. **baktāwār**, q.v.

bükh[ü]ṭ[ü] बॅख्चू, see **bakh[a]th 1.**

bakhwun[u] बख्वुनु adj. (f. **bakhwüñ[ü] बख्वॅञ्**), compassionate, forgiving (El.).

bē-khöwind بے خاوند f. a widow (El.).

bakhay बख्य بخیہ । **सूतिविशेषः** f. a kind of sewing, sewing with long stitches, basting, tacking. —**hĕñ[ü] —ह्यॅञ् । सूतिविशेषयोजना** f.inf. to tack, to baste.

bukōkī (?), f. *Serratula anthelmintica* (El.).

bakal बकल् । भषन् adj. e.g. one (usually a lunatic) who barks like a dog; met. of abusive language.

bakāl بقال m. a petty shopkeeper, esp. a Musalmān huckster (L. 387).

bākal बाकल् । रोदनशीलः adj. e.g. one who often cries aloud (esp. of children); a cry-baby.

bākala बाकल m. a bean (L. 458).

bākol[u] बाकॅलु । रोदनासक्तः adj. (f. **bākülj[ü] बकॅञ्**), a grown-up person who readily laments aloud for little cause; a cry-baby.

bē-akᵃl or **bēkᵃl वेक्ल** (= بے عقل) । **निर्बुद्धि:** adj. c.g. without sense, a fool (K.Pr. 29, 107).

bē-akᵃlī or **bēkᵃlī वेक्ली** (= بے عقلي) । **बुद्धिहीनता** f. want of sense, silliness, folly.

bīkaḷ वीकल् । **मूर्ख:** adj. c.g., i.q. **bēkᵃl,** q.v.

bīkulᵘ वीकुलु । **मेदुर:** adj. (f. **bīküjᵘ वीकंजू**), fat, fatty, covered or inspissated with fat (of meat or the like).

bakalad वकलद । **वङ्भाषी** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bakaladiñ वकलदिञ्**), a prater; one who is ready to talk or abuse a great deal when meeting opposition, free with the tongue (Gr.Gr. 135).

bēkᵃlöz वेक्लोज़ । **अवोध:** f. want of sense, foolishness (either owing to some accidental occasion, or by nature).

bakām بکام adv. according to one's desire or object; agreeably to one's wish. —**wātun** —**वातुन्** m.inf. to attain one's object (YZ. 228).

bīkam वीकम् । **क्षुद्रस्वभाव:** m. a miser, a niggard.

bakun वकुन् । **भषणम्, वमनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bokᵘ वंकु**, 2 p.p. **bacyōv वच्योव्**), to prate, chatter, jabber, babble; to rave; to pour forth abuse, speak angrily (Gr.Gr.); to bark, growl (Gr.Gr.); to vomit.

bakith trāwun वकिथ् त्रावुन् । **वमनम्** m.inf. to vomit. —**ṭshunun** —**ट्सुनुन्** । **भषणालापेनाक्रोशपात्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to pour forth angry abuse at a person.

bakar वकर् m. a goat (K.Pr. 240).

bakār بکار adj. c.g. useful, requisite, necessary, required for any purpose (K.Pr. 51); useful, of use, of any good (of a servant, YZ. 119). —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** m.inf. to be required, needed, necessary (K.Pr. 56). —**yiwawunᵘ** —**यिववुनु** । **कार्योपयोगी** adj. (f. —**yiwawüñᵘ** —**यिववंञू**), that which comes in as useful, useful, handy; that which comes into use.

bĕkār or **bēkār व्(वे)कार्** بےکار । **अक्रिय:** adj. c.g. without work or employment, idle, unemployed (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 17, 96), not in office; useless, worthless, invalid. —**gaṭshun** —**गट्शुन्** । **अकर्मण्यभाव:** m.inf. to become unserviceable, be of no avail, be nullified, invalidated.

bĕkörī व्यकारी । **अक्रियत्वम्** f. the state of being unemployed, want of employment, idleness; (of things) uselessness, worthlessness.

bĕkôrᵘ व्यकोरु । **कुरूप:** adj. (**bĕkörᵘ व्यकारू**), ugly, unpleasing, blameable (of appearance or acts).

bukurᵘ बुकुरु । **मुखम्** m. (sg. ag. **bukʰrⁱ बुक्रि**), the face, countenance; met. rudeness, gruffness, K.Pr. 252 (sg. dat.); cf. **bēcha.** —**karun** —**करुन्** । **मुखरताविष्करणम्** m.inf. to speak in unfriendly tones; to deny, refuse in an unfriendly way.

bukʰrⁱ-dorᵘ बुक्रि-दरु । **अतिधृष्ट:** adj. (f. **-dürᵘ -दरू**), stubborn, obstinate, perverse, persistent; dissolute (El., who spells the word *būkirdūr*); cruel, hard, pitiless (K.Pr. 167, spelt *bukuri dar*, f.). **-khündᵘ -खंदू** । **धृष्टता** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), insolence, obstinacy, stubbornness, wilfulness, effrontery, persistence. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु** । **धृष्ट:** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), bold, daring, fearless, confident; obstinate, stubborn, wilful. **-wothᵘ -वथु** । **समुद्धत:** adj. (f. **-wüṭshᵘ -वट्सू**), irreverent, bold, saucy.

būkirdūr, see s.v. **bukurᵘ.**

bökir-khönⁱ वाकिर्-खानि باقر خاني । **पिष्टकविशेष:** f. crisp bread or cake (like pie-crust) made of butter, milk, and flour.

bākrun, conj. 1, to divide (El.).

bē-karār بے قرار adj. c.g. unstable, unsteady, vacillating; uneasy, discomposed, disturbed in mind, anxious, disquieted, distracted (cf. Gr.M.).

bē-karöri بے قراري f. restlessness, uneasiness, discomposure. —**karüñᵘ** —**करंञू** f.inf. to disturb (El.).

bakusᵘ वकुसु or **bŏkusᵘ वुकुसु** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पावृतिपत्राणि** m. the group of four outer dark-coloured calix leaves of the saffron flower. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **संमृज्य विकृतीकरणम्** m.inf. to mix up and squeeze together flower petals, or the like, so that they are spoilt and cannot be sorted out again.

bē-kas بے کس adj. c.g. friendless, forlorn, destitute (Śiv. 190).

bikshā वि(भि)क्षा f. alms (Śiv. 1473).

bikshukh वि(भि)क्षुख् m. (sg. dat. **bikshukas विक्षुकस्**), a beggar, a mendicant, one who asks for alms (Śiv. 1475).

bĕkastī व्यकस्ती (= بےکسي) । **निराश्रयता** f. forlorn state, friendlessness, destitution.

bĕkasth व्यकस्थ् (= بےکس) । **नि:सहाय:** adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **bĕkastas व्यकस्तस्**), i.q. **bē-kas,** q.v.

bakta वक्त, see **bakʰᵃth 2.**

baktī वक्ती, see **bakʰᵃth 1.**

bakti वंक्ति, bakti वक्ति, see **bakʰᵃth 1** and **boktᵘ.**

boktᵘ वंक्तु m., i.q. **baḳhᵃtⁱ,** q.v., attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith. Cf. **baḳhᵃtⁱ** and **bakʰᵃth 2.** With suff. of indef. art. we have **baktāh वक्ताह्** (Śiv. 1038); sg. dat. **baktis वक्तिस्** (Śiv. 857); abl. **bakti 2 वक्ति**; pl. nom. **bakti 2 वंक्ति** (Śiv. 507, 522, 663, 1257, 1525, 1888, 1893); dat. **baktĕn वक्त्यन्** (Śiv. 14, 103, 199, 663, 981, 988, 1007, 1058, 1424).

bŏkutᵘ वुकुतु । **बाल:** m. (f. **bŏkᵘṭsᵘ वुक्चू**), a child (of a human being); a whelp (of a dog).

bakth, bakᵃth वकथ्, वक्थ् see **bakʰᵃth 1, 2.**

baktāh वक्ताह्, see **boktᵘ.**

baktar بکتر, see **bakʰᵃtar.**

bŏktara, incorr. for **bŏkh-tara,** see **bŏkh.**

baktāwār बक्तावार् بختاور । **सुभाग्यः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **baktāwārĕñ** बक्तावार्यञ्), fortunate, lucky (Śiv. 35); a fortunate or lucky man.

baktāwörī बक्तावॉरी । **सौभाग्यम्** f. good fortune, good luck, prosperity.

bŏkᵘtsᵘ बुक्त्सू, see **bŏkutᵘ.**

bakawunᵘ बकवुनु । **जल्पाकः, वमथुविकारवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **bakawünᵘ** बकवंत्सू), one who talks nonsense, or jabbers (like a lunatic); one who pours forth abuse; one who vomits.

bakawās बकवास् । **वृथाजल्पना** m. prating, jabbering; loquacity (Gr.M.). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । **विप्रलापवृत्तिः** m.inf. mutual abuse or mutual rude language to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । **निरर्थवृथाजल्पनम्** m.inf. to prate, jabber, gabble; mutually to pour forth abuse. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । **जल्पनवृत्तिः** m.inf. to start prating, so as to inconvenience another, to start talking nonsense.

bakawösⁱ बकवॉसि । **निरर्थवृथाजल्पाकः** adj. c.g. talkative, garrulous, a chatterer, prater.

bākay बाकय् (= باقي) । **शिष्टः** adj. c.g. a remaining portion, remainder, residue; left, passed over; surplus, excess; arrears of revenue, etc. (L. 407, spelt *bāki*), i.q. **bökⁱ,** q.v.

bökiy बॉकिय् (= بلكه) । **परंतु** adv. and conj. moreover, but, nay, nay but, nay rather, on the contrary.

bal 1 बल् । **बलम्** m. power, strength, might, vigour, force (Śiv. 6, 1026, 1200, 1303, 1841); strength, stoutness (of men or things); power, influence (e.g. of an unlucky planet) (Śiv. 489).

bala-rostᵘ बल-रॅस्तु । **निर्बलः** adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ** -रॅछू), without strength, weak, feeble (whether of mind or body, of things, actions, or conduct); incompetent, unable (El.). **-raṭshar** -रछ्र् । **बलहीनता** m. weakness, feebleness, as in the preceding. **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु । **सबलः** adj. (f. **-süṭshᵘ** -संछू), possessing strength, strong (in mind or body, or of things, actions, conduct, etc.). **-sôvᵘ** -सोवु । **बलाढ्यः** adj. (f. **-sövᵘ** -सॉवू), rich in strength, strong, efficacious (usually of medicines or the like). **-vīr** -वीर् । **अतिबलिष्टः** m. bold, brave, courageous, a hero; not afraid of undertaking any difficult work; a strong, mighty man (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 1675). **-vīrī** -वीरी f. bravery, courage (Gr.M.).

bal 2 बल् । **बलिः** m. an offering or propitiatory oblation of portions of food, such as grain, rice, etc., offered to gods, to semi-divine beings such as fairies, ghosts, etc., or to *nāgas* (snake-gods), dogs, or crows, etc., to secure the cessation of any natural or supernatural impediment, disease, or the like (cf. **awāra**); met. food given under *force majeure* to some animal (K.Pr. 150). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । **बलिदानम्** m.inf. to make such an offering. **-pröpyunᵘ** -प्रॉपिनु । **बलिनिवेदनकर्म** m. the ceremonies connected with the offering of such a propitiatory oblation.

bal 3 बल् । **वेश्मस्थानम्** m. a suffix forming nouns of place, either proper or common, as in **Hazrat-bal,** N. of a place (RT.Tr. II, 457); **saba-bal,** the place where a wedding dinner party is carried on; **wura-bal,** the place for the cooking-fires of a bridegroom's party; **kõda-bal,** a brick-kiln or a potter's kiln; **graṭa-bal** (K.Pr. 71), the site of a Persian wheel, a mill-house. The word is esp. used to indicate the presence of water or a place sacred to a minor deity or spirit; thus, **Ganēsh-bal,** N. of place (RT.Tr. II, 340); **Shāradā-bal,** N. of a place (ib. 279); **Ganga-bal,** N. of a famous bathing-place at the source of the Kashmīr Gaṅgā (ib. 407, Śiv. 1684); **vĕtha-bal,** any bathing-place on the River Vĕth or Jĕhlam; **Mörᵘ-bal,** a bathing-place on the River Mār (RT.Tr. II, 416); **Pŏkhari-bal,** N. of a well-known bathing-place (*Pushkara-nāga* of ib. 476); **krīrⁱ-bal,** a well; **yāra-bal,** a bathing-place, a landing-place, quay (Śiv. 178, 1683, 1686); **āwarĕñĕ-bal,** a place where a funeral pyre is set up; **shimᵃshāna-bal,** a burning *ghāṭ*; **rāza-bal,** a burning *ghāṭ*. The last three are always on the bank of a river. Cf. Gr.Gr. 165.

bāl 1 बाल् । **पर्वतः** m. a mountain range, a mountain, hill (K.Pr. 240, Śiv. 701, 820, 1162, 1165, 1222, 1240, 1456, 1687, 1854); —° mount so and so, as in **Har-mŏkha-bāl,** Mount Haramukha (so Śiv. 1680, 1681, 1890); (in boatmen's language) the high embankment along the edge of a river to confine the current, a 'bund' (Śiv. 1834). **-bachĕ** -वछ्य । **गिरिमर्यादाः, उपत्यका** f.pl. (the singular would be **-büṭhᵘ,** cf. **boṭhᵘ**), a mountain range forming a boundary between two countries, a mountain frontier; sloping land at the foot of a mountain. **-bachĕ lagun** -वछ्य लगुन् । **स्थिराश्रयीभवनम्** m.f. to reach the mountain-foot; met. to reach a secure position; to become established in prosperity; to become settled after a roaming life; to become expert or well-taught. **-bachĕ lāgun** -वछ्य लागुन् । **स्थिराश्रयीकरणम्** m.inf. to make a person established; to set him up in life, to put him in a secure position; to settle a person in a fixed home; to cause a person to become expert or well-instructed. **-pĕṭh hāwun** -प्यठ् हावुन् । **अतिदूरापयानम्** m.inf. to show the top of the embankment; hence met. to abscond openly; to leave home openly and go to a far country, like a person out of disgust at the

world taking up his abode on a mountain-top. **-tal hāwun** -तल् हावुन् । **दूरपलायनम्** m.inf. to show the bottom of the embankment; hence met. to run along the foot of an embankment, to abscond secretly, to run away secretly to a distant land. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । **रोधसि नौयोजनम्** m.inf. to moor a boat along the bank; met. to come to close quarters, to answer abuse with abuse. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **औदासीन्यम्** m.inf. to remain on the mountain-top; met. to exhibit indifference, apathy, disregard. **—thawun** —थवुन् । **रोधोयोजनम्** m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank.

bāla-bāla बाल-बाल adv. through mountains; hence, through woods and forests, through wild country (Śiv. 660, 1253). **-pĕṭhuk**ᵘ -प्यठुकु । **आधित्यकः** adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc**ᵘ -प्यठ॑चू), of or belonging to mountain-tops; met. beyond the reach of vision, non-existent.

bölⁱ**-böl**ⁱ वा॑लि-वा॑लि । **बहिर्बहिः** adv. in mountainous countries (Śiv. 889); round about, outside, externally, esp. when unnecessarily distant (u.w. vbs. of perambulating, looking at, or the like). **-böl**ⁱ **phērun** -वा॑लि फेरुन् । **निरर्थसंचारः** m.inf. to go round, move, or act at an unnecessary distance from anything. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । **रोधोमार्गतः संचारणम्** m.inf. to move a boat along the bank of a river. **—thawun** —थवुन् । **रोधोयोजना** m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank; to abscond secretly. **-wath** -वथ् । **पार्वतीयमार्गः** f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a mountain track or path; the highest amongst several roads; the high path along the top of a river bank, a towpath.

bāl 2 बाल् m. a child, used in the following: **bāl-bacha** बाल्-वच m.pl. the children of a family, wife and children, family (Gr.M.); dat. **bāl-bachĕn** (Śiv. 1051).

bāl 3 बाल् । **बालिका** f. (dat. **bāli** बालि, written **bōlih** in YZ. 36, 258; voc. **bāli** बालि, K.Pr. 25), a girl, a maiden, approaching maturity, between sixteen and twenty years of age (Śiv. 1834, where it is met. used for 'desire'). The m. is **bāla 1,** q.v.

bāl 4 बाल् m. the forehead. Used in the following compounds: **-mŏkh hāwun** -म्वख् हावुन् । **चिरान्मुख-प्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. lit. to show the forehead and the face; hence (of a relation or friend) to show oneself or pay a visit after a long absence. **bāla-tsandᵃr** बाल-च॑न्दर् m. (voc. **-tsandra** -च॑न्द्र), having the moon on the forehead, a N. of the god Ganēsh (Gaṇēśa), Śiv. 9.

bāl 5 बाल् in **bāl-tang,** बाल्-तंग् m. a belly-band (El.).

bāla 1 बाल । **बालकः** m. a boy or youth, between sixteen and twenty years of age (the f. is **bāl 3,** q.v.) (Śiv. 943, 1353, 1383, 1470, 1887, etc.); (of sheep) a wether, (L. 363, 464, see below); a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 965, 1106, 1557, 1577, 1680); as adj. e.g. young (W. 21); young, feeble (Śiv. 1253 (f.), 1684 (f.)). **-kūrᵘ** -कूरु f. a beloved daughter (K.Pr. 25). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । **षण्ढमेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a castrated ram, a wether. **-mujᵘ** -मुज़ । **मूलिकाविशेषः, बालमूलकम्** f. a carrot (*Daucus carota*). El. spells this word *balmūj*. **-pān** -पान् । **यौवनान्तावस्था** m. youth, the time or condition of youth (esp. used by old people talking of their young days) (Śiv. 660, 1106, 1444, 1834, 1843). **-tsēr** -च॑ेर् । **फलविशेषः** f. a kind of apricot. **-yār** -यार् । **बाल्यसखा** m. a friend of youth, a youthful friend (K.Pr. 250), or one who has been a friend from youth, a dear friend (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1616).

bāla 2 बाल । **सूदः** m. a cook.

bāla 3 बाल m. a spear (El.).

bālā 1 बाला f. N. of the goddess Dēvī (Śiv. 1180).

bālā 2 بالا m. top, upper part; adj. and adv. high (YZ. 64), lofty, elevated, exalted; before-mentioned; prep. on, upon, above; **bālā-ĕ-tākh** بالاے طاق upon the window (K.Pr. 4).

balāĕ, balāī, i.q. **balāy,** q.v.

bali 1 बलि m. an oblation, cf. **bal 2**; used in the following compounds. **-dān** -दान् । **पशूपहारः** m. to offer an animal sacrifice, to make a sacrificial offering of a ram, goat, or other animal. **-vĕdān** -व्यदान् । **बलिदानविधिः** m. the ceremony of offering such a sacrifice.

bali 2 बलि m. N. of a celebrated demon (*Daitya* or *Dānava*) who was humiliated by Viṣṇu (Śiv. 859). **-dānav** -दानव् m. id. (Śiv. 704).

balⁱ बलि । **अकस्मात्, निष्कारणम्** adv. for no reason, without cause (K.Pr. 72, 111); suddenly, violently; *nolens volens* (ib. 203). **-kĕnas** -क्यनस् । **किं वा स्वित्** adv. (u.w. vbs. of being or doing) whether, or whether.

bāli बालि, see **bāl 3.**

bĕl व्यल् or **bil** विल् m. the wood-apple or *bēl*, *Ægle marmelos* (Śiv. 1501); the leaf of the tree, used in the ceremonial worship of Śiva (Śiv. 187, 191, 1401). **bĕla-pathᵃr** व्यल-पंथर् । **बिल्वपत्राणि** m.pl. a collection of *bēl*-leaves, used as above.

bēl 1 वेल بیل । **कुदालविशेषः** m. a mattock, spade, shovel.

bēl 2 वेल् । **चित्रविशेषः** m. embroidery, flowered tissue; (on paper or the like) gilt and painted pattern-work or flower-work. **-halkörⁱ** -हल्कारि بیل حلکاري । **पुष्पचित्रपङ्क्तिविशेषः** f. a kind of gilt or plaited pattern flower-border round a picture or the like.

bēlⁱ वेलि, **bēli** वेलि, see **byôlᵘ.**

bil विल्, see **bĕl.**

biol (L. 463), i.q. **byôlᵘ,** q.v.

bilā بلا prep. without, devoid of (W. 99).

bilau (El.), i.q. **bilav,** q.v.

bōl 1 बोल् بول । **मूत्रम्** m. urine. —**yun**^{u} **1** —**यिनु** । **प्रस्रावागमनम्** m.inf. urine to come, to commence to urinate.

bōla-mīl बोल-मील । **मषीविशेषः** f. a kind of ink, usually employed for writing in the Persian character. It is made up with burnt rice, beeswax, and other ingredients.

bōl 2 बोल् । **प्रमादः** m. a mistake, blunder, slip of the hand, mistakenly doing something or touching something with the hand which should not be done or touched; heedlessness, fickleness (Gr.Gr. 23). —**yun**^{u} **2** —**यिनु** । **प्रमादोद्भवः** m.inf. such a slip of the hand to occur.

bōl 3 बोल् m. speech, speaking word, talk, conversation, cf. **būl**^{i}; used in the following compounds: **-bajā anun -वजा अनुन्** । **स्वेच्छानुकूलसमापादनम्** m.inf. to bring one's word aright; hence, to carry out one's wishes against those of another, to have one's way. **-bōsh -बोश्** m. or **-bösh**^{ü} **-बाॅशू** f. । **पक्षिभाषणम्** the song of birds, f.pl. **-bāshĕ -बाश्** (Śiv. 502, 1783); the similar sound made by an infant in arms or the sounds made by a dumb man (K.Pr. 93).

bōla-patsh बोल-पक्ष् । **उक्तिविश्वासः** f. (sg. dat. **-patshi -पक्षि**), belief in a word, accepting a verbal statement or promise made by a person in whom one has confidence.

bōlas āmot^{u} **बोलस् आमंतु** । **समुद्युक्तः** perf. part. (f. —**āmütsh**^{ü} —**आमंच्यू**), obstinately intent on attempting something which is left undone and which should not be done; acting perversely. —**on**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —**अंनु-मंतु** । **समुद्योजितः** perf. part. (f. —**iñ**^{ü}**-mütsh**^{ü} —**अंञ्यू-मंच्यू**), incited to carry out any abandoned work. —**anun** —**अनुन्** । **उद्योजनम्** m.inf. to incite or persuade a person to perform a work which he has abandoned. —**lāyĕna yun**^{u} —**लायन यिनु** । **अत्याग्रहविधानम्** m.inf. obstinately to perform or refrain from any act, in spite of entreaties; to act perversely. —**yun**^{u} —**यिनु** । **हठोद्योगः** m.inf. to be obstinately intent on doing anything, esp. something wrong or objectionable.

bōlĕ बोल्य, see **būl**^{i}.

böl^{i} **बाॅलि**, see **bāl 1.**

bol^{u} **बंलु** adj. (f. **büj**^{ü} **बंज्यू**), convalescent, recovered in health (Gr.Gr. 9).

bul बुल् f. a mistake (Gr.M., El. also has **būl** m.). —**gatshüñ**^{ü} —**गक्ष्यूञ्** । **भ्रमोद्भवः** f.inf. a mistake to occur.

bula बुल । **निर्बोधः** adj. c.g. heedless, forgetful, inattentive, stupid. —**bath** —**बठ्** (sg. dat. —**batas** —**बटस्**), "Mr. Silly," a little image of a man, horse, etc., with which children play, a sugar toy (K.Pr. 18). **-phrôt**^{u} **-फ्रोतु** । **विस्मरणशीलः** adj. (f. **-phröts**^{ü} **-फ्रॉच्यू**), forgetful, absent-minded, one who even forgets his duties, or to eat, or to put on his clothes.

bul^{i} **बुलि**, see **bulun.**

būl^{i} **बूलि** । **भाषा** f. (sg. dat. **bōlĕ बोल्य**), speech, language, dialect, idiom; song or note (of birds), chirrup (Śiv. 1721), (of frogs) (Śiv. 1827).

būl^{u} **बूलु**, see **bōlun.**

bil-bicur^{u} **1 बिल्-बिचुरु** । **काकपक्षविशेषः** m. a fringe of hair hanging over the forehead, worn by boys and prostitutes. Cf. **bicur**^{u} **1.**

bil-bicur^{u} **2 बिल्-बिचुरु** । **व्याघ्राटः** m. the skylark, cf. **bicur**^{u} **2**; (according to El.) the nightingale, which in Kashmīr corresponds to the *bulbul*.

bōlā-būlī बोला-बूली । **स्पर्धा** f. emulation, rivalry.

būla-bāl बूल-बाल् adj. c.g. of a guileless or sincere nature; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 660, 819, 887, 891, 1258, 1876).

bulbul 1 बुलबुल بلبل । **पक्षिविशेषः, भरद्वाजपक्षी** m. (in Persia and Arabia) the nightingale; (in India) the fork-tailed shrike, *Lanius boulboul*; (in Kashmīr) the white-cheeked crested bulbul, *Otocompsa leucogenys* (L. 154, K.Pr. 161, Śiv. 181, 1025, 1046).

bulbul 2 बुलबुल । **विन्दुविस्फोटः** m. a water-bubble.

bēlcī or **bīlcī** بیلچی m. a small mattock or spade (K.Pr. 71), cf. **bēl.**

bāl-chir बाल्-छिर् m. *Nardostachys jatamansi* (?) (El.).

bālādār^{i} **बालादॅरि** بالادري f. a mansion, a palace (Śiv. 965, 1068, 1825).

balgam بلغم m. phlegm — one of the humours of the body (El.).

bulgar janglī (? spelling) (El.) m. *Boletus igniarius.*

bölih (YZ. 36, 258), see **bāl 3.**

balki بلکه adv. and conj. Moreover, but, nay but, on the contrary (W. 100). Cf. **bökiy.**

bōlök^{i} **बोलाॅकि** (= بلاق) । **नासाभूषणविशेषः** f. a kind of nose-ring worn mostly by children and suspended from the septum; usually set with a pearl or other gem.

bōlāki-brod^{u} **बोलाकि-ब्रंडु** । **नासाभूषणोपलक्षितः, भूषायुतनासाग्रम्** m. a septum of the nose (i.e. a nose) to which such a ring is attached; adj. (f. **-brüd**^{ü} **-ब्रंड्यू**), (a child) wearing a nose-ring. **-nĕcyuv**^{u} **-न्यचिवु** । **नासभूषणबालकः** m. a boy who wears a nose-ring; hence, a boy of about nine years of age or less.

bālukh बालुख् । **बालकः** m. (sg. dat. **bālakas बालकस्**; abl. **bālaka बालक**, Śiv. 887, 1379, 1876; pl. nom. **bālakh बालख्**, Śiv. 805; dat. **bālakan बालकन्**, Śiv. 705, 1055, 1322, 1876), a male child, a boy not more than ten years of age, with suff. **āh** indicating indef. art. **bālukhāh बालुखाह्** (Śiv. 711). (El. has both *bālak* and *bāluk*.)

bilkul بالکل adv. entirely, completely (K.Pr. 111, W. 144).

balēl बलेल् (= بلیله), m. *Coriaria nepalensis* (El.).

bōlªlad बोल्लद् । **प्रमादयुक्तः** adj. (as subst., f. **bōlªladiñ बोल्लदिञ्**), one who by mistake does some improper or unaccustomed work, one who acts under a wrong impression.

bālmūj, see under **bāla 1.**

būlᵘ-motᵘ बूलु-मंतु, see **bōlun.**

balun बलुन् । **आरोग्याप्निः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **balyōv बल्योव्**), to be convalescent, recover, get well (YZ. 184, Śiv. 1541, 1572); (of a disease) to get better, be cured (K.Pr. 109); (of a wound or the like) to heal; to be well (El.). **balyō-motᵘ बल्यो-मंतु** । **उल्लाघः** adj. (f. **balyē-müʦᵘ बल्ये-मंचू**), recovered, well, convalescent.

bēlªna बेल्न । **धातुदारुमयलगुडविशेषः** m. (in preparing bread, etc.) a rolling-pin.

bōlun बोलुन् । **भाषणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būlᵘ बूलु**, 2 p.p. **bōjyōv बोज्योव्**; conj. part. **būlith बूलिथ्**; freq. part. **būlⁱ būlⁱ बूलि बूलि**), to speak, talk, tell, say, utter, pronounce (Śiv. 439, 555, 599, 1052, 1797); to give forth sound, e.g. (of a bird) to sing, chirp, and so on according to the sound of the animal (Śiv. 181 (of birds), 1360, 1814). **būlᵘ-motᵘ बूलु-मंतु** । **भाषितः** adj. (f. **būjᵘ-müʦᵘ बूजू-मंचू**), spoken, said, etc.; (in narrative, etc.) a person previously referred to, the said, the above-mentioned. **bōlan-wôlᵘ बोलन्-वोलु** । **धार्ष्ट्येण भाषमाणः** m. (f. **bōlan-wājĕñ बोलन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who speaks, esp. one who speaks impudently or impertinently.

bulun बुलुन् । **विस्मृतिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bulyōv बुल्योव्**), to be forgotten; to be led away, be misled, be deceived; to forget, err, go astray, stray, mistake, go wrong, blunder. **bulⁱ-bulⁱ phōrüñᵘ बुलि-बुलि फोरंञू** । **अत्युत्कण्ठावृत्तिः** f.inf. to be eager, longing, or agitated in the performance of anything. **bulyō-motᵘ बुल्यो-मंतु** । **प्राप्तभ्रमः** adj. (f. **bulyē-müʦᵘ बुल्ये-मंचू**), forgotten, lost, astray; forgetful, erring.

balang बलंग् । **आधारविशेषः** m. the scaffolding used as a support in building the upper part of a doorway or the like, the centering of an arch.

bōlānāth बो(भो)लानाथ् m. (sg. dat. **bōlānāthas बोलानाथस्**), Bhōlānātha, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 168).

bōlanāwun बोलनावुन् । **भाषणे प्रवर्तनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōlanôwᵘ बोलनोवु**), to teach to speak (e.g. a child or a parrot) (Śiv. 1376). **bōlanôwᵘ-motᵘ बोलनोवु-मंतु** । **भाषणे प्रवृत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **bōlanöwᵘ-müʦᵘ बोलनांवू-मंचू**), taught to speak (as a child or a parrot); enabled to speak (as of a dumb person cured).

bilor (L. 65), white crystal.

balªran बल्रन् । **आरोग्यावापनम्** f. curing, successful medical treatment of a sick person.

balªrun बल्रुन् । **अनामयीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **balºrᵘ बल्रु**), to cure, to treat medically with success.

balªrāwun बल्रावुन् । **अनामयीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **balªrôwᵘ बल्रोवु**), i.q. **balªrun**, q.v. **balªrôwᵘ-motᵘ बल्रोवु-मंतु** । **अनामयीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **balªröwᵘ-müʦᵘ बल्रांवू-मंचू**), cured.

bēlis बेलिस्, see **byôlᵘ.**

balūt [*sic*]? gend., the acorn of the *Quercus incana* (El.).

balātkār बलात्कार् m. violence. **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । **आकस्मिकी वृत्तिः** m.inf. to happen suddenly and violently (esp. of misfortunes, etc.).

balªwa बल्व । **समवेत्यास्कन्दनम्** m. riot, tumult, disturbance, insurrection, rebellion, mutiny.

bilav बिलव् । **उत्तेजनशिलाविशेषः** m. a whetstone. **—dith bihun —दिथ् बिछुन्** । **संनद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. having applied the whetstone to sit; hence, to set ready for action (e.g. for a battle, for gambling, for setting out on a journey), to wait equipped. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **वेशसंस्कारः** m.inf. to apply the whetstone; hence, to be handsomely dressed, well equipped.

bōlawunᵘ बोलवुनु । **भाषमाणः** m. (f. **bōlawiiñᵘ बोलवंञू**), one who speaks; (adj.) talkative, loquacious, garrulous.

balªwöyi बल्वांयि । **समेत्यास्कन्दी** e.g. a rioter, one who joins in an insurrection, etc., cf. **balªwa**; in the pl., a mob of rioters.

balāy बलाय् (=بلا) । **आपत्** f. (sg. dat. **balāyĕ बलाय** K.Pr. 237; pl. dat. **balāyĕn बलायन्**), trial, affliction, misfortune (YZ. 64), calamity, evil, ill. This word is often spelt **balāĕ, balāī,** etc., as K.Pr. 2, 4, 84, 134, 183, 207, and El. **—yiñᵘ —यिञू** । **आपदापातः** f.inf. calamity, etc., to come or befall.

balāyĕ dyunᵘ बलाय दिनु । **प्रतिनिध्युपहरणम्** m.inf. to make an offering, or offer a substitute, in order to avert a calamity or pestilence. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **उपहारीभवनम्** m. to become an offering or substitute in order to avert a calamity, to be devoted on behalf of another; cf. **balāy lagi बलाय् लगि**, may thy misfortune be upon me! (W. 101).

bam 1 बम् । **विघ्नः** m. an obstacle, impediment, hindrance, interruption (Gr.Gr. 148), something which causes disappointment. **—pyonᵘ —प्यंनु** । **विघ्नापातः** m.inf. an impediment to happen or be caused; a disappointment to happen; (of a member of a social gathering) to have one's enjoyment stopped. Cf. **bamal** and **bamalad.** **—ʦhunun —छुनुन्** । **विघ्नोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to interrupt or impede anyone by making him angry, saying unpleasant things to him, or the like.

bam 2 बम् بم m. a kind of deep-toned drum, a bass drum (Śiv. 1455). **-zīra -ज़ीर** (=زیر و بم), m. a pair of small kettle-drums (Śiv. 1455).

bām बाम بام । **पटलम** m. the roof of a house (Śiv. 1108, 1671). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **पटलनिर्मितिः** m.inf. to build

a roof, to roof a house. —**tārun** —तारुन् । **पटलायोजनम्** m.inf. to put the roof on a new house or to renew it in an old one.

bāma-zang बाम-ज़ंग् । **पटलाधारस्तम्बः** m. the sloping beams which support a roof; presents given for luck to priests and to the carpenters and masons when the building of a roof is commenced.

böm^{i}-chŏkh बॅ̀मि-छुख् । **द्यूतविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छुकस्), a species of gambling, in which cowries are thrown upon the ground. **-püṭ^{ü}** -पॅट्टू । **पटलपट्टिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्च), one of the boards which form the roof of a house; a board suitable for such a purpose.

bamai बमै بعی adv. and prep. together with, along with.

As prep. it is used with the nom. case (Śiv. 676, 810).

baum बौम् see **bōm 2.**

bēma बेम । **भगिनीपतिः** m. a sister's husband, a brother-in-law (K.Pr. 30). **-ḍār** -डार् । **भगिनीपतिः** m. a sister's husband (generally employed as a term of abuse).

bīm बीम् بیم । **भयम्** m. fear, terror, dread; reverence, respect; danger, risk; **bīma-sütin,** through fear (Siv. 128). —**hāwun** —हावुन् । **भयप्रदानम्** m.inf. to exhibit fear, i.e. to threaten, intimidate, frighten. —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यॅनु । **भयधारणम्** m.inf. to take fear, i.e. from previous experience to be afraid beforehand of any person, animal, action, or the like. —**khyon^{u}** —ख्यॅनु । **भयानुभवः** m.inf. to experience fear, to be afraid, terrified, panic-stricken. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **भयाक्रान्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be timid, shy, of a fearful disposition; to be abashed. —**thawun** —थवुन् । **भयाक्रान्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to place fear, i.e. to intimidate, threaten.

bīma بیمہ m. (sg. gen. **byūmuk^{u}** ब्यूमुकु), insurance, money paid for the insurance of goods (Gr.M.).

bōm 1 बोम् m. anger, cf. **bom^{u}.** Used in the following compounds: —**pyon^{u}** —प्यॅनु । **रोषविघ्नापातः** m.inf. anger to fall; hence, an outburst of anger against one's own people so as to spoil a holiday or the like; the occurrence of some anger-causing impediment on such an occasion (cf. **bam 1**). —**ṭalun** —ट़लुन् । **रोषापयानम** m.inf. anger to flee, anger to be appeased, esp. of the calming of some one usually of an angry disposition.

bōma-bukur^{u} बोम-बुकुरु । **रोषमुखः** m. (f. **-buk^{ü}r^{ü}** -बुक़ॅरू), anger-faced, of one of such an angry disposition that his face habitually shows the fact. **-dĕv** -द्यव । **रोषेण विघ्नोत्पादकः** m. (f. **-dĕviñ** -द्यविञ्), one whose anger causes impediments, e.g. a passionate child who spoils a social gathering or a game. **-ṭsŏl^{u}** -च़ॅलु । **रोषाविष्टः** adj. (f. **-ṭsŏj^{ü}** -च़ॅज़ू), full of silent rage, raging inwardly.

bōm 2 बोम् or **baum** बौम् । **भौमः** m. the planet Mars; voc. **bauma** (Śiv. 477). **-wār** -वार् f. Tuesday (El., who makes it m.).

bom^{u} बॅमु । **रोषस्वभावः** (f. **büm^{ü}** बॅमू), of an angry disposition, passionate, wrathful, esp. when the fact causes annoyance to others. Cf. **bōm 1** and **bam 1.**

bum 1 बुम्, **bum^{i}-pōsh** बुमि-पोश्, see **bumb 1.**

bum 2 बुम् (pl. **buma** बुम), i.q. **bumb 2,** q.v.

bum 3 बुम् or **būm** बूम् بوم, f. land, ground, soil (Śiv. 1213, abl. **būmi**); foundation, base, root. —**kaḍüñ^{ü}** —कड़ॅञ् । **अत्यासक्त्या बाधनम** f.inf. to drag out the foundation; hence, met., to destroy down to the root, to cause to waste away; in the hope of receiving further favours, to persistently cling to and worry a person from whom one has once before received a favour. —**nērüñ^{ü}** —नेरॅञ् । **मूलविनाशः** f.inf. the foundation to come out; hence, to be destroyed down to the root, to waste away.

buma-sin बुम-सिन् । **शिली** m. an earthworm (K.Pr. 38), cf. **bima-syun^{u}.** **-sin bāh** -सिन् बाह् । **माघशुक्लद्वादशी** f. (sg. dat. **-sin bösh^{ü}** -सिन् बॅशू), the name of the twelfth lunar day of the light half of the month Māg (January–February), on which the fast of the eleventh day of that month is broken. **-sin daham** -सिन् दहम् । **व्रतदिनविशेषः** f. the name of the tenth day of the light half of Māg, on which a fast (consisting of only one meal in the day) is performed. **-sin kāh** -सिन् काह् । **माघशुक्लैकादशी** f. (sg. dat. **-sin kösh^{ü}** -सिन् कॅशू), the name of the eleventh day of the light half of Māg, on which Hindūs fast. **-sina kaḍañĕ** -सिन कडञ्। **अकर्मण्यता** f. pl. inf. to pull up earthworms; hence, met., to stand idle and lazy, doing nothing.

bumi-path बुमि-पथ् । **विस्तृतभूभागः** m. (sg. dat. **-pathas** -पथस्), a wide, level plain.

bumai बुमै, see **bumb 2.**

bumb 1 बुम्ब् or **bum 1** बुम् । **जलजकुमुदनालम्** f. the long stalk of the *Nymphæa stellata*, see bel.

bumbi kūr^{ü} बुम्बि-कूरू । **कुमुदनालमुष्टिबन्धः** f. a handful or bundle of such stalks, which are intended to be dried and eaten. **-lūṭ^{ü}** -लूँट्टू । **कुमुदनालसंघातः** f. (sg. dat. **-lūcĕ** -लूँच्च), a bundle of such stalks when dried. **-pōsh** -पोश् or **bum^{i}-pōsh** बुमि-पोश् । **कुमुदपुष्पम** m. the *Nymphæa stellata* or water chestnut. It is a lily-like plant, growing in water with a very long thin stem, which is said to have heating qualities and is dried and eaten as a vegetable in winter. A pleasant sherbet is made from the fragrant white flowers (cf. L. 72, 345, El., and Śiv. 1809). **-ṭsür^{ü}** -च़ॅरू । **कुमुदनालबन्धनविशेषः** f. a bundle of *Nymphæa* stalks, partly dried, and put by for consumption in winter.

For words containing **bh,** see under **b.** See article **b.**

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bumb 2 वुम्ब or **bum 2 वुम** । **भ्रुवौ** f. (usually in pl. **bumba वुम्ब** or **buma वुम**, YZ. 6, 51, 78, 208, 449), an eyebrow; pl. with emph. *y*, **bumay** or **bumai**, even eyebrows (Gr.Gr. 22).

buma-cīrüñ^{ü} वुम-चीरं॑ञ् । **भ्रुकुटिः** f.inf. to contract the eyebrows, to frown. **bumi-ruh वुमि-रूह** । **भ्रूचालना** m. quick movement of the brows, not indicating anger.

bāmb^{a}r वाम्ब्र्, etc., see **bāb^{a}r.**

bambur वम्बुर् । **संभ्रमः** m. (sg. dat. **bambaras वम्बरस्**), flurry, agitation (mostly used in pl.).

bambar pĕn^{i} वम्बर् प्यॅनि । **संभ्रमापत्तिः** m. pl. inf. agitation or flurry to occur. **—tulàn^{i} —तुलॅनि** । **प्रेरणतोदना** m. pl. inf. to flurry a person by hurrying him in the completion of any work. **—wŏthàn^{i} —व्वथॅनि** । **उद्वेगव्यथोत्पत्तिः** m. pl. inf. sudden pain to arise, a start (from pain) to occur, as from pricking oneself with a thorn, tasting something unexpectedly pungent, accidentally touching fire, or the like.

bombur वंम्बुर् । **भ्रमरः** m. (sg. dat. **bomburas वंम्बुरस्**), a drone-bee (El.), a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007, 1008, 1035); in phrases such as **hāputh bombur,** a black bear (L. 458), the word means black-bee coloured.

bombura-goḍ^{u} वंम्बुर-गॅडु । **भ्रमरकुलायः** m. a bees' nest, a beehive. **-gītā -गीता** f. the name of a famous song of the herdmaidens in honour of Kṛṣṇa, in which his dark complexion is compared to the colour of a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007). In Sanskrit this song is called the *Bhramara-gītā*, and forms part of the 47th chapter of the 10th book of the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*. It is a favourite subject of translation into modern Indian vernaculars. **-par -पर्** । **भ्रमरपक्षः** m. bee's-wing, the name given to the buckle of a *jēgā* or turban ornament.

bambarlad वम्बर्लद् । **ससंभ्रमः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bambarladiñ वम्बर्लदिञ्**), one who is flurried or agitated; of a flurried or agitated disposition.

bĕmūdī व्यमूदी । **अनादरः** f. the act of reviling, abusing, insulting a person in public. **—gatshüñ^{ü} —गक्षॅञ्** । **अवमानावाप्तिः** f.inf. reviling to take place, to be publicly insulted or reviled.

bĕmūd^{u} व्यमूदु । **अनादरार्हः** adj. (f. **bĕmūd^{ü} व्यमूदू**), worthy of being reviled or abused, despicable.

bamūjib بموجب prep. on account (of), in pursuance (of); by means (of) (W. 99).

būmikā वू(भू)मिका f. the earth (El.); soil, ground (K.Pr. 187; Siv. 1235, 1476); (in Yōga philosophy) one of the stages in the acquisition of divine knowledge, of which there are seven (Śiv. 1654).

bamal वमल् । **विघ्नकृत्** adj. c.g. one who interrupts or puts a stop to anything (e.g. an angry man at a dinner-party or the like), a spoil-sport; cf. **bam^{a}r.**

bĕmöl व्यमॉल بے میل । **रुचिहीनः** adj. c.g. not hungry, without appetite (K.Pr. 30).

bē-amal بے عمل adj. c.g. unused, not put to use (K.Pr. 88).

bamalad वमलद् । **रोषविहतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bamaladiñ वमलदिञ्**), one who is subject to an impediment, esp. one who, at a dinner-party, finds himself prevented, owing to anger, from enjoying himself.

bōmalad वोमलद् । **रोषपूर्णः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bōmaladiñ वोमलदिञ्**), filled with inward wrath (on experiencing opposition, or something disliked occurring, etc.), sulky.

bamāmŏṭh वमाम्वठ् । **विघ्नसंभवः** f. the occurrence of an impediment in any work, owing to some person becoming angry.

bāmun वामुन् । **अङ्कुरः** m. (pl. nom. **bāman वामन**), a sprout, shoot, leaf-bud, blade (Śiv. 1848). **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **अङ्कुरोद्भवः** m.inf. buds to sprout, esp. from a burnt or dried-up tree or from withered seeds. Met. offspring to be born to one who has hitherto been childless.

bē-mānē بے معنی adj. c.g. unmeaning, senseless; without meaning, conveying no meaning or impression to the mind (K.Pr. 30).

bē-īmān بے ایمان, see **bē-yīmān.**

bĕmandach व्यमन्द्क् । **निर्लज्जः** adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bĕmandachas व्यमन्द्क्स**), without shame, shameless.

bĕmandoch^{u} व्यमन्द्॑कु । **निर्लज्जः** adj. (f. **bĕmandüch^{ü} व्यमन्द्॑कू**), shameless; esp. wanting in reverence, impudent.

bam^{a}r वमर् । **विघ्नोद्भावकः** adj. (as subst., f. **bamarĕñ वमर्यञ्**), one who interrupts, impedes, or spoils a social gathering by a display of anger, cf. **bamal** (Gr.Gr. 148).

bĕmār व्यमार् بیمار । **रोगाक्रान्तः** adj. c.g. sick, ailing, ill, unwell, indisposed (K.Pr. 29, YZ. 40); a sick person, a patient (K.Pr. 251, YZ. 184). Voc. **bĕmārō** (K.Pr. 30). **-dörī -दा॑री** । **रोगिसेवा** f. attendance on the sick, sick-nursing.

bĕmör^{i} व्यमा॑रि بیماری । **रोगः** f. sickness, illness, disease (Gr.M., where it is spelt **bē°**). **—pĕñ^{ü} —प्यञ्** । **रोगोद्भवः** f.inf. sickness to occur or arise, esp. of a long illness.

bĕmāri-buḍ^{ü} व्यमारि-बुडू । **दीर्घरोगः** f. a severe, long-continued illness, a chronic illness. **-drāv -द्राव्** । **रोगान्निर्गतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-drāyĕ -द्राय**), issued from illness, convalescent. **-hot^{u} -ह॑तु** । **रोगखिन्नः** adj. (f. **-hüts^{ü} -ह॑चू**), smitten by illness, an invalid, weak after illness. **—wŏṭh^{u} —व्वॅथु** । **रोगमुक्तः** adj. (f. **—wŏts^{ü}**

—ब्वछू), risen from sickness, one who has just recovered from a long illness. —**wŏthun** —ब्वथुन् । रोगनिर्मुक्तिः m.inf. to rise from sickness, to recover from a long illness.

bĕmārilad ब्यमारिलद् । रोगयुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bĕmāriladiñ ब्यमारिलदिञ्**), suffering from a long illness, an invalid.

bamarĕñ वमर्यञ्, see **bam[a]r.**

bē-murawath بے مروت adj. c.g. wanting in manliness, without fortitude or virility (K.Pr. 30).

bē-mis[a]l वे-मिस्ल بے مثل adj. c.g. incomparable. **bē-mis[a]lu-mānand बे-मिस्लु-मानन्द** بے مثل و مانند, without compare and parallel, incomparable and unparalleled (Śiv. 775).

bīmasēn भीमसेन् m. N. of a famous hero in the Mahābhārata, one of the five Pāṇḍava brothers (Śiv. 1164).

bimasyun[u] विमसिनु । गण्डूपदः m. (sg. dat. **bimasinis विमसिनिस्**; f. **bimasiñ[ü] विमसिञ्**), an earthworm, i.q. **buma-sin,** see **bum 3.** The f. is a smaller, or female, worm.

bim-ṭôl[u] विम्-टोलु । परमावधिः m. the extreme limit of a person's resources.

bam-ʦūṭh[u] वम्-च़ूँठु । भव्यफलम् m. the quince fruit, *Pyrus cydonia* (L. 76, 348). According to El. there are two varieties of quince growing in Kashmīr: **ʦŏk[u] bam-ʦūṭh[u]** and **mŏdur[u] bam-ʦūṭh[u],** the sour quince and the sweet quince. The quince is ripe in the month of October and is of superior quality. **-ʦūṭh[u]-hyuh[u]** -च़ूँठु-हिहु । रोगवाधया पीतमुखः adj. (f. **-ʦūṭh[u]-hish[ü]** -च़ूँठु-हिशू), quince-like, quince-coloured, pallid as a result of illness.

bam-ʦūṭh[i]-byôl[u] वम्-च़ूँठि-ब्योलु । भव्यबीजानि m. a collection or mass of quince-seeds. **-ʦūṭh[i]-hüṭ[ü]** -च़ूँठि-हंटू । भव्यफलशुष्कखण्डम्, काष्ठं च f. (sg. dat. **-ʦūṭh[i]-hacĕ** -च़ूँठि-हच्य), dried slices of quince; the wood of the quince-vine. **-ʦūṭh[i]-kuj[ü]** -च़ूँठि-कुजू । भव्यलता f. a quince-vine, a quince-tree. **-ʦūṭh[i]-kul[u]** -च़ूँठि-कुलु m. a quince-tree (El.).

bĕmaza ब्यमज़ بےمزہ । विरुद्धास्वादः adj. c.g. tasteless, insipid; unpleasant, displeasing.

bumazuv[u] वुमज़ुवु । चेत्रप्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a village near the famous ruins of Mārtāṇḍa, usually called 'Bamzū' by Europeans, the ancient Bhīmadvīpa (RT.Tr. ii, 465).

ban बन् । कूटम् f. (sg. dat. **bani बनि**, Gr.Gr. 70), a heap, a pile, a stack (K.Pr. 64, 144, 207). Cf. **bŏn[u]** and **banna.**

bana-gāsa बन-गास । कीटतृणम् m. a hayrick, a straw stack; the hay or straw composing a rick. **-zyun[u]** -ज़िनु । कीटेन्धनम् m. a stack or pile of firewood; the wood which composes such a stack, or a piece of wood drawn therefrom.

bān 1 वान् m. an arrow (El.); *Onosma macrocephala* (El.); *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (written *bhān*) (El.), see **bana.**

bān 2 वान् بان m. a sec. suff. signifying 'keeper', 'man', etc., as in **ratha-bān रथ-वान्**, a charioteer (Śiv. 1734).

bana बन m., i.q. **banna,** q.v. (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (El.), cf. **bān 1.**

banā adv. perhaps (El.). Cf. **bŏnā.**

bāna 1 वान । पात्रम् m. a vessel (for any purpose), basin, plate, dish, water-jar, pitcher (K.Pr. 4, 17, 25, 29, 50, 75, 87, 114, 171, 216, 221, 252, W. 132, 144, Śiv. 473, 1149, 1216; with emph. *i*, *bāni*, K.Pr. 138). **-bāh -वाह् । पात्रोष्मा** m. the sweating of grain, etc., confined in a jar. **-bàh[i]** -वंहि । पात्रपक्वः adj. c.g. sweating, fermented (of grain, fruit, etc., confined in a jar). **-bàh[i] anun** -वंहि अनुन् । पात्रे पाकोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause or bring on such fermentation. **-bàh[i] yun[u]** -वंहि यिनु । पात्रे परिपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. such fermentation to occur. **-baṭha** -वठ । पात्रसमूहः m.pl. a general term for dishes, vessels, etc. **-gor[u]** -गरु । **पात्रघट्टनादिवृत्तिशिल्पी** m. a maker of vessels, a potter, a coppersmith; a seller of vessels of all kinds. **-garath -गरथ् । पात्राकृतिघट्टना** m. (sg. dat. **-garatas** -गरतस्), the shaping of earthen vessels. **-han** -हन् f. a small vessel, a cup (YZ. 421). **-kōda** -कोंद । कुलालचुल्लिः f. a potter's furnace, the pile of combustible materials in which he bakes his earthen vessels. **-kādur -कॉदुर् । काष्ठमयोऽलिंजरविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kādaras -कॉदरस्**), a large kind of jar, wrapped round with twigs cased in mud, kept in kitchens as a receptacle for articles frequently required; a china merchant (El.). **-khör[ü]** -खारू । गुप्तनिर्वाहः f. the weight of carrying on a household; esp. living as a householder when one's means are narrow and one has to make a good outward show, and in such a way that outsiders do not realize the state of affairs. **-khör[ü] phuṭarün[ü]** -खारू फुटरंञू । गुप्तनिर्वाहभञ्जनम् f.inf. to break, i.e. to give up, such a struggle for appearances owing to one's poverty becoming known. **-khot[u]** -खंतु । कोष्ठविशेषः m. a pot-cupboard, a cupboard for holding pots and pans. **-kuṭh[u]** -कुठु । भाण्डागारम् m. a dish-room, a larder, a room reserved for storing food and condiments in separate bowls, a store-room. **-manḍul[u]** -मण्डुलु । भाण्डविस्तारणाश्रयस्थानम् m. a place in a kitchen for laying out dishes separately. **—phuṭàn[i] 1 —फुटंनि** m. pl. inf. (for 2 see **bāna 3**), crockery to be smashed. **—thuràn[i] —थुरंनि । पात्रघट्टनम्**

m. pl. inf. to shape earthen vessels on the potter's wheel. **-tünzᵘ -तंज़ू । पात्रपङ्क्तिः** f. a pile of dishes or plates, one on the top of the other. **—ṭhāsánⁱ —ठासंनि ।** **पात्रविभञ्जना** m. pl. inf. to break dishes; met. to exhibit anger, be in a rage. **-wôlᵘ 1 -वोलु । मृद्भाण्डविक्रेता** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**) (for 2 see **bāna 3**), a maker of earthen vessels, a potter; a seller of earthen vessels. **-yüṭᵘ -यंटू । कण्डोलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-yacĕ -यच्च**), a kind of large wicker or cane basket in which potters carry about their wares for sale.

bāna 2 बान । गर्भपुटः m. (connected with **bāna 1**), the womb. **—wasánⁱ —वसंनि । गर्भपुटप्रच्यावविक्षतिः** m. pl. inf. the womb to fall, or be displaced, *prolapsus uteri* to occur.

bāna 3 बान । भाग्यम् m. (connected with **bāna 1**), fate, luck, fortune (good or bad), as the result of a person's character or conduct; worthiness to have good fortune, the possession of many virtues (Śiv. 431). **—barana yinⁱ —वरन यिनि । पूर्णतासंभवः** m. pl. inf. good luck to be fulfilled, to get plenty, to become very prosperous. **—phuṭánⁱ 2 —फुटंनि । विरोधोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. (for **1** see **bāna 1**) luck to be broken; hence, friendship to be broken. **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüsʰᵘ -रंक्यू**), luckless, miserable, of no worth (Śiv. 1216, 1475, 1550, 1554). **-wôlᵘ 2 -वोलु । भाग्यानुभवी** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**) (for **1** see **bāna 1**), one who is referred to as experiencing fate (good or bad) as the result of his conduct. **—zānun —ज़ानुन् । पात्रतया बोधविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. fortune to be recognized as the result of conduct.

bĕn व्यन् । भेदः m. difference, distinction (most often found in a negative sentence, as in **timan chhuna bĕn kĕh,** there is no difference between them); apartness, distinction, non-unity (Śiv. 55, 543).

bĕna-bĕn व्यन-व्यन् । भिन्नता f. separateness, apartness, aloofness.

bĕnⁱ व्यंनि etc., see **byonᵘ.**

bĕni, see **bĕñĕ.**

bē-öin بےآئین adj. e.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

bin, see **biñ.**

bīn 1 बीन् । दीर्घपट्टिकाखण्डविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bīñᵘ बीञ्**), the ornamented flange or wooden strip covering the crack between the two halves of a double door or window-shutters when shut.

bīn 2 बीन् f. a reed-pipe, pipe, flute, fife (Śiv. 1455).

binā विना بنا m. foundation, ground, motive, beginning. Used in the following: **—karun —करुन् । उपायचिन्तनम्** m.inf. to make a beginning; hence, to consider the means of accomplishing some work, such as the collection of materials, etc.

bīnī बीनी f. the wrist (El.).

bŏn वुन् । अधः adj. e.g. low, not lofty (as a room or the like) (Gr.M.). More usually as adv., below, beneath (Śiv. 966, 985, 1412, 1879). **—anun —अनुन्** m.inf. to bring down (El.; K.Pr. 43, spelt *bun*; YZ. 257). **-bŏn -वुन् । अधोऽधः** adv. gradually lower, lower and lower (u.w. vbs. of motion, descent, etc.). **—gatshun —गक्कुन्** m.inf. to go down, descend (El.). **-kun -कुन् । अधो-भागे** adv. towards the lower part of anything, in a lower direction, downwards (Gr.Gr. 161, K.Pr. 38). **—ta hyorᵘ gatshun —त ह्यंरु गक्कुन्** m.inf. to go down and up, to be tossed up and down (Gr.M.). **—tshunun —क्कुनुन्** m.inf. to lower, let down (e.g. a bucket into a well). **—wasun —वसुन्** m.inf. to descend (K.Pr. 158). **bŏna-hyorᵘ वुन-ह्यंरु । अध ऊर्ध्वम्** adv. up and down, from top to bottom; one above and the other below; upside down, topsy-turvy. **-hyūrᵘ -ह्यूरु । अध ऊर्ध्वम्** adv. id. **-kani -कनि । अधस्तात्** adv. down, on the ground (u.w. vbs. of putting, etc.). **-kanyukᵘ -कन्युकु । अधस्तनः** adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ -कनिचू**), lower, nether, under, below. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ । अध आरभ्य** adv. from below, from beneath, commencing from the bottom. **-shuth -शुथ् । अध आरभ्य** adv. id.

bǒnⁱ-kinⁱ बुंनि-किनि । अधस्तात् adv. below, along the bottom, along the foot (of) (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

bŏnā वुना । इव adv. like, as if, as in **suh bŏnā,** as if it were he; **korun bŏnā,** as if he had done it.

bŏnai 1 वुनै adv. from below (Gr.Gr. 22).

bŏnai 2 वुनै 2, see **bŏh.**

bǒnᵘ बुंनु or **bonᵘ 1 बंनु । राशिः** m. a heap, a pile (Śiv. 126, sg. dat.; 1199, sg. nom.; 1287, pl. dat.). Cf. **ban, banna.**

bǎnⁱ gatshánⁱ बंनि गक्कंनि । संघातीभवनम् m. pl. inf. piles to be made, a large pile or heap to grow, heap to be heaped upon heap.

bonᵘ 2 बनु m. a chisel for cleaving wood (El.).

būnⁱ बूनि f. handsel; first sale for ready money early in the day (considered as a good omen and as determining the luck of the day). **—karüñᵘ —करंञू । विक्रयारम्भणम्** f.inf. to make such a sale.

būni, būnī, see **būñᵘ.**

buncaka वुञ्चक । नटवृत्तिः m. a man who acts or conducts himself ridiculously, a buffoon, a comic actor.

band 1 बन्द् । बन्धुः m. a kinsman, relation, esp. a near relation, such as father, mother, wife, or sister (K.Pr. 25, Śiv. 43, 624, 1526, 1790). Cf. **bāndav. -bāndav -बान्द्व । बन्धुसमूहः** m.pl. kinsmen and relations, both near and distant (cf. Śiv. 43).

banda-wôlᵘ 1 बन्द्वोलु । बहुबान्धवः m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**) (for **2** see **band 3**), having many relations, belonging to a well-known and high family.

band 2 वन्द् بند । **वद्धः** adj. e.g. fastened, tied up, bound (YZ. 40, Śiv. 1035) ; shut, closed, stopped, cut off ; prevented, hindered, barred, checked (Śiv. 1801) ; imprisoned, caged (K.Pr. 167, 218). **—gandạ̀n[i] —गंड्नि** । **ग्रन्थिविशेषनिर्मितिः** m. pl. inf. a kind of knot twisted up from gold, silver, or silk thread embroidered, as an ornament, upon dresses, etc. **—gatshun —गक्शुन्** । **निरुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to be stopped, impeded ; to become stopped by one's own slackness or laziness ; to be shut up, confined, locked up. **—karun —करुन्** । **कुण्ठीकरणम्, बन्धनम्** m.inf. to stop, to impede ; to shut, close ; to delay a work by slackness ; to shut up, confine, lock up.

band 3 वन्द् بند । **शारीराङ्गम्** m. a limb, joint, of the body or of any jointed article. The pl. is used to mean the whole body, as in **bandau nishĕ,** from the whole body (K.Pr. 255).

banda-banda karun वन्द्-वन्द् करुन् । **अङ्गशो विभाजनम्** m.inf. to separate limb from limb, dissect, take to pieces (of anything jointed together). **-dār -दार्** । **पूर्णाङ्गः** adj. e.g. anything (esp. an ornament or the like) complete in its various sections, limbs, or parts. **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **अङ्गशो विभेदनम्** m.inf. to take to pieces, dismember. **-phuṭ[u] -फुटु** । **भग्नाङ्गः** adj. (f. **-phuṭ[ü] -फुटू**, f. sg. dat. **-phucĕ -फुच्य**), having a limb or joint broken (of anything possessing joints). **-wôl[u] 2 -वोलु** । **उपाङ्गयोगयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**) (for **1** see **band 1**), jointed, made up of separate parts jointed together. **-wāṭh -वाठ्** । **अङ्गसंधिः** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), a joint, a place where two limbs or sections are united.

band 4 वन्द् بند । **ऋणार्थोपन्यासद्रव्यम्** m. a pledge given as security for a loan (K.Pr. 181). **-rand -रन्द्** । **ऋणन्यासवस्त्वादिः** m. anything offered as security, such as a pledge, a surety, or a written document. **-rand karun -रन्द् करुन्** । **प्रतिवस्तुन्यसनम्** m.inf. to give such in security. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **ऋणार्थवस्तुविन्यासः** m.inf. id.

banda-patsh वन्द्-पक्ष् । **विश्वाससत्ता** f. (sg. dat. **-patshi -पक्षि**), confidence, trust, reposed in, or credit given to, a person possessed of immovable property, though short of ready money. **-wasth -वस्थ्** । **ऋणोपन्यासवस्तु** m. (sg. dat. **-wastas -वस्तस्**), anything given as a pledge.

banduk[u] वन्दुकु । **न्यासभूतः** adj. (f. **bandüc[ü] वन्द्यूचू**), that which is pledged.

bānd वान्द्, see **bād.**

bānḍ वाण्ड्, see **bāḍ.**

banda 1 بندہ, in the following compounds (for other compounds beginning with this word see **band 1, 3,** and **4**). **-kath -कथ्** । **योग्यभाषणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), a prudent, trustworthy reply, decision, or piece of advice. **banda wanun वन्द् वनुन्** । **योग्योक्तिः** m.inf. to make such a reply, etc.

banda 2 بندہ m. a bondman, slave, servant (K.Pr. 89, 250).

bāndē वाण्डे, see **bāḍē.**

bànd[i] 1 वंन्दि । **शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः** f. a kind of turban made of cloth woven from silken threads and covered with gold or silver (*kalābattū*), worn by the bride or bridegroom at a wedding.

bànd[i] 2 वंन्दि । **उपन्यस्तवस्तु** m. a pledge, a deposit. **—hyon[u] —ह्यंनु** । **न्यासात्मना स्वाक्रान्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to take possession of a house in exchange for a loan, to take on mortgage with possession. **—raṭun —रटुन्** । **न्यासादानम्** m.inf. to receive or accept a pledge or deposit. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **ऋणार्थवस्तुन्यासः** m.inf. to give in pledge.

bāndi वान्दि, see **bādi.**

bĕnd व्यन्द् or **bind विन्द्** or **bindu विन्दु** m. a drop, a spot ; esp. the dot which forms the nasal symbol or *anusvāra* in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character (Śiv. 774). **bindu-nād विन्दु-नाद** (Śiv. 452) or **nāda-bĕnd नाद-व्यन्द्** (Śiv. 669, 1320, 1336, 1594, 1602), a term in the Yōga philosophy (see *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*, VII, xv, 54) for the nasal sound represented by this dot, employed in mystical formulas, as representing a phase of the Supreme ; hence, met., the Supreme Being.

bönd[i] वांदि, see **bōdi.**

bāndī-bajan वान्दी-वजन् m. *Segeretia brandrethiana* (El.).

bandōbast بندوبست m. plan, organization, management, administration ; method, order, system ; a settlement (of revenue) (El.).

bandagī بندگی f. servitude, service (YZ. 380) ; compliment, salutation, farewell. **—karüñ[ü] —करंञू** f.inf. to compliment, salute, say farewell (El.).

bandakh वन्दख् । **अन्तरायद्वत्** adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bandakas वन्दकस्**), anything which impedes or is an obstacle.

bandūkh वंन्दूख् بندوق । **अग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रायुधम्** m. (sg. dat. **bandūkas वन्दूकस्**), a gun, musket (K.Pr. 14 ; W. 18 for gender). **—dyun[u] —दिनु** । **अग्नियन्त्रेण मारणम्** m.inf. to aim a gun, to hit the mark with a gun. **—yun[u] —यिनु** । **अग्नियन्त्रद्वाराहतिः** m.inf. to be hit by the bullet of a gun.

bandūka-khār वंन्दूक-खार् । **अग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रकारः** m. a gun-maker.

bandēla वन्देल । **बन्धकः** m. a man whose duty is to arrest and confine criminals, a thief-catcher, a jailer. **—thawàn[i] —थवंनि** । **निरोध्य बन्धनाय नियोज्ययोजनम्**

m. pl. inf. to appoint thief-catchers, to order the arrest of an offender.

böndil बांन्दिल्, see **bōdil**.

bandan 1 बन्दन् । **गौरववृत्तिः** m. respect, reverence; obeisance, homage, adoration. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । **गौरवापत्तिः** m.inf. reverence, etc., to occur or be shown. —**pyonu** —प्यंनु । **गौरवविधानापातः** m.inf. an occasion for showing reverence or welcome to occur.

bandana-wôlu बन्दन-वोलु । **गौरवाश्रयः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is in the habit of showing reverence, of a reverential disposition; one who receives reverence, of high dignity.

bandan 2 बन्दन् (Śiv. 973) or **bandanā** बन्दना (Śiv. 1435), m. a bond, tie, fetter. In Śiv. 1435 the final *ā* is prob. m.c.

bandar बन्दर् । **ऋणार्थन्यासग्राही** m. one who is in the habit of taking pledges in return for loans, a pawnbroker.

bandar बन्दर् بندر । **संसरणायनम्** m. a city street usually crowded with many passengers; a harbour, trading-town, emporium (YZ. 160, 548).

bandāra बण्डार । **बृहत्पाकव्यवहारः** m. the arrangements for or carrying out of the cooking and preparation of a great feast given to mendicants, etc., on the occasion of a religious festival or the like; the giving of such a feast. —**karun** —करुन् । **युगपदेव बहुलद्रव्यपाकभोजनवृत्तिः** m.inf. to make such a great feast.

bandōri बण्डोरि । **बहुलपाकप्रवर्तकः** m. (f. **bandōrü** बण्डोरू), the manager of such a feast.

bindar बिन्दर् । **भूषात्मतिलकविशेषः** f. a kind of spangle or ornament for the forehead, worn by young married women.

bindur बिंडुर् । **जठरम्** m. the stomach, belly, abdomen. —**alun** —अलुन् । **व्याकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. the belly to tremble, to be agitated, terrified. —**naṭun** —नटुन् । **व्याकुलतापत्तिः** m.inf. id.

bindrāban बिन्द्रावन् m. N. of a wood (Sanskrit, Vṛndāvana) near the town of Gōkula in the District of Mathurā on the left bank of the Yamunā (Jumna). It is celebrated as the place where Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), in the character of Gōpāla, passed his youth, associating with the cowherds and herd-maidens employed in tending cattle (Siv. 997, 1053, 1327, 1367, 1409, 1423).

bindarĕñ बिन्दर्यञ् । **चतुरा** f. a deceitful woman skilled in treachery, a treacherous Siren, a Circe.

bandish बन्दिश् بندش । **निरोधः** f. the act, or state, of tying, binding, or imprisoning.

banduth बन्दुथ् । **बन्धुता** m. (sg. dat. **bandatas** बन्दतस्), connexion, relationship, affinity (Gr.Gr. 144); the affection existing between kinsfolk. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । **बन्धुतोद्भवः** m.inf. kinship-affection to come into being (of two unrelated persons becoming close friends). —**karun** —करुन् । **परस्परेण प्रीतिप्रवर्तनादिवृत्तिः** m.inf. (of persons not related) to entertain mutual affection, like that between kinsfolk.

bāndav बान्दव् । **बन्धुः** m. a relation by blood, or a connexion by marriage (Śiv. 43, 624; K.Pr. 201); cf. **band 1.** **-bāy** -बाय् । **बन्धुस्त्री** f. the wife of a kinsman; a kinswoman (such as a sister or maternal or paternal aunt).

böndiway बांन्दिवय्, see **bōdiway**.

bandēza बन्देज़ । **दृढबन्धनम्, पाकविशेषः** m. tying firmly, shutting up tightly, enclosing securely in a cage or the like; a certain medicine for rheumatism or the like, made up of pepper, ginger, etc.

banafshĕ بنفشه f. *Viola serpens*, also called *nūna-pōsh* or salt flowers, as they used to be exchanged for their weight in salt (L. 74).

bang बंग् m. breaking; breaking of the voice, stammering, broken articulation (Śiv. 107, 450, 974, 1103, 1203, 1803).

bāng बांग् بانگ, see **bāg**.

banga बंग بنگ । **भङ्गा** f. Indian hemp, *bhang*, *Cannabis indica* (L. 67), either the entire plant or its leaves, dust, or stalks used for intoxicating purposes; also *Cannabis sativa* (L. 68), cultivated mainly for its fibre (K.Pr. 80); a species of millet, cf. **bāzar-banga.** —**diñu** —दिञ् । **मुग्धीकरणम्** f.inf. to give *bhang* for consumption, to intoxicate with *bhang*; met. to delude a person into hostility to anyone. —**gālüñu** —गालंञ् । **निःशेषेण नाशनम्** f.inf. to melt *bhang*; met. entirely to remove, utterly destroy. —**tulüñu** —तुलंञ् । **निःशेषेण समापनम्** f.inf. to lift *bhang*; met. entirely to consume or use up (stored food or the like). —**wuḍāwüñu** —वुडावंञ् । **निःशेषतोऽपहरणम्** f.inf. to cause *bhang* to fly; met. to take away entirely and destroy. —**wŏthüñu** —व्वथंञ् । **निःशेषीभवनम्** f.inf. *bhang* to arise; met. to be entirely consumed, used up. **-yār** -यार् । **भङ्गासादी** m. a fellow-consumer of *bhang*, a *bhang* boon companion. **-yāru z** -यार्ज़ । **भङ्गामैत्री** f. *bhang* boon companionship.

bangi-bôbusu बंगि-बोवुसु । **अङ्गारगुलिकाविशेषः** m. a kind of firework, a kind of bomb which bursts in the air. **-bōda** -बोद । **भङ्गामुग्धः** m. fuddled or intoxicated with *bhang*. **-ḍār** -डार् । **भङ्गाक्षेत्रम्** m. a piece of land (generally on the bank of a river) on which *bhang* grows wild. **-ḍūs** -डूंस् । **भङ्गामुसलम्** m. a pestle for pounding *bhang*. **-dyolu** -द्यंलु । **भङ्गात्वक्** m. the bark of the stalk of hemp. **-dĕli-wāṭh** -द्यलि-वाठ् । **अपर्याप्तसामग्र्या साधनारम्भः** m.

(sg. dat. **-dĕli-wāṭas** -द्यलि-वाटस्), roping up with hemp-bark; met. commencing any work with incomplete or improper materials (cf. K.Pr. 80). **-dĕv** -द्यव् । **भङ्गातिव्यसनी** m. one who is a slave to the *bhang* habit. **-manz naṭsun** -मञ्ज नच्सुन् । **निरर्थायासः** m.inf. to dance amidst Indian hemp plants (where one's dancing cannot be seen); met. to labour in vain. **-ras** -रस् । **भङ्गारसः** m. *bhang* juice, an intoxicating drink prepared by pounding *bhang* leaves in water. **-raz** -रज़् । **भङ्गात्वङ्मयो रज्जुः** f. a rope made of hemp bark. **-shōda** -शोद् । **भङ्गाव्यसनी** m. a *bhang* sot. **-shīra** -शीर । **भङ्गापुष्परसः** m. an intoxicating drink made by pounding female *bhang* blossoms in water. **-ṭhūl** -ठूल् । **भङ्गापुष्पम्, अङ्गारगुलिकाविशेषः** m. a small egg-shaped section of the female *bhang* blossom; a sort of firework, a kind of bomb. **-ṭūpᵘ** -टूपु । **भङ्गापुष्पम्** m. the male *bhang* blossom. **-ṭiryuvᵘ** -टिर्युवु or -टिरिवु । **भङ्गामञ्जरी** m. the female *bhang* blossom.

bangī वंगी f., i.q. **banga** (El.).

böngⁱ वांग्, see **bōgⁱ**.

bangāl वंगाल् m. the province of Bengal (Gr.M.). **bangālukᵘ वंगलुकु** (gen. sg.), adj. of or belonging to Bengal (Gr.Gr. 94).

bangāla वंगाल । प्रासादविशेषः m. a terrace room, a terrace summer-house, a room open on four sides on the top of a house (Śiv. 784, 965, 1247, 1696). Cf. **bŏngᵃla.**

bangölⁱ वंगाल्लि । वङ्गदेशोद्भवः adj. e.g. of or belonging to Bengal, a Bengali; as subst. f. the Bengali language (Gr.M.).

bŏngᵃla वुंगल । प्रासादः m., i.q. **baṅgāla,** q.v.

bangᵃr वंगर् or **bangurᵘ वंगुरु । भङ्गापरिशीलो** adj. (f. **bangᵃrĕn̄ वंगर्यत्र्** or **bangᵘ̈rᵘ̈ वंगर्रू**), one who deals in *bhang*; one who is accustomed to eat or drink it, a *bhang*-sot (Gr.Gr. 148, and (for f.) 35, 39).

bŏngᵃr वुंगर् । काचकङ्कणम् f. a certain ornament, a glass armlet, bracelet, bangle, worn by Musalmān women (El.); El. s.v. *bungiv* (q.v. for varieties of bracelets) says they are made of different shapes, and of various materials, such as gold, silver, brass, copper, tin, or a fine kind of clay.

bŏngᵃri-gulᵘ वुंगरि-गुलु । काचकङ्कणपूर्णबाहुः m. an arm covered with many glass bangles. **-gorᵘ** -गंरू । **काचकटकशिल्पी** m. (f. **-gürᵘ̈** -गंरूर्, but his wife is **-gārⁱ-bāy** -गंरि-वाय्), a glass bangle-maker, a bracelet-maker (El.). **-wônᵘ** -वोन्नु । **काचकङ्कणविक्रयी** m. (**-wāñĕñ** -वाञ्ञत्), a seller of glass bangles, a bracelet-seller (K.Pr. 154).

bŏngᵃrĕl वुंगर्यल् । **धृतकाचकङ्कणा** f. a woman on whose arms there are many glass bangles.

bāngis (K.Pr. 25), i.q. **bōgis,** sg. dat. of **bōgⁱ,** q.v.

bĕnih, see **bĕñĕ.**

banj बंज् । **वाणिज्यम्** m. traffic, trade, commerce. **—karun** —करून् । **वाणिज्येन धनार्जनम्** m.inf. to do trading, to trade, to earn money by trading.

banjĕr बंज्यर् । **अप्रहता भूमिः** m. waste-land, land unfit for cultivation or which has never been cultivated. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । **अप्रहतकर्षणम्** m.inf. to bring such land under cultivation. **—ṭaṭun** —च़टुन् । **अप्रहतकर्षणम्** m.inf. id.

ban-jīrū बन्-जीरू m. *Artemisia indica* and *vestita* (El.).

bānkā, see **bākā.**

bankh बंख् m. (sg. dat. **bankas बंकस्**), a bank (the counting-house), (borrowed from English) (Gr.M.).

ban-keinti (?), m. *Edicardsia mollis* (El.).

bönī-kār बांनी-कार् بانی کار । **व्यावहारिकः** m. the assistant of a merchant, a salesman.

bāna-lĕng बान-ल्यङ्ग । बाणलिङ्गम् m. a *Bāṇaliṅga,* or *liṅga*-shaped pebble brought from the bed of the River Narmadā in India, and worshipped in Kashmīr, as in other parts of India, as a form of Śiva (RT.Tr. ii, 67 and 283).

banlās बन्लास् m. a cloud (El.).

bāna-mās बान-मास् । भानुमासः, मलमासः the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; an intercalary lunar month, a lunar month in which the sun does not move to a new sign of the zodiac.

bāna-mösⁱ बान-मांसि । भानुमाससंप्रदायानुवर्ती adj. e.g. one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs, and not those of the intercalary month.

bāna-môsᵘ बान-मोसु । भानुमासाचारी, संबन्धी वा adj. (f. **-mösᵘ̈** -मांसू), of or belonging to the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of such a month.

banna बन्न । कूटम् f. a heap, pile, cf. **ban** and **bŏnᵘ.**

bananī बननी adj. e.g. that which can be made, possible, probable (Gr.M.).

banun बनुन् । भवनम्, प्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **banyōv बन्योव्**), to be made, constructed, built; to be created, formed, fashioned, produced (Śiv. 649, 689); to come into being, to be produced (of crops); to be prepared, got ready, be done, finished, completed; to be managed, executed, effected; to be felt, experienced (of pain) (K.Pr. 30, YZ. 196); to be composed; to be mended, repaired; to be established, set up; to be, become (Śiv. 490, 529, 544, 559, etc.); to happen, befall (Śiv. 91, 674, 829; H. vii, 22), betide (YZ. 37, 128); to be possible (Śiv. 907); to fit, come right, to

be suitable (Śiv. 1228) ; to succeed, do well, prosper, to be made, acquired, gained. **panani banana,** from my own being, i.e. because I am what I am (K.Pr. 163). **banyōv kath,** of what is it made? (Śiv. 763); fut. pass. part. **banun** वनुन्, that which is to be, the future, destiny (YZ. 215) ; **banana-rost[u],** free from fate (as in 'no one can escape from fate') (H. vii, 23). With the infinitive of another verb, **banun** has a potential force, as in **mĕ chhuna banān parun,** I cannot read (W. 86). In poetry the pres. part. is often **banan,** instead of **banān,** e.g. Śiv. 1003, 1007.

banith gatshun वनिथ् गक्षुन् । **आकस्मिकनिष्पत्तिः** m.inf. suddenly or unexpectedly to be made, accomplished, completed, etc. **—yun[u]** —यिनु । **अतिसंपदागमः** m.inf. to succeed, turn out well, be fortunate, to prosper. **banyō-mot[u]** वन्यो-मंतु । **संभूतः** perf. part. (f. **banyē-müts[ü]** वन्ये-मंच्), produced, come into being (Śiv. 447, 618) ; completed, finished, executed, etc. ; successful, prosperous.

bĕnn[i] ब्यंन्न etc., see **byon[u].**

bĕnun व्यनुन् । **भिन्नीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bĕnyōv** व्यन्योव्), to be apart, separate, separated ; to be separated, pulled to pieces, cut to pieces, cut off. This verb is often spelt **bĕnnun** व्यन्नुन्.

bĕnyō-mot[u] व्यन्यो-मंतु । **भिन्नीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **bĕnyē-müts[ü]** व्यन्ये-मंच्), separated, separate, apart ; separated, in pieces, cut to bits.

bĕnangā व्यनंगा (= بے ننگ) । **निराच्छादनः** adj. c.g. shameless, without shame ; naked.

bĕnnun व्यन्नुन्, see **bĕnun** व्यतुन्.

bananāwun वननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bananôw[u]** वननोवु), to cause to be, to make, bring into existence (Śiv. 1005). This verb is caus. of **banun** in all its senses. Cf. **banāwun.**

bĕnüñ[ü]-pôn[u] व्यनंञू-पोनु । **भगिनीवृत्तिः** m. sisterly conduct, mutual affection of two women, as between sisters. **-tôn[u]** -तोनु । **भगिनीभावः** m. sisterhood, the sisterly relation (including the relationship between a woman and her female cousin).

bē-nūr بے نور adj. c.g. without light, dark (K.Pr. 221).

ban-raihān بن ریحان m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.).

banāras वनारस् m. the city of Benares (Śiv. 673).

böns, i.q. **bōs,** q.v.

bē-insöfī بے انصافی see **bē-yinsöfī.**

bē-nishān بے نشان adj. c.g. without mark or sign ; without distinguishing mark ; incapable of comprehension (of the Deity) (Śiv. 1599).

binshīn بنشین, interj. go and sit down ! (K.Pr. 4).

banöt[i] वनोति । **पटविशेषमयः** adj. c.g. composed of woollen cloth ; a loom-woven shawl (L. 377, where it is spelt *binoet*).

bānoṭ[u] वानंटु । **विश्वासपात्रम्, गुह्यवेत्ता** m. a confidant, one to whom a person confides private affairs ; one who is cognisant of a person's private affairs.

bont (L. 460) for **bōṭh,** see **brōṭh.**

banāth वनाथ् । **पटविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **banātas** वनातस्), woollen cloth, broad-cloth, usually made of camel's wool.

bē-anth वे-अन्थ् adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-antas** -अन्तस्), endless, illimitable (Gr.M.).

bē-intihā بے انتہا, see **bē-yintihā.**

bōnṭh बोंठ्, see **bōṭh** and **brōṭh.**

bĕnath-nŏsh व्यनथ्-न्वश् । **भागिनेयस्त्री** f. the wife of a sister's son.

bĕnath[a]r व्यनथ्र् । **भागिनेयः** m. a nephew, a sister's son. Cf. **bĕn[a]za.**

banātuk[u] वनातुकु । **पटविशेषसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **banātüc[ü]** वनातंचू), of or belonging to woollen cloth ; composed of such cloth. The word is really the genitive of **banāth,** q.v.

buntakī बुंतकी f. *Solanum melongena* (El.).

bonta-kani (W. 97), for **bōṭha-kani,** see **brōṭh.**

ban-til वन्-तिल् m. balsam, *Balsamina impatiens* (El.).

banātuv[u] वनातुवु । **पटविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **banātüv[ü]** वनातंवू), composed of woollen cloth.

bĕnôw[u] व्यनोवु । **नामहीनः** adj. (f. **bĕnöw[ü]** व्यनांवू), without name, nameless, unnamed.

banāwun वनावुन् । **संपादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **banôw[u]** वनोवु), to cause to be or become (Śiv. 25, 705, 712) ; to make, form, fashion, shape, create, prepare, manufacture, construct, build, compose, invent (Śiv. 904, 914, 937, 960, etc.) ; do, perform ; finish, complete ; arrange (a sacrifice) (Śiv. 70); **banôw[u]than** वनोवुथन्, thou madest him (rich) (Śiv. 703, so 1879).

banôw[u]-mot[u] वनोवु-मंतु । **संपादितः** perf. part. (f. **banöw[ü]-müts[ü]** वनांवू-मंच्), made, completed, etc. (Śiv. 751) ; artificial, not natural.

banawun[u] वनवुनु । **संभवन्** adj. (f. **banawüñ[ü]** वनवंञू), that which happens or is self-produced ; that which results, the fruits of exertion.

banāwanāwun वनावनावुन् conj. 1 (double caus.) (1 p.p. **banāwanôw[u]** वनावनोवु), to cause to be made (El.).

banāwath वनावथ् । **आकस्मिकसंभवः** m. (sg. dat. **banāwatas** वनावतस्), the sudden or unexpected occurrence or result of anything (usually of loss or the like). **—gatshun** —गक्षुन् । **आकस्मिकहान्यापातः** m.inf. sudden or unexpected loss or damage to occur.

bun[i]yād بنیاد f. a foundation, basis, base, groundwork (Śiv. 448).

banyul[u] वन्युलु m. a howl. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to howl (El.).

bŏnyum[u] ब्वन्युम् । **अधस्तन:** adj. (f. **bŏnim[ü]** ब्वनिमू), lower, of or belonging to below (Gr.Gr. 161).

bānayör[ü] बानयारू । **कुल्याविशेष:** f. a large artificial canal issuing from a lake; esp. N. of an important canal issuing from the Wolur Lake.

bĕn[a]za ब्यंनज़ । **भगिनीपुत्री** f. a sister's daughter, a niece on the sister's side. Cf. **bĕnath[a]r. -zāmatur[u]** -ज़ामतुर् । **भगिनीपुत्रीभर्ता** m. the husband of a sister's daughter, a niece's husband. **-pôn[u]** -पोन् । **भागिनेयीवृत्ति:** m. the relationship between a niece and her maternal uncle or aunt; met. a similar imaginary relationship between two women of different ages who are fond of each other.

bē-nazīr بے نظیر adj. e.g. incomparable (Gr.M.).

bạnz[a]ran वंज़्रन् । **इष्टवस्तुविक्रय:, विभाजना** f. the selling of any valued property owing to the requirement of money for necessary expenditure, the selling cheaply or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); the division or partition of one's own or joint property amongst kinsfolk.

bạnz[a]run वंज़्रून् or **bạnz[a]rāwun** वंज़्रावुन् । **इष्टवस्तुविक्रय:, उपनिहितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bạnz°r[u]** वंज़्रु or **bạnz[a]rôw[u]** वंज़्रोवु), to sell valued property under urgent necessity for money, to sell for small value or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); to pledge such property for a similar purpose; to divide or make partition of joint family property amongst the kinsfolk (Gr.Gr.).

bạnz°r[u]-mot[u] वंज़्रु-मंतु or **bạnz[a]rôw[u]-mot[u]** वंज़्रोवु-मंतु । **विक्रीत:, उपन्यस्त:** perf. part. (f. **bạnz[ü]r[ü]-müts[ü]** वंज़्रूमंचू or **bạnz[a]röw[ü]-müts[ü]** वंज़्रावूमंचू), sold or pledged at a sacrifice or below value; divided, subjected to partition.

bĕñĕ ब्यञ । **भगिनी** f. a full-sister, a sister. This word being written بن or بنہ in the Persian character is often wrongly transliterated **bĕni, binih,** or **bĕnih** (cf. K.Pr. 34, 70, 132, 182, 236; W. 16, 18; Śiv. 1445).

-dinal -दिनल् । **भगिनीगामी** m. one who has incestuous intercourse with his sister; a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107).

-dil -दिल् । **भगिनीगामी** m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107). **-dāwal** -दावल् m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107). **-wôl[u]** -वोलु । **प्रशस्तबहुभगिनीक:** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has a good or noble sister; one who has many sisters (Gr.Gr. 134).

bĕñ[ü] ब्यंञू, see **byon[u].**

biñ बिञ् or **biñ[ü]** बिञू interj. a term of address used to a woman of moderate age, or of an age equal to that of the speaker (Gr.Gr. 98). Cf. **ada** and **āhan.** W. 101 writes the word **bin.**

bōñĕ बोञ, **bōñi** बोञि, see **būñ[u].**

bŏñ[ü] 1 बांञू । **भारयष्टिविशेष:** f. a stick or pole with slings at each end for carrying boxes, baskets, etc., across the shoulder, a 'bangy'; a suspended rail for hanging clothes or the like. Cf. **ala-bŏñ[ü]** and Śiv. 1531.

bāñĕ-wôl[u] बाञ-वोलु । **भारयष्टिवाही** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a person who carries baggage, etc., on such a pole.

bŏñ[ü] 2 बांञू । **वापी** f. a large masonry well.

bŏñ[ü] 3 बांञू । **भाण्डसमूह:** f. the whole collection of pots, pans, dishes, etc., in a kitchen or the like. Cf. **bāna 1.**

bŏñ[ü] 4 बांञू । **दुग्धसंचयनपात्रम्** f. a large vessel in which cowkeepers collect and store their milk. **bāñĕ-dŏd** बाञ-द्वद् । **अपाचितदधि** m. sour milk, made by collecting and storing raw and unboiled milk till it turns sour.

būñ[u] बूञू । **छायावृक्षविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **bōñĕ बोञ**), the 'chinār' or Oriental plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis.* (Cf. Śiv. 1285, 1819; El. s.v. *buiñ*; *būni* or *būnī* of K.Pr. 7, 82, 102, 162, 173; and *boin* of L. 79, 81.) Its capsules are used internally as a remedy for ophthalmia (L. 75).

bōñĕ-muhul[u] tārun बोञ-मुङ्लु तारून् । **हठात्प्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to ferry over a pestle of plane-wood; hence, met. with great efforts to induce some obstinate or stupid person to enter any place. **-dĕl** -द्यल् । **छायावृक्षदारुत्वक्** m. the bark of the plane-tree. This is sometimes subject to a mild hypertrophy, which has many, if not all, the properties of cork (El.). Powdered it is used as a remedy for skin diseases. **-shĕhul[u]** -शङ्लु । **छायावृक्षछाया, शैत्यम् वा** m. the grateful coolness under a plane-tree; the shadow thrown by it. **-wạth[a]r** -वंथ्र् । **छायावृक्षपत्रम्** m. the leaf of the plane-tree (cf. Gr.Gr. 74), where we have **bōñi-wạth[a]r** बोञि-वंथ्र्.

bōñi-dūn[u] बोञि-डून् । **छायावृक्षफलम्** m. the seed of the plane-tree; a kind of ear-stud, made of gold, and worn by boys. According to El. the tree never bears seed in Kashmīr; but see *contra*, L. 82. **-hawāh** -हवाह् । **छायावृक्षशीतलवायु:** m. the cool breeze wafted from plane-trees.

bĕñĕl ब्यञल् । **निन्द्यभगिनीयुक्त:** m. one who has an immoral sister; one who has incestuous connexion with his sister (Gr.Gr. 134); used as a term of abuse.

bĕñul[u] ब्यञुलु । **भगिनीवत्सल:** m. a sisters' darling, usually of one petted brother among a number of sisters.

buñul[u] बुञुलु । **भूकम्प:** m. an earthquake, see El. s.v. *bunyul.*

buñil[i]-dĕv बुञिलि-द्यव् । **भूकम्परात्रस:** m. an earthquake-demon, i.e. a long succession of earthquake shocks as destructive as a demon. **-ṣūr** -चूर् । **दुर्भूकम्प:** m. an earthquake-thief, i.e. a violent earthquake which destroys one's house and property. **-yĕṭh** -यठ् । **भूकम्पपरिचलनम्** f. a single, solitary, earthquake-shock.

běñěr व्यञर् । **भिन्नता** m. distinction, difference (**-manz** = between) (Gr.M.). **—bōzun —बोज़ुन्** । **भेदज्ञानम्** m.inf. to know the difference, to be able to distinguish between things of the same kind or nature.

baṇ̃ᵉrun वंञ्रुन् or **baṇ̃ᵉrāwun वंञ्रावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baṇ̃ᵒrᵘ वंञ्रु** or **baṇ̃ᵉrôwᵘ वंञ्रोवु**), to cause to be, to bring into being, produce (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

bĕṇ̃ᵉran व्यंञ्रन् । **भेदनम्** f. the act of separating, dividing, or opening out.

bĕṇ̃ᵉrun व्यंञ्रुन् or **bĕṇ̃ᵉrāwun व्यंञ्रावुन्** । **भिन्नीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bĕṇ̃ᵒrᵘ व्यंञ्रु** or **bĕṇ̃ᵉrôwᵘ व्यंञ्रोवु**), to separate, divide, open out (Gr.Gr.) any thing or action which is naturally closely united. **bĕṇ̃ᵒrᵘ-motᵘ व्यंञ्रु-मंतु** or **bĕṇ̃ᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ व्यंञ्रोवु-मंतु** । **भिन्नीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **bĕṇ̃ᵘ̈rᵘ̈-müṭᵘ̈ व्यंञ्रू-मंचू** or **bĕṇ̃ᵉröwᵘ̈-müṭᵘ̈ व्यंञ्रावू-मंचू**), divided, separated, opened out.

bĕphikir व्यफिकिर् بے فکر । **निश्चिन्तः** adj. e.g. free from care or anxiety; without solicitude, unconcerned, tranquil.

bĕphikirī व्यफिकिरी بے فکری । **निश्चिन्तता** f. freedom from care, anxiety, or solicitude.

bĕpôkᵘ व्यपोकु । **निष्पाकः** adj. (f. **bĕpöcᵘ̈ व्यपांचू**), not cooked, not sufficiently cooked, underdone.

bāpār 1 वापार् । **वाणिज्यम्** m. traffic, trade, commerce.

bāpār 2 वापार् । **स्वभाववृत्तिः** the behaviour natural to a person, natural conduct.

bāpörⁱ वापांरि । **वणिक्** m. (sg. abl. **bāpāri वापारि**, gen. irreg. **bāpāryukᵘ वापार्युकु** K.Pr. 26), a merchant, tradesman (Gr.M.).

bē-pīr بے پیر adj. e.g. one who has no spiritual guide or **pīr**; vicious, wicked (K.Pr. 189). With emph. **y bē-pīrᵘ̈y** (K.Pr. 170, 196, W. 22).

bē-parwā بے پروا adj. and adv. heedless, careless, unconcerned (K.Pr. 133); careless, wanting in respect (Śiv. 536); fearless, bold, fearlessly, boldly (Śiv. 891, 1232, 1236; Rām. 844, 1388, **bē-parwāh**).

bāpath वापथ् (= بابت) । **कृते** postpos. governing abl. or abl. of gen. (K.Pr. 217); owing to, on account of (K.Pr. 63); about, concerning, for the sake of (Śiv. 583, 1448, 1487, 1862). **taway bāpath,** for the sake of that very business (Siv. 709); for the sake of, in order to produce (Śiv. 99); for the sake of, in order to obtain (Śiv. 101); frequently forming an inf. of purpose with abl. of inf., as in **wuchana bāpath,** in order to see.

bāpath-nŏsh वापथ्-न्वश । **भ्रातृसुतपत्नी** f. the wife of a nephew on the brother's side.

bāpathᵃr वापथ्र् । **भ्रात्रीयः** m. a nephew on the brother's side.

bĕpaṭsh व्यपक्ष । **अविश्वासः** adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bĕpaṭshas व्यपक्षस**), without trust, not trusting in another; not trusted by another; (of a thing or action) not considered likely to be of use or to succeed. **—karun —करुन्** । **अविश्वासीकरणम्** m.inf. to show distrust in a person, to have no confidence in a person, not to confide in him.

bĕpoṭshᵘ व्यपंछु । **अविश्वस्तः** adj. (f. **bĕpüṭshᵘ̈ व्यपंछू**), distrustful; not trusted, distrusted.

bre, see **bray.**

bàir, see **bürᵘ̈.**

bar 1 वर् । **कपाटम्** m. a door (K.Pr. 36, 105, 135, Śiv. 1450, 1646, 1747); (of a mountain) the commencement of the ascent (Śiv. 1176, **baras tal**). **-tal hūñᵘ̈** or **-pĕṭh hūñᵘ̈,** a bitch at the door (K.Pr. 7, 65, 102); **barau kinⁱ,** (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 953). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **कपाटपिधानम्** m.inf. to shut a door (K.Pr. 26, W. 147). **—dith àchⁱ tōvarüñᵘ̈ —दिथ् अछि तोवरंचू** । **कुत्सां परिभाषणम्** f.inf. to close the door, and threaten; to get into a hidden place for safety, and then to abuse a person or brag of one's superiority to him. **-hākh -हाख्** । **द्वारपार्श्वकैककाष्टम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hāki -हाकि**), a doorpost, the side-post of a door. **-hang -हंग्** । **द्वारोर्ध्वस्थस्तम्भः** m. the upper beam of a doorway, the lintel of a door (Śiv. 1075). **-nyās -न्यास्** । **द्वारनासा** the beam of wood projecting over a door, the lintel. Cf. the proverb **Dai ay diyi ta bar-nyāsa-y,** if God will give, then (He will give) even at the lintel. In W. 129 and K.Pr. 45 this is written **bara nyāsai,** and is apparently wrongly translated. **-poṭᵘ -पंटु** । **कपाटपट्टः** m. a plank of a door, the leaf of a double door. **-ṭsaran -च़रन्** । **कपाटछिद्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsᵃrüñᵘ̈ -च़रंचू**), a chink in a door, or between the two leaves of a double door. **-ṭsᵃrüñᵘ̈ nasth gaṭshünᵘ̈ -च़रंचू नस्थ् गछ़ंचू** । **अत्याक्रान्तीभवनम्** f.inf. the nose to go into the chink of a door; met. to be absolutely under a person's thumb or at his beck and call.

bara 1 बर abl. at the door (K.Pr. 45). **—aṭsun —अच़ुन्** m.inf. to enter by a door (Śiv. 448, 1132). **—nērun —नेरुन्** m.inf. to go out by the door (K.Pr. 10), so **bari nērun** (Śiv. 1367).

baras gāṭh dyunᵘ बरस् गाँठ् द्युनु m.inf. to apply a knot to a door, to fasten up a door and go away leaving the house empty of people (K.Pr. 76).

bar 2 बर्, a prefix indicating fullness or completion. See under the separate words.

bar 3 بر prep. on, in, at (W. 99, YZ. 39).

bar 4 बर्, a suffix used with measures of value, weight, etc., indicating approximateness, as in **hār-bar,** (worth) about a cowry, (worth) a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795).

bār 1 बार् بار । **भारः** m. a burden, load (YZ. 420, Śiv. 1254, 1791); the amount being weighed, or to be weighed,

in a scales. Cf. **bōr** and **bôr**ᵘ **1**; see also **kār o bār** under **kār.** **yā bār Sāhibō** (K.Pr. 210) = Persian *bār-ĕ Ilāh*, O great God! **-dār** -दार् بارْدار । **गर्भिणी** f. a pregnant woman. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । **अनिच्छया प्रवर्तनम्**, a burden to happen; an unwished for, difficult, or impossible task to be imposed upon a person. **—hĕnⁱ** —ह्यंनि । **पापभागितापत्तिः** m. pl. inf. to take loads; to incur, without cause, a share in another's loss; to become a partner in some unlawful or criminal act. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । **निर्वाहणस्वीकृतिः** m.inf. to take a burden, to undertake a task or responsibility, to accept responsibility. **—tshunun** —छुनुन् m.inf. to impose a burden (YZ. 551).

bāra-wôlᵘ बार-वोलु । **सगौरवः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ 1** -वाज्यञ्), endowed with heaviness, overloaded (of a camel, etc.); difficult, or impossible to carry out (of an action).

bār 2 बार् بار m. a time, a turn. **bār bār** बार् बार्, time after time, again and again (K.Pr. 184). **yĕkh bār** यख् बार् یک بار adv. at the same time, at once, simultaneously (Śiv. 781, 912).

bara 2 बर برد । **लघुमेषः** m. a lamb (K.Pr. 180, W. 155) (for **1** see **bar 1**), a thin half-fed sheep.

bara 3 बर् m. leanness, an emaciated condition, of a man or beast from sorrow, illness, etc. (Rām. 645, 686, 1020); witheredness, flaccidity, of a tree, flower, or the like (YZ. 153). Cf. **bara 2.** **—gō-motᵘ** —गो-मंतु । **(स्नान)जीर्णतामुपगतः** adj. (f. **—gö-mütsᵘ** —गों-मंचू), reduced to leanness, or witheredness (of a man, tree, etc.). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । **(स्नानी)जीर्णशीर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. to be reduced to leanness (of a man or animal), to be withered (of a tree or flower) (YZ. 152, Śiv. 168). **—karun** —करुन् । **क्षीणीकरणम्** m.inf. to reduce to leanness, to allow to become lean or withered by neglect (Śiv. 304, Rām. 1606).

bāra 1 बार । **तण्डुलविशेषः** f. a kind of rice, small in grain and white, mainly produced in the hill-country of Western Kashmīr, on the borders of the State of Pūnch.

bāra 2 बार । **फलविशेषः** f. the fruit of a certain small thorny shrub, in appearance like a small jujube-fruit, growing wild on the mountain slopes. **-dŏph** -द्वफ् । **क्षुद्रबृहतीक्षुपः** m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas** -द्वपस्), the shrub on which the bāra-fruit grows. **-kondᵘ** -कंण्डु । **लताविशेषकण्टकः** m. the long sharp thorn of the bāra-dŏph (Rām. 1633). **-thürᵘ** -थंरू । **क्षुद्रबदरीलता** f. N. of a certain shrub, i.q. **bāra-dŏph.** **-wājĕñ 2** -वाज्यञ् । **क्षुद्रबदरीविशेषविक्रेत्री** f. a woman who collects bāra-fruit and sells it in the streets. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । **क्षुपविशेषविस्तृतिः** m. a spot covered with these bāra-dŏph bushes, usually on the hill-slopes.

bāra 3 बार । **गौरवयुक्तः** adj. e.g. heavy, weighty. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । **अशक्यासाध्यकर्मसाधनायोगः** m.inf. to fall heavy, of some impossible or difficult task, which a person finds himself compelled to undertake. **—tatun** —ततुन् । **निरुपायता** m.inf. the load to be hot; hence, (of some work which was undertaken hastily and must now be completed) to be without resource, to be at one's wits' end.

bāra 4 बार m. a parching-pan, see **barbuzᵘ.**

barāe برائي prep. for the sake of, on account of (W. 99).

barāe Khudā برائي خدا, for God's sake, the cry of a beggar (K.Pr. 5, W. 152).

bārau, see **bāravⁱ.**

bàrⁱ वंरि, see **borᵘ** and **barun 1.**

bārī, see **bôrᵘ** and **börᵘ.**

bāriā, i.q. **börⁱyā,** q.v.

bē-ār بے عار adj. e.g. pitiless, merciless (El.).

bēr वेर् । **लघुकूलम्** f. a fence, hedge, paling, railing, low wall (Gr.Gr. 21); the edge of a field (K.Pr. 58, 121, Śiv. 1028, 1681); a partition in a granary or the like. Cf. **bēra.** **-büṭhᵘ** -वंठू । **कूलखिलादिः** f. (sg. dat. **-bachĕ** -वच्च), an elevated piece of uncultivated ground between two fields.

bēra वेर । **लघुकूलम्** f. an edge, a border (El.); a road-fence, hedge, paling, railing, boundary mark, partition. Cf. **bēr.** **-gagur** -गगुर् । **क्षेत्रमूषकः** m. a field-mouse or field-rat. **-gandᵘ** -गण्ड् । **सीमावन्धः** m. a low boundary bank between fields or gardens. **-mūjⁱ** -मूजि f. a kind of plant, an Umbellifer, eaten by the poor in time of famine (L. 71). **-mōsta** -मोस्त । **मुस्ताविशेषः** f. a kind of grass (the Indian *mōthā*), *Cyperus rotundus.* It grows on field banks, and its root is used in medicine and as a perfume.

bīr वीर् । **संकुलजनसमाजः** f. a crowd, throng, concourse.

bīra-bīr वीर-वीर् । **अतिसंकुलता** f. crowding, thronging, pressing. **—karünᵘ** —करंनू or **—lāgünᵘ** —लागंनू । **संकुलताप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to crowd, throng, swarm.

bīra वीर । **कन्दुकविशेषः, तत्क्रीडाविशेषः**) m. a hockey-ball; the game of hockey. **-gŏgul** -ग्वगुल् । **क्रीडनक-गोलकविशेषः** m. a hockey-ball. **-ṭāv-ṭāv** -टॅव्-टॅव् । **मध्याश्रयः** m. a position in the middle, when the right position is to one side (like a hockey-ball which is knocked from one side to another).

bīrū वीरू m. N. of a village about 13 miles south-west of Śrīnagar, the ancient *Bahurūpa,* near which is a cave, into which, according to tradition, the celebrated Śaiva teacher Abhinava-gupta entered with twelve hundred disciples, and was thence translated in bodily form to Śiva's heaven (Śiv. 1894).

bōr 1 वोर् । **भार:** m. a burden, load (Rām. 846). Cf. **bār** and **bôr^{u} 1**, and Gr.Gr. 22.

bōr 2 वोर् । **पुष्टलेप:** m. the plaster on a wall, usually of mud mixed with hemp, chaff, etc. Cf. **bôr^{u} 2.**

börī बॉरी adj. c.g. in **lŏti-börī,** possessing a light weight (Śiv. 1048).

bor^{u} 1 बॅरु । **कुहरम्** m. (for **bor^{u} 2** and **3,** see under **barun 1** and **2**; cf. also **bor^{u}-dus^{u}** under **bŏrdus**), a large crack or fissure in a wall or the like; a hole in a wall permitting entrance (Gr.Gr. 9); a mine in a wall cut by a housebreaker. Cf. **bür^{ü}.** —**karun** —**करुन्** । **रहस्योद्घाटनम्** m.inf. to make a hole in the wall; met. to pry about and as the result reveal another's secrets. —**ṭukun** —**टुकुन्** । **सूचनया कार्यविघात:** m.inf. to bore (like a rat) a hole in a wall; met. to spoil or impede another's work by calumny or backbiting him or it to his associates or helpers. —**ṭaṭun** —**टटुन्** । **भित्तिभेदनम्** m.inf. to cut hole in a wall, to dig a mine through a wall in order to commit housebreaking. —**trukun** —**त्रुकुन्** । **पैशुन्यकर्म** m.inf., i.q. —**ṭukun.**

bôr^{u} 1 बोरु । **भार:** m. (dat. **böris बॉरिस्**, abl. **bāri**), a bundle carried on the head or shoulders, load, burden (K.Pr. 34, 104, Śiv. 199, 1027, 1810, 1849, 1896); the cargo of a ship (Gr.M.). Cf. **bār, bōr 1,** and **bör^{ü}**, and Gr.Gr. 143. —**khasun** —**खसुन्** m.inf. a burden to mount, a burden to be imposed (upon a person) (Śiv. 1637). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** m.inf. to place weight, to lean upon (Gr.M.). —**tulun** —**तुलुन्** conj. 1, to load, carry (El.). —**tulanwôl^{u}** —**तुलन्वोलु** m. (f. —**tulanwājĕñ** —**तुलनवाज्यञ्**), a porter (of burdens) (El.). —**wālun** —**वालुन्** m.inf. to cause a burden to descend, to relieve a person of a burden, to lighten his load (Śiv. 1506).

bör^{i} khārànì बॉरि खारंनि । **भारारोपणम्** m. pl. inf. to cause burdens to mount, to lay or transfer a burden or (fig.) a responsibility upon anyone; esp. when doing any work, to throw the whole responsibility on someone else, under the pretence that it is undertaken on his behalf or that he is a fellow-worker or accomplice. Cf. **bör^{ü} khārànì.** —**khasànì** —**खसंनि** । **समर्पितीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. a burden or responsibility to be transferred to, or laid upon, any person; esp. as above. —**ladànì** —**लद्नि** । **भारारोपणम्** m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to put or transfer a burden or responsibility upon another; esp. to make a show of complying with another, apparently only acting under his orders, in some work which one wishes to do oneself, and thus to throw the responsibility upon him. Cf. **bör^{ü} ladànì,** s.v. **bör^{ü}.** —**rōzànì** —**रोज़्नि** । **अभियोगपात्रीभवनम्, दुष्कर्मोत्तरदातृता** m. pl. inf. burdens to remain, a responsibility to be incurred or shared; esp. for a crime or its punishment. —**thawànì** —**थवंनि** । **व्याजेनानुवर्तनम्** m. pl. inf. to place loads; to pretend compliance with any order, but to leave the work to be done, or the responsibility to be undertaken, by the giver of the order.

bôr^{u} 2 बोरु । **पुष्टलेपविशेष:** m. the plaster on a wall, etc., made up of lime, mud, etc. (Rām. 568). Cf. **bōr 2.**

bör^{ü} बॉरू m. a load. Cf. **bôr^{u} 1.** By some spelt **bārī** (e.g. K.Pr. 147, 166). Used in the following compounds:— **-gur^{u} -गुरु** । **धुर्याश्व:** m. a pack-horse. **-khar -खर्** । **खरवद्भारवाही** m. a pack-ass; met. one who works like a pack-ass, one who, in return for the necessities of life, works entirely for another's profit, i.e. who makes over all his earnings to his master. —**khārànì** —**खारंनि** । **परस्मिन्समर्पणा** m. pl. inf. to cause loads to mount, to pretend to undertake a task, which one really wants done oneself, at the instigation of another, and to lay the whole responsibility on him; i.q. **bör^{i} khārànì,** see **bôr^{u} 1.** —**ladànì** —**लद्नि** । **कर्मवृत्त्यारोपणा, भारारोपणम्** m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to pretend to undertake some work at the instance of another, to throw the whole burden and responsibility (in case of failure) upon another, while ready to claim the credit in case of success; i.q. **bör^{i} ladànì,** see **bôr^{u} 1.** **-sör^{ü} -सॉरू** । **भारसंग्रह:** f. loading, the act of making up loads, and transferring them from place to place. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** । **धृतभार:** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a man or beast actually employed in carrying a load, a porter or pack-animal. **-way -वय्** f. the wages of a porter (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. **bör^{a}way.** **-zyun^{u} -ज़्युनु** । **भारेन्धनम्** m. firewood collected in the forest and brought in bundles for sale, as distinct from chopped logs.

būr बूर् । **मेषाजखुर:** f. the hoof of a cloven-hoofed animal, such as a sheep or a goat.

bura 1 बुर । **शुद्धसंस्कृतशर्करा** m. coarse white sugar.

bura 2 बुर । **ऊर्णवस्त्रविशेष:** m. a kind of woollen garment or gown made of coarse black and white yarn.

bür^{ü} बॅरू । **दीर्घकुहरम्** f. a crack or fissure in wood, a stone, wall, door, etc., a spy-hole. El. spells this **bàir.** Cf. **bor^{u} 1** and Gr.Gr. 10. —**gatshüñ^{ü}** —**गट्छ्यू** । **छिद्रख्याति:** f.inf. such a hole to occur; met. a secret plan or the like to be revealed, as if by means of a spy.

barbād or **bar^{a}bād** برباد adj. c.g. given to the wind, wasted, ruined, destroyed (K.Pr. 48).

barābad बरावद्, a corruption of **barābar,** q.v., see **ati.**

bīr-bàl^{i} बीर्-वंलि । **कर्णभूषणविशेष:** f. a small kind of ear-ring passing through the centre of the ear, usually of gold, and ornamented with bosses. It is worn by boys.

bīr-bali-hor^{u} बीर्-बलि-ह॑रु । **कर्णभूषाविशेषयुग्मम्** m. a pair of such ear-rings. **-kan -कन्** । **कर्णभूषणविशेषैकम्** m. a single one of such ear-rings; an ear adorned with such an ear-ring. **-pōsh -पोश्** । **कर्णभूषाविशेषपुष्पम्** m. a boss on one of such ear-rings.

b^{a}r-b^{a}r ब्र्-ब्र् । **शीघ्रनिर्गमध्वनिः** m. a rapidly repeated sound, a whirr, buzz, like the noise of a number of birds suddenly rising at once.

bar-bür^{ü} वर्-व॑रू । **अतिमनोहरा** f. filled full (of beauty); hence, a woman beautiful in every respect.

bara-bar वर-वर् । **अत्यन्तपूरणम्** f. the act of filling to the brim.

barābar or **barōbar** برابر adj. e.g. equal, coinciding, alike, all one (K.Pr. 18, 64, 79, 81, 163); of equal value (Śiv. 900); flat, level (K.Pr. 136, of the beam of a pair of scales); equal (to) (governing dat., K.Pr. 163, W. 121); (of opinions) agreeing, coinciding (Gr.M.); full, complete (Śiv. 1348); as prep. according to (El., K.Pr. 257); as adv. continually, regularly, without intermission (Rām. 746).

bara-bara वर-वर । **अतिपूरितः** adj. e.g. filled to the brim.

birbish विर्बिश् । **धानादिभक्ष्यसमूहः** m. a mixed mess of fried grain of various sorts, eaten as a snack in the afternoon of the long days of summer.

b^{a}rbatan ब्र्बतन्, **burbatan बुर्बतन**, **b^{a}rbatañ ब्र्बतञ्**, or **burbatañ बुर्बतञ्** । **क्रीडनकविशेषः** f. a certain toy, a disc (of stone, metal, or wood) with two holes passing through it, through each of which a string is passed. It is made to revolve by twisting the double string, the ends of which are held apart, one in each hand, etc.; these are then pulled against each other.

bāra-böṭs^{ü} वार-व॑चू । **दम्पती** m.pl. a married couple, husband and wife.

barbuz^{u} बर्बुज़ । **भर्जनाजीवी** m. one who lives by parching grain; a grain-parcher (usually of maize).

barbuz^{i}-bāra बर्बुज़ि-वार । **भर्जकाम्बरीषम्** m. a grain-parcher's parching-pan (filled with hot sand). **-bāy -वाय्** । **भर्जकस्त्री** f. a grain-parcher's wife. **-gāsa karun -गास करुन्** । **अतिसंकीर्णतापादनम्** m.inf. to throw into disorder, scatter widely something which should be kept in an orderly manner (as a person's hair, the threads in a loom, or the leaves of a book) (like the confused pile of leaves and grass kept by a grain-parcher for fuel). **-pöth^{a}r -पॉथ्र्** । **सस्यभर्जकवद्वर्तनम्** m. acting or conducting oneself like a grain-parcher, the habits of a grain-parcher; met. of a fellow who handles dirty and disorderly things, such as piles of dry leaves and grass, smoke, etc. **-wān -वान्** । **भर्जकाश्रयः** m. a grain-parcher's shop or stand where he parches grain.

barbuz^{i}gī बर्बुज़िगी । **धान्यादिभर्जनव्यापारः** f. the profession, or trade, of a grain-parcher.

barüc^{ü} बर॑चू, see **baruk^{u}**.

brüc^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} ब्र॑चू-म॑चू, see **brakun**.

brād ब्राद् । **दुराकारमूढः** m. a clumsy, ugly-looking fool, who speaks and listens without intelligence, and whose one object is to fill his belly; an idiot.

brād ब्राँद् or **brānd ब्रान्द्** । **द्वारबाह्यसोपानाश्रयः** m. the platform or landing in front of the main door of a house, the doorstep, threshold (K.Pr. 39, abl. written *barándah*; Śiv. 1098, ag. **brāndan**). **-phash -फश्** । **देहलीलेपः** m. the plastering of the threshold with cow-dung plaster, done every morning by strict Hindūs.

brāda-khot^{u} ब्राँद्-ख॑तु । **देहलीकोष्टम्** m. a room by the platform of a doorway, a door-keeper's room. **-küñ^{ü} -क॑ञ्** । **देहली** f. the stone step in front of the main door of a house, the threshold. **-pôw^{u} -पोव्** । **देहलीसोपानम्** m. a single step leading up to a door.

brod^{u} 1 ब्रंडु । **नासाग्रम्** m. the septum of the nose.

brād^{i} kadān^{i} ब्रंडि कडंनि । **मुखाङ्गसंकोचविशेषः** m. pl. inf. to drag the septa (i.e. the septum of the nose and other parts of the face, the nose itself, lips, eyes, forehead, etc.), to suddenly screw up the face, to have the visage suddenly contorted, as when at the point of death, or as when a suckling child is in pain or suffering from hunger, or as in disgust; so **wuṭhan brād^{i} kadith**, dragging the nostrils to the lips, screwing up the face to show disgust (Śiv. 830).

brod^{u} 2 ब्रंडु । **ज्वलद्दीपवर्त्यग्रम्** m. the burning end of a lighted wick.

brādagī ब्रादगी । **मौढ्यम्** f. the condition of, or acting like, a greedy, ugly, incompetent fool.

burdam बुर्दम् or **burdama बुर्दम** । **बहुलद्रव्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **burdamas बुर्दमस्**), a mass, or collection, of wealth or of many valuable things; wealth earned and collected.

brād^{i}mar ब्रंडिमर् । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. the N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, occupying the right bank of the river between the fourth and the fifth bridges. The ancient Bhaṭṭārakamaṭha. See RT.Tr. II, 448.

brādun ब्रादुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brādyōv ब्राद्योव्**), to become powerful, i.q. **bādun**, q.v.

bardār بردار adj. e.g. and subst. m. holding or raising up; a bearer, supporter, carrier; **-°** as in **chēri-bardār**, a wand-bearer (Śiv. 1153); **kharca-b°**, a man responsible for, or in charge of, expenditure, a head steward (Śiv. 1154); **murachala-b°**, a fan (or whisk) bearer (Śiv. 1148).

bardāri بردارى in the following: **bardāri bardāri din^{i} वर्दारि वर्दारि दिनि** । **बलादाकर्षणाघातः** m. pl. inf. to pull a person or thing towards oneself and beat him

or it. —**bardāri kaḍun** —**वर्दारि कड़ुन** । **दूराद्पसारणम्** m.inf. to pull a person out of his place and drive him away.

barādar برادر m. a brother (Rām. 330, 811).

bŏrdus वुर्दुस्, **burdus वुर्दुस्**, or **bor^{u}-dus^{u} वॅरु-दुसु** । **आयोधनम्** m. fighting, coming to blows (of people gathered together in a house or at an assembly) (K.Pr. 85).

bardāsht برداشت m. endurance, patience ; taking goods on credit, a credit transaction. —**khārun** —**खारुन्** m.inf. to give goods on credit (Rām. 1312).

barâf^{i} برفي, see **barâph^{i}**.

brag ब्रग् (poet. sometimes spelt **brugu भ्रुगु**) । **वकः** m. (f. **bragiñ ब्रगिञ्**), the blue heron, *Ardea cinerea*, L. 126 (*breg*). See also Elmslie s.v. *brág* for particulars as to this bird. The feathers are worn by Pandits on marriage days and by soldiers when visiting the Mahārāja (K.Pr. 34, Śiv. 1815). —**tulân^{i}** —**तुलंनि** । **अतितोद्ना** m. pl. inf. (lit.) to raise herons ; met. to cause the down of the body to rise and fall rapidly, like a flight of herons ; hence, to scold violently (e.g. a pupil scolded by his master). —**wŏthân^{i}** —**व्वथंनि** । **अतिशीतवाधानुभवः** m. pl. inf. (lit.) herons to rise ; met. to have the down of the body rising and falling rapidly like a flight of herons ; hence, to feel extreme cold, to shiver from cold.

braga-phamb ब्रग-फम्ब् । **वकशिरोवालविशेषः** m. heron-cotton, i.e. the head-down of a heron, worn on the caps of the children of the well-to-do. **-pos^{u} -पंसु** । **ओषधिविशेषः** m. a certain wild medicinal creeper, said to resemble a heron, and to have white leaves. **-tīr^{u} -तीरू** । **वकगरुद्विशेषः** f. a heron-feather ; (pl.) the plume feathers growing on a heron's head, worn by kings and chiefs (Śiv. 1012).

brug 1 भृग् or **brugu 1 भृगु** m. N. of a celebrated legendary saint, in Sanskrit Bhṛgu. Sg. gen. **brugun^{u}**, f. **brugiñ^{u}** (Śiv. 797).

brugu-lattā भृगु-लत्ता m. kicked by Bhṛgu, a N. of Viṣṇu, who was so treated by the saint, and expressed himself as honoured by the blow (Śiv. 797).

brug 2 भृग् or **brugu 2 भृगु**, i.q. **brag**, q.v.

barg 1 or **baṛ^{a}g** برگ m. a leaf (of a tree or paper) (Śiv. 983, see **barg 2**, and El.) **-hanā -हना** f. a small piece of paper (Gr.M.). **-paiwand** برگ پیوند m. grafting, budding (L. 458). Cf. **pana-barg** (Śiv. 994).

barg 2 भर्ग् m. radiance ; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 983, with double meaning, referring to **barg 1**). **-shikhā -शिखा** f. N. of a mountain sacred to Śiva.

bargöl^{i} वर्गोलि । **त्वक्खण्डानि** m.pl. small bits of the skin of the body of a living animal, such as those rubbed off by galling, or the top of a blister, etc. —**tulân^{i}** —**तुलंनि** । **अतिव्यथोत्पादनम्** m. pl. inf. to raise bits of skin, utterly to wear a person out with carrying burdens or the like, so that his body becomes raw and blistered. —**wŏthân^{i}** —**व्वथंनि** । **अतिपीडाम्निः** m. pl. inf. bits of skin to rise, to be worn out with excessive carrying of burdens or the like.

bragiñ ब्रगिञ्, see **brag**.

bārgav भार्गव् m. a descendant of Bhṛgu, see **brug 1**.

bārgava-rām भार्गव-राम् m. Rāma, the descendant of Bhṛgu, Paraśu-rāma, who is said to have wiped the Kṣatriya tribe out of existence, the sixth *avatār*, or incarnation, of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 860).

brāh ब्राह् । **ज्वाला** m. a flame (of fire). Cf. **brēh**.

brēh ब्रेह् । **ज्वाला** f. (sg. dat. **brīsh^{ü} ब्रीशू**), a flame, the flame of fire, cf. **brāh**. —**tulün^{ü}** —**तुलंञू** । **ज्वालाविष्करणम्** f.inf. to raise a flame (by blowing a fire or the like). —**wŏthün^{ü}** —**व्वथंञू** । **ज्वालोद्भवः** f.inf. flame to arise, to burst into flame, or, of a fire nearly out, to flame up on the addition of wood, oil, or the like.

brūh ब्रूंह् adv. in front. **brūh brūh pakun ब्रूंह् ब्रूंह् पकुन्** m.inf. to keep walking in front, to precede, to go along in front of a person (H. iii, 2 ; cf. iii, 1 and viii, 9).

brahm ब्रह्म m. Brahma, the one self-existent, impersonal spirit, the Absolute, the Pantheos (Śiv. 1051, 1458, 1593, 1766, 1850) (voc. **brahmō ब्रह्मो**, Śiv. 1415, 1424) ; ◦- a Brāhmaṇ, a man of the Brāhmaṇ caste ; ◦- the god Brahmā, the Creator.

brahma-bāv ब्रह्म-वाव् । **ब्रह्मत्वम्, ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः** the state of identification with Brahma, (according to Pantheists) final salvation ; conduct like that of a pious Brāhmaṇ. **-gand -गंड्** । **ब्रह्मग्रन्थिः** m. the knot which ties together the three threads forming the sacred cord worn by Brāhmaṇs ; any similar knot tied on things ceremonially worn. **-hatyā -हत्या** । **ब्राह्मणहननम्** f. murder of a Brāhmaṇ ; any equally heinous crime. **-hât^{i}yôr^{u} -ह्ंतियोरू** । **ब्रह्मघ्नः** m. (f. **-hât^{i}yārĕn -ह्ंतियार्यञ्**), one who is guilty of the murder of a Brāhmaṇ or of any equally heinous crime. **-hât^{i}yör^{i}gī -ह्ंतियांरिगी** । **ब्रह्मघ्नवृत्तिः** f. the conduct of one who murders Brahmāṇs, or commits equally heinous crimes. **-hüt^{ü} -ह्ंचू** f., i.q. **brahma-hatyā** (K.Pr. 102). **-lōkh -लोख्** m. (sg. dat. **-lōkas -लोकस्**), N. of a certain division of the universe, the world, or heaven, of Brahmā. **-muhūrta -मुह्र्त** m. a particular hour of the day, just before daybreak. A term used only by educated Hindūs ; Musalmāns use the term *gazal* (K.Pr. 176). **-nishṭh -निष्ठ्** (Śiv. 1859) or **-nishṭhā -निष्ठा** (Śiv. 1770), f. absorption in the contemplation of Brahma. **-rākhĕsī -राख्सी** । **ब्रह्मराक्षसवृत्तिः** f. the

condition or conduct of a **brahma-rākhyus**[u], q.v., or of a man who acts like one. **-rākhĕsgī** -राख्यसगी । ब्रह्मराक्षसव्यापार: f.,i.q. **brahma-rākhĕsī. -rākhyus**[u] -राखिसु । ब्रह्मराक्षस: m. (sg. dat. **-rākhisis** -राखिसिस्; f. **-rākhĕsañ** -राख्यस्यञ्), a kind of very terrible demon, the worst kind of demon, believed to have attained his fearful powers owing to his having managed to become a Brāhman. **-randr** -रन्द्र or -रन्ध्र m. the *Brahmarandhra*, 'Brahmā's crevice,' the suture or aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death (Śiv. 1654). **-rūph** -रूफ़् m. the form of Brahma; abl. **-rūpa** -रूप, under the form of B., (acting) under the condition of B. (of Śiva, Śiv. 851, 977). **-rĕsh**[u] -ऋषु m. a Brahmarṣi, a brahmanical sage, one of a class of sages supposed to belong to the Brāhmaṇ caste. **-sar** -सर् or **-saras** -सरस् m. N. of a lake in Kāshmīr passed by pilgrims on the route to the sacred Gangābal (Śiv. 1176); also used met. as equivalent to **brahma-randr,** q.v. (Śiv. 1891). **-tôn**[u] -तोनु । ब्राह्मणत्वम् m. brāhmaṇhood. **-tsöri** -त्सांरि or **-tsörī** -त्सांरी m. a Brahmacārin, a Brāhmaṇ devoted to the study of the Vēdas and preserving the vow of chastity; a young one (Śiv. 1353); an older unmarried Brāhmaṇ versed in the Vēdas (Śiv. 1047, 1507, 1523, 1887); a name of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1377, 1838). **-zān** -ज़ान् f. (sg. dat. **-zön**[ü] -ज़ांजू) = Sanskrit *Brahmajñāna*, divine or sacred knowledge, esp. knowledge of the universal permeation of the one Spirit as taught by the Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 451, 1738, 1891). **-zanm** -ज़न्म् m. birth as a Brāhmaṇ, the condition or fact of one's being a Brāhmaṇ by birth (Śiv. 1593, 1670, 1748). Cf. **bröhmana-zanm,** under **brôhmun.**

brahmā ब्रह्मा m. (sg. ag. **brahman** ब्रह्मन्, Śiv. 131; gen. **brahmā-sond**[u] ब्रह्मा-सन्दु, Śiv. 32, 1200), N. of a Hindū god, a member of the triad of Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. He created the universe and uttered the Vēdas, at the bidding of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 31, 1115, etc). Cf. **brahm.** **-jī** -जी m. (dat. **-jiyĕs** -जियस्, Śiv. 717, 718; ag. **-jiyĕn** -जियन्, Śiv. 679; voc. **-jiyĕ** -जिय, Śiv. 485), or **-juv** -जुव् (Śiv. 802, 1116, 1142) (sg. dat. **-juwas** -जुवस्, Śiv. 697, 848), a respectful N. of Brahmā.

brāhmī ब्राह्मी f. *Taxus baccata* (El.).

brahām ब्रहाम *Sorghum halepense* (El.), the Johnson grass, Cuba grass, etc.

barham برهم adj. c.g. confused, jumbled together, turned upside down, entangled, spoiled. **barham-darham** برهم درهم or **darham-barham** درهم برهم adj. c.g. confused, entangled, topsy-turvy (Rām. 229).

barhamī वर्हमी برهمي । विनाश: f. confusion, trouble, anarchy; utter destruction. —**gatshüñ**[ü] —गत्शुंजू । सर्वनाशसंभव: f.inf. utter destruction to occur, to be utterly destroyed or driven to destitution owing to the destruction of house, land, livelihood, wealth, protectors, friends, etc.

bē-rah[a]**m** بے رحم adj.c.g. unmerciful, inhuman (Gr.M.).

brahmāḍ ब्रह्माँड् or **brahmāṇḍ** ब्रह्माण्ड् । ब्रह्माण्डम् m. the mundane egg from which all things were created; hence, the universe (Śiv. 32, 1660, 1727); the suture in the crown of the human head, i.q. **brahm-randr,** see **brahm** (Śiv. 1909).

brahmākār ब्रह्माकार् m. the form, condition, or state of Brahma, i.q. **brahma-rūph,** see **brahm** (Śiv. 1864).

brôhmun ब्रोह्मुन् । ब्राह्मण: m. (sg. dat. **bröhmanas** ब्रांह्मनस्, Śiv. 1630, 1737; pl. nom. **bröhman** ब्रांह्मन्, Śiv. 1101. As °- this word takes the form **bröhman** ब्रांह्मन्, see, however, **brahm.** A female Brāhmaṇ is **bröhmüñ**[ü] ब्रांह्मंजू, q.v., but a Brāhmaṇ's wife is **bröhman-bāv** ब्रांह्मन्-वाव्), a man of the Brāhmaṇ caste (Śiv. 1118); esp. the family priest of any particular person.

bröhman-bāv ब्रांह्मन्-वाव्। ब्राह्मणस्त्री f. a Brāhmaṇ's wife, see ab. **-kūr**[ü] -कूरू । ब्राह्मणकन्या f. a young girl (married or unmarried) of the Brāhmaṇ caste. —**karàn**[i] —कर्‌नि । ब्राह्मणसमूहनिमन्त्रणभोजनप्रदानम् m. pl. inf., lit. to do Brāhmaṇs; hence, to invite a number of Brāhmaṇs to a feast on the occasion of holidays, religious ceremonies, or the like. **-koṭ**[u] -कंटु । ब्राह्मणबालक: m. a boy of the Brāhmaṇ caste, esp. the son of a poor Brāhmaṇ who has not yet been invested with the sacred cord; a boy-Brāhmaṇ, i.e. a boy who is already, in his boyhood, familiar with the duties of a Brāhmaṇ. **-küṭ**[ü] -कंटू । ब्राह्मणकन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a Brāhmaṇ girl, esp. a young unmarried Brāhmaṇ girl of poor parentage. **-tôn**[u] -तोनु । ब्राह्मणवृत्ति: m. Brāhmaṇhood. **-zanm** -ज़न्म् or **-zarm** -ज़र्म्। ब्राह्मणजन्म, ब्राह्मणस्वम् m. birth as a Brāhmaṇ; the property of a Brāhmaṇ, consisting mainly of the few utensils and books used by him in religious ceremonies, see **bröhmana-zanm,** bel.

bröhmana-zanm ब्रांह्मनज़न्म् m. birth as a Brāhmaṇ, Brāhmaṇhood, i.q. **bröhman-zanm** ab. and **brahma-zanm,** see **brahm** (Śiv. 1754, 1879, 1897).

brahmāṇḍ ब्रह्माण्ड्, see **brahmāḍ.**

brahmānand ब्रह्मानन्द् m. the rapture of Brahma, i.e. the rapture of absorption into the one self-existent Spirit, Śiv. 23, 1757 (with **āh** of indef. art.), 1782.

bröhmanöz[ü] ब्रांह्मनांज़ू । ब्राह्मणवृत्ति: f. the profession or duties of a Brāhmaṇ; met. the sacred books used by him as textbooks for such duties.

bröhmiin^{ü} ब्रोंह्मंञ् । **ब्राह्मणी** f. a woman of the Brāhman caste, see **brôhmun.**

brahas-kath ब्रहस्-कथ् । **अकस्मान्मरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a sudden, violent, or unnatural death, caused by drowning, burning, falling down a precipice, an earthquake, or the like. **-kath gatshiin^{ü}** -कथ् गछ्ंञ् । **अकस्मान्मरणापातः** f.inf. such a sudden death to occur; met. of any sudden calamity as grievous as death.

brahaspath ब्रहस्पथ् । **बृहस्पतिः** m. (sg. dat. **brahaspatas** ब्रहस्पतस्), the planet Jupiter.

braj ब्रज् m. N. of the district surrounding Āgrā and Mathurā, the scene of Kṛṣṇa's juvenile adventures. **braja-wösī** ब्रज-वोंसी m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, voc. **brajawösiyĕ** ब्रजवोंसिय).

bārj वार्ज् f. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.).

burj برج or **burja** बुर्ज m. a bastion, tower, turret (Rām. 742, 1770); any sign of the Zodiac (Śiv. 523). (The Arabic plural of this word is *burūj*. Hence Rām. 579 has pl. dat. **burūjĕn.**)

bruk^{u} ब्रुकु । **कटिवक्रता** m. bending or sagging of something perpendicular owing to having to support a too heavy weight; esp. the bending or twisting of the backbone from such a cause. **—kaḍun** —कड़ुन् । **कटिवक्रतापादनम्** m.inf. to cause sagging or twisting, owing to the superimposition of an excessive burden, as in the case of a man's waist, of the trunk of a tree, a pillar, or the like. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । **कटिमुख्यवक्रतापत्तिः** m.inf. such bending or sagging to occur.

b^{a}r^{a}ka व्र्क برقع । **आच्छादनविशेषः** m. a kind of veiling dress worn by respectable women outside their houses. It is a long strip of cloth, concealing the whole of the face of the woman wearing it, except the eyes, and reaching to the feet. **—bābañ** —बाबञ् । **आच्छादनविशेषवसनशीला** f. a respectable woman accustomed to wear a **b^{a}r^{a}ka** in public.

baruk^{u} वरुकु । **कपाटसंवन्धी** adj. (f. **barüc^{ü}** वर्ंचू), of, or belonging to, a door. Prop. gen. of **bar 1,** q.v.

bērök^{i} वेरोंकि (= بيرق) । **दण्डविशेषः** f. a kind of walking-stick with a handle across the top, like that of a crutch.

brakh ब्रख् । **आघातः** m. (sg. dat. **brakas** ब्रकस्), a crushing blow, a blow with a heavy weight calculated to break anything. **—khyon^{u}** —ख्यंनु । **भङ्गापत्तिः** m.inf. lit. to eat such a blow; to be broken by a crushing blow. **—lagun** —लगुन् । **आघातानुभवः** m.inf. such a blow to occur; to suffer from a crushing blow; met. of a man, to be a wreck after a severe illness.

braka-drāv ब्रक-द्राव् । **दृढीभूतः** adj. (f. **-drāyĕ** -द्राय), lit. issued from crushing blows; hence (of animate or inanimate objects), hardened by experiencing or making a practice of undergoing blows; inured, case-hardened, trained. **—kaḍun** —कड़ुन् । **योग्यीकरणम्** m.inf. to harden by blows, inure, train. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । **आयासदृढीभवनम्** m.inf. to be hardened by blows; to be inured, case-hardened, trained.

brikh ब्रिख् f. (sg. dat. **brikhi** विखि), any acute pain of the eye, accompanied by watering, swelling, and redness. The word is generally employed as a compound, as in the following: **—lagiin^{ü}** —लगंञ्, **—wŏthiin^{ü}** —ब्वथंञ्, or **—wasiin^{ü}** —वसंञ्, f.inf. such a disease to occur. **—lagiin^{ü}** —लगंञ् is the equivalent of the Hindī *pak jānā*, and is used, not only of the eye swelling, but also of fruit, etc., ripening.

barkhī (?), f. a Kāshmīrī custom, the celebration of the day of a person's death (L. 258).

börīkh वोंरीख् । **अतिभारः** adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **börīkas** वोंरीकस्), very heavy, very difficult.

brikhilad ब्रिखिलद् । **नेत्ररोगाक्रान्तः** adj. c.g. suffering from eye disease, in which the eyes water and are bloodshot.

barkhilāf برخلاف adj. c.g. contradictory, inconsistent. **—hāwun** —हावुन् m.inf. to show the reverse, to misrepresent (Gr.M.).

barkhurdār برخوردار adj. c.g. prosperous, successful, happy, enjoying long life and prosperity (K.Pr. 248).

barkhāst برخاست adj. c.g. rising, broken up, dismissed (of a meeting or court) (Gr.M.); removed from office, dismissed.

b^{a}r^{a}kal व्र्कल् । **व्याजेनाच्छादनविशेषाच्छादिनी** f. a woman who wears a **b^{a}r^{a}ka,** q.v.; esp. a woman who deceitfully wears such to disguise herself, in order to give the impression that she does so habitually.

brakalad ब्रकलद् । **आघातयुक्तः** adj. c.g. broken by a crushing blow; met. reduced to a wreck by severe disease.

brakun ब्रकुन् । **आहननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brok^{u}** ब्रंकु, f. **brüc^{ü}** ब्रंचू; 2 p.p. **bracyōv** ब्रच्योव्), to crush, pound, esp. to crush grain with a pestle, or to crunch it with the teeth; to masticate; met. to confound a man with angry abuse. **brakana yun^{u}** ब्रकन यिनु । **आहतीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pounded, esp. of the hand, foot, finger, or toe; to be crushed between two hard substances.

brok^{u}-mot^{u} ब्रंकु-मंतु । **आहतः** adj. (f. **brüc^{ü}-müts^{ü}** ब्रंचू-मंचू), crushed, pounded; crunched by the teeth, masticated; met. crushed by angry abuse.

barkari वर्करि, in the following: **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । **पुरो निक्षेपः** m.inf. to set a person in front (for almost

certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in a sudden calamity), to dispatch on a forlorn hope. —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **आपदादिमुखयोगः** m.inf. to be set in front (for almost certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in any great disaster). —**lāgun** —**लागुन्**। **आपन्मुखे योजनम्** m.inf., i.q. **barkari dyunᵘ**.

brạkᵃran ब्रंक्‌रन् । **व्याघातः** f. crushing, pounding (as hard grains in a mortar or by crunching with the teeth); met. crushing a man by abuse.

brạkᵃrun ब्रंक्‌रुन् । **व्याघातनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brạkᵒrᵘ ब्रंक्‌रु**), i.q. **brakun**, q.v.

barkarār برقرار adj. e.g. fixed, established, firm, unchangeable (Gr.M.).

barkath برکت m. (sg. dat. **barkatas वर्‌कतस्**), increase, abundance, prosperity, blessing (K.Pr. 79, 150); Kāshmīrī Musalmāns use this word for 'one' in counting, instead of **akh**, by way of asking God's blessing on the whole transaction.

brakawun ब्रकवुन् । **आहननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brakowᵘ ब्रंक्‌वु**), i.q. **brakun**, q.v. **brakowᵘ-motᵘ ब्रंक्‌वु-मंतु** । **क्षतकुट्टनः** adj. (f. **brakümᵘ-müṭṣᵘ ब्रंक्‌वू - मंच्‌चू**), i.q. **brokᵘ-motᵘ**, see **brakun**.

bᵃrᵃkāwun ब्‌रकावुन् । **बलाद्न्तःप्रक्षेपणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bᵃrᵃkôwᵘ ब्‌रकोवु**), to force violently into an orifice, e.g. a nail; obsc. (f.inf.), to violate, have violent intercourse with a woman.

bram ब्रम् । **भ्रान्तिः, वञ्चनम्** m. wandering, roaming, travelling (with suff. of indef. art. YZ. 190, **bramāh**; K.Pr. 6, ag. **braman**); an error, mistake; error, delusion (Śiv. 1762, 1769, 1835, 1844); an illusion, a delusive thing (Śiv. 1049, 1570, 1578, 1754, 1788–92, 1799); swindling, cheating; giddiness, dizziness. -° mistaking for something, as in **sarpa-bram**, mistaking (a rope) for a snake (Śiv. 1818). —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु**। **वञ्चनम्** m.inf. to cause to wander (YZ. 190); to swindle, cheat, defraud; esp. u.w. reference to children. —**dinawôlᵘ** —**दिनवोलु** adj. (f. —**dinawājĕñ** —**दिनवाज्यञ्**), false, deceptive, deceitful (El.). —**gaṭshun** —**गट्‌शुन्** । **भ्रमसंभवः** m.inf. to be in error, mistaken. —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **वञ्चितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be swindled, cheated. **-tam -तम्** । **वञ्चनम्** m. swindling, cheating. —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु**। **मूर्छोद्भवः** m.inf. to become giddy, dizzy.

brảmⁱ nyunᵘ ब्रंमि निनु । **वञ्चितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be swindled, cheated.

brīm in **brīm-pōsh**, m. the water-lily, *Nymphæa alba* (El.).

barm वर्म् । **विश्वासः** m. trust, confidence (in a person), esp. general trust reposed in a man of good repute; credit, good repute. —**tulun** —**तुलुन्** । **विश्वासभञ्जनम्** m.inf. to destroy credit (e.g. by making public a person's bad conduct, or by spreading a report as to his poverty). —**wŏthun** —**व्‌थुन्** । **प्रतीतिनाशः** m.inf. credit or good repute to be lost (owing to a person becoming bankrupt or the like). —**wŏthith gaṭshun** —**व्‌थिथ् गट्‌शुन्**। **गौरवविश्वासादिविनाशापातः** m.f. id.

barma वर्म । **आस्फोटनी** m. (H. vii, 24, **barᵃm**), an auger, drill, a kind of gimlet or borer worked with a string. —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to bore holes (H. vii, 24). **-tujⁱ -तुजि** or **-tujᵘ -तुजू**। **आस्फोटनीतूलिका** f. the metal point of an auger, a drill-point. —**tārun** —**तारुन्** । **आस्फोटन्या वेधनम्** m.inf. to bore with an auger. **-trŏpᵘ -त्रुपु** । **आस्फोटनीवेधद्वारा संयोजना** m. joining together by auger-holes, as when two pieces of metal or leather have holes drilled along the edges, through which string or wire is passed to fasten them together. **-trŏpal -त्रुपल्** । **आस्फोटनीवेधयोजितः** c.g. sewed through drill holes (of shoes or the like, in which holes for the thread are first drilled with an auger).

barᵃm वर्म, see **barma**.

bērām बेराम् (=بیمار) । **रोगाक्रान्तः** adj. c.g. sick, ill, ailing, unwell, indisposed; a sick person, a patient. —**gaṭshun** —**गट्‌शुन्** । **रुगाविष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to fall ill.

bērömī बेरोमी । **रोगः** f. sickness, illness.

brīmdū, see **brimij**.

bramāh ब्रमाह् (YZ. 190) = **bram** (q.v.) with suffix of indefinite article.

brimij ब्रिमिज् । **द्रुमविशेषः, कलिद्रुमः** f. a certain tree, *Celtis australis*, usually found in Musalmān graveyards and in the vicinity of shrines (L. 68, 79, 81; K.Pr. 35). Hindūs look upon it as unclean and as inhabited by the *Kali Yuga* or evil genius of the present age. El. gives the following variants of the name of this tree, **brīmdū, brimla,** and **brūmīj,** and calls it *Celtis caucasica*.

brimiji-chôṭᵘ ब्रिमिजि-छोँटु । **कलिद्रुमविशेषफलम्** m. the small fruit of this tree.

brūmīj, see **brimij**.

brimla, see **brimij**.

bārāmūla, see **warahmul**.

braman ब्रमन्, see **bram**.

bramun ब्रमुन् । **भ्रमापत्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bramyōv ब्रम्योव्**), to wander, roam; to go round in circles, to revolve; to be in error, mistaken, to make a mistake. **bramyō-motᵘ ब्रम्यो-मंतु** । **भ्रान्तिमापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **bramyĕ-müṭṣᵘ ब्रम्ये-मंच्‌चू**), in error, mistaken.

bar-mandĕñ वर्-मन्द्यञ् or **-mandiñ -मन्दिञ्**। **मध्याह्नकालः** m. midday.

bar-mandĕñukᵘ वर्-मन्द्यञुकु। **मध्याह्नकालिकः** adj. (f. **-mandĕñümᵘ -मन्द्यञ्‌चू**), of or belonging to midday.

bar-mandĕñĕn वर्-मन्द्यञन् or **-mandiñĕn -मन्दिञन्** । **मध्याह्ने** adv. at midday (Śiv. 1756).

-mandĕñĕn bögⁱ (or **bögin**) -मन्द्यञन् बांगि (बांगिन्)। **मध्याह्नावसरे** adv. at about midday.

bar-mandĕñĕs बर्-मन्द्यञस्। **मध्याह्नावसरे** adv. at midday. **-mandĕñĕs bögⁱ** (or **bögin**) **-मन्द्यञस् बांगि** (बांगिन्)। **मध्याह्नावसरप्राये** adv. at about midday.

brạmᵃr ब्रंमर्। **वञ्चकः** m. a swindler, a cheat (Gr.Gr. 149).

bramurᵘ ब्रमुरू। **वञ्चकः** adj. (f. **bramᵘ̈rᵘ̈** ब्रम्रूरू), a swindler, a cheat.

bramarācōkh ब्रमराचोख्। **भूतविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **bramarācōkas** ब्रमराचोकस्), a certain kind of demon or ghost, who dwells in waste places and misleads travellers by pretending to be a light, a will-o'-the-wisp. Cf. **brahma-rākhyusᵘ**, under **brahm.**

brạmᵃrun ब्रंमरून्। **भ्रामणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brạmᵒrᵘ** ब्रंमरू), to mislead, lead into error, delude.

brạmᵒrᵘ-motᵘ ब्रंमर्-मंतु। **भ्रामितः** perf. part. (f. **brạmᵘ̈rᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** ब्रम्रूरू-मंचू), misled.

brạmᵃrāwun ब्रंमरावुन्। **भ्रामणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brạmᵃrôwᵘ** ब्रंमरोवु), i.q. **brạmᵃrun**, q.v. (YZ. 339, Śiv. 530).

brạmᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ ब्रंमरोवु-मंतु। **भ्रामितः** perf. part. (f. **brạmᵃröwᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** ब्रंमरोवू-मंचू), i.q. **brạmᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, see **brạmᵃrun.**

bran ब्रन्। **वृक्षविशेषः** m. an elm-tree (Śiv. 1286), *Ulmus Wallichiana* and *U.* sp. (L. 79), *U. erosa* and *U. pumila* (El.). L. spells this word *bren* and *brenn*, El. has both *bran* and *bren*. Cf. L. 68, 70 (its young shoots used for their fibre), 79, 80.

brana-dĕl ब्रन-द्यल्। **वृक्षविशेषत्वक्** m. the elm-bark, used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases. **-dyolᵘ** -द्यंलु। **वृक्षविशेषत्वक्तन्तुः** m. the bark of the young shoots of the elm, used for making rough but strong ropes (L. 70). **-sūr** -सूर्। **दारुविशेषभस्म** m. the ashes of burnt elm, which have alkaline properties and are used for making lye. **-zyunᵘ** -ज़िनु। **इन्धनविशेषः** m. elm firewood, used principally by Musalmāns (L. 80).

baran 1 बरन्। **लघुकपाटम्** f. (sg. dat. **barüñᵘ̈** बरंञू), a lightly-built door, such as that admitting to the ground floor of a house or water-shed or a cow-house; a doorway fitted with such a door. Cf. L. 460. **hasti-baran,** f. an elephant's stable-door (K.Pr. 190).

baran 2 बरन्। **नक्षत्रविशेषः** f. the N. of one of the lunar asterisms, the Sanskrit *Bharaṇi*.

bārànⁱ बारंनि। **भ्रातरौ** m.pl. a pair of uterine brothers, or a brother and sister, both uterine (YZ. 438); any number of uterine brothers or brothers and sisters (YZ. 453). **-tônᵘ** -तोनु। **भ्रातृत्वम्** m. brotherhood (uterine or not), the relationship between brothers or between brothers and sisters; met. mutual affection or mutual conduct like that between brothers; relationship by blood, or even by having the same teacher.

baráin (?), m. the oak, *Quercus dilatata* (El.). According to L. 79 this tree does not grow in Kashmir. The spelling of the word is doubtful.

bárin बंरिन्, they were muddied by him, see **barun 2.**

barun 1 बरून्। **पूरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **borᵘ 2** बंरू, for **borᵘ 1**, see s.v.), to fill (K.Pr. 95; YZ. 373, 374; Śiv. 24, 1169, 1345, 1784); to fill (with joy, sorrow, faith, etc.) (Śiv. 171, 925, 1587); to perform, fulfil (e.g. a hope or wish), complete; to pay (the penalty of), undergo, suffer, endure; to attain to, enjoy, experience (love, happiness, sorrow, etc.) (YZ. 252, Śiv. 1113, 1645); to feel and maintain (love, faith etc.) (Śiv. 1171, 1174); to pass (time) (Śiv. 799, 1065, 1584). **—cāv,** to fill a wish, to desire ardently, covet (K.Pr. 247); to fulfil a desire (YZ. 31). **—gam,** to suffer grief, to be sorrowful, anxious (YZ. 38).

bárⁱ bárⁱ बंरि बंरि freq. part. continually filling, filling over and over again (YZ. 343, Śiv. 1079, 1400); used as an adj. very full (Śiv. 520, 1245, 1524).

borᵘ-motᵘ 1 बंरू-मंतु। **भरितः** perf. part. (f. **bürᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** बंरू-मंचू), filled, brimful.

barana yunᵘ 1 बरन यिनु। **परिपूर्णीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to become filled (e.g. a vessel or a river), to become brimful (Śiv. 1234, 1286).

barith dyunᵘ बरिथ् दिनु m.inf. to fill, to fill up (YZ. 222).

barun 2 बरून्। **लिप्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **borᵘ 3** बंरू; for **borᵘ 1** see s.v.), to smear, daub, stain, defile, pollute (K.Pr. 121, of a wet dog dirtying people). **borᵘ-motᵘ 2** बंरू-मंतु, perf. part. defiled, dirtied (of clothes) (Śiv. 1022).

barun 3 बरून्। **वियोगदैन्यवृत्ति** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baryōv** बर्योव्), to pine in absence from home or friends, to be homesick.

barana āmotᵘ बरन आमंतु। **आवद्धचित्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüʦᵘ̈** —आमंचू), become homesick. **—yunᵘ 2** —यिनु। **चित्तावन्धः** m. inf. pass. to become homesick.

bēran (?) m. a certain kind of grass (L. 70, 359) (qy. is this really for **bēran pĕṭh,** on the field borders, and meaning either **bēra-mūjⁱ** or **bēra mōsta**, see **bēra**?).

burönⁱ बुरांनि। **व्यञ्जनविशेषः** f. a kind of salad, composed of pounded radishes mixed with curdled milk (*dahī*), and seasoned with cumin and salt. It is eaten uncooked.

brānd, i.q. **brād,** q.v.

barānda (K.Pr. 39), i.q. **brāda,** abl. of **brād,** q.v.

brang 1 ब्रंग्। **प्रांशुशाला** m. a turret; the minaret of a mosque; with **āh** of indef. art. **brangāh** (K.Pr. 143). **—tulun** —तुलुन्। **वज्रशपथः** m.inf. to raise

a minaret; met. to swear repeatedly, to call over and over again God or one's spiritual teacher to witness.

brang 2 ब्रंग् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a pargana in the south-east of the valley of Kashmir.

brangī ब्रंगी । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a river rising in the mountains east of Kashmīr, and watering the pargana of Brang.

bē-rang بے رنگ वेरङ्ग adj. c.g. without colour, colourless; without form, formless (of God) [Śiv. 849, 1820 (of the universe before creation, "without form and void"), Śiv. 1025]; without passion, passionless (a Persianization of the Sanskrit *rāga-rahita*) (Śiv. 1267, 1566).

brinj برنج (? m.), rice (K.Pr. 180, W. 155). The word has not been noted elsewhere. Cf. **braz.**

brinja-kul^{u}, m. N. of a tree of Kashmīr (El.).

brōnṭh ब्रोंठ् (**bronṭ**, W. 97), **brūnṭh^{i} ब्रूंठि**, etc., see under **brōṭh, brūṭh^{i}**, etc.

brönits برٕنِتس (YZ. 37, 251, 317) = **brōts^{ü}**, see **brāth 1.**

baranāwun 1 वरनावुन् । परिपूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baranôw^{u} वरनोवु**), to cause another to fill anything.

baranāwun 2 वरनावुन् । वियोगदीनीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baranôw^{u} वरनोवु**), to make a person homesick, to cause him to be homesick.

branyuv^{u} ब्रन्युवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **braniv^{ü} ब्रनिवू**), made of elm-wood, see **bran.**

brinz^{i} ब्रिज़्, brinzi ब्रिज़्, brinzis ब्रिज़्स्, see **bryunz^{u}.**

brunz^{u} ब्रुज़्, see **bryunz^{u}.**

barün^{ü} वरंञ् a door (Śiv. 207, 1890); cf. **bar 1.**

barañĕ-bal वरञ-वल् । रन्ध्रगर्भमार्गप्रदेशः m. N. of a certain narrow pass or cleft in the mountain wide enough for only one person at a time, through which pilgrims pass on the way from Śrīnagar to Gangābal (Śiv. 1176, 1890); in Śiv. 1890 also used met. to signify the *maṇipūra*, or mystical circle on the navel, referred to in Yōga philosophy.

brañ-brañ ब्रञ्-ब्रञ् । ध्वनिविशेषः m. knock, crash, flap, the sound of striking or moving anything solid.

barñĕ-gor^{u} वर्ञ-गॅरु । तन्तुभरणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession is to wind the woof in the shuttle for weaving woollen cloth.

bar-pā برپا or barpāh वर्पाह् adj. c.g. on foot, erected, established. **—āsun —आसुन्** m.inf. to be set on foot, established, to be zealously engaged in any work (Rām. 573).

barâph^{i}, barâf^{i} वर्फि برفي । भक्ष्यविशेषः (lit. icy), a kind of sweetmeat made of sugar and milk and having the appearance of ice.

barpala anun वर्पल अनुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to provoke, incite, persuade a person to do anything.

bar-pūr वर्-पूर् । संपूर्णः adj. c.g. quite full, brimful, chokeful, crammed, replete.

brārī or **brērī** (? spelling), f. a species of elm, *Ulmus campestris* (El.). **brāri,** a certain plant: it was eaten in the famine of 1877–9 and caused many deaths (L. 71). Cf. **brôr^{u} 1.**

brīri ब्रीरि, brīr^{ü} ब्रीरू, see **brūr^{ü}.**

brôr^{u} 1 ब्रोरु । विडालः m. (f. **brör^{ü} 1 ब्रॉरू**), a cat (m.), a tom-cat, (f.) a pussy-cat (K.Pr. 34, 35, 64, 69, 109). Cf. **byôr^{u}.** **—mārun —मारुन् । भर्त्सनेनाक्रमणम्** m.inf. to attack a person with abuse. **—mörith thawun —मॉरिथ् थवुन् । प्रथमतो भर्त्सनेनाक्रान्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to establish oneself by abuse, as when a newly appointed official at once brings his subordinates under his thumb by threats and abuse immediately after his taking charge.

brāri-bŏkut^{u} ब्रारि-ब्वुकुतु । विडालपोतः m. (f. **-bŏk^{ü}ts^{ü} -ब्वुक्चू**), a kitten. **-gāsa -गास । ओषधिलताविशेषः** m. a certain labiate plant, used in medicine as an anthelmintic (L. 75). Cf. **brārī.** **-hal -ह्ल । विडालीकललम्** m. cat's embryo, the embryo of a cat voided before its full time, known to be rarely found by a human being; met. anything of great rarity. **—yiñ^{ü} —यिञ्ज् । अकस्मात्संचलना** f.inf. to exhibit a movement of surprise or fear, to start. **-zūn -ज़ून् । मन्द्रज्योत्स्ना** f. the pleasing moonlight in the latter half of the night and before dawn. **-zūn gatshüñ^{ü} -ज़ून् गक्छ्ञ् । दिनोपस्थितिभ्रमः** f.inf. owing to being deceived by the moonlight of the latter half of the night, to wrongly imagine that dawn is near.

brör^{i}-jath ब्रॉरि-जथ् । विडालवालसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **-jüts^{ü} -ज़ुच्चू**), cat's hair (used for fine paint-brushes, etc.). **-khot^{u} -खोतु । विडालकोष्टम्** m. a safe or cupboard in kitchens, etc., in which milk, butter, etc., is kept out of reach of cats. **-könī -कॉन्नी । वलभी** f. the cat's attic, i.e. a small attic or garret immediately under the roof, suitable for storing wood or other lumber. **-kāñĕñ -काञ्ञ् । वलभी** f. id. **-mālay -मालय् । विडालाभीष्टद्रव्यम्** f. anything longed for by cats, such as milk, butter, meat, or the like; met. anything longed for by children. **-māy -माय् । विडालमन्द्स्थितिः** f. the act of sitting silently and motionless, unseen by others, but watchful, like a cat; stealthiness. **—pakun —पकुन् । विडालगतिः** m.inf. to walk like a cat, to walk stealthily. **-thaph -थफ् । विडालापहरणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-thapas -थपस्**), plunder by a cat; plundering or carrying off by anyone in the manner of a cat, i.e. by a sudden attack after stealthy watching. **-zāgay -ज़ागय् । विडालवज्जागरा** f. cat's watching; stealthy watching in order to obtain anything, after the manner of a cat.

brôr[u] 2 ब्रोरु । **कूपयन्त्रकीलविशेषः** m. the upper cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for raising water from a well ; cf. **byôr[u]**.

brör[i]-kij[ü] ब्रोरि-किजू । **कूपाज्जलोद्धरणयन्त्रविशेषकीलविशेषः** f. the pin securing this cross-bar in position. **-tür[ü] -तरू** । **कूपयन्त्रमध्यदण्डाग्रम्** f. the pointed end of the cross-bar ; cf. **tür[ü]**.

brôr[u] 3 ब्रोरु m. a god, esp. Śiva. This word is commonly found at the end of place-names, and is derived from the Sanskrit *bhaṭṭārakaḥ*, the equivalent of *īśvara*, as in **Vija-brôr[u]** = Skr. Vijayēśvara, RT.Tr. II, 464. Cf. **brör[ü] 2.**

brör[ü] 1 ब्रोरू । **बिडाली** f. a she-cat, pussy-cat ; cf. **brôr[u]**.

brör[ü] 2 ब्रोरू । **क्षेत्राधिष्ठात्री देवी** f. (f. of **brôr[u] 3,** q.v.), a goddess, in general, to whom any particular place is sacred.

brür[ü] ब्रूरू or **brīr[ü] ब्रीरू** । **पशुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **brīri ब्रीरि**), a certain animal, said to resemble a cat (cf. **brôr[u]**) and to have a voice like that of a person crying ; its presence brings ill-luck. **—pĕñ[ü] —पंञ्** । **अनिष्टापातः** f.inf. the occurrence of something which portends or is the cause of misfortune.

birrē (? spelling), m. *Picea Webbiana*, the Silver Fir (El.).

brārun ब्रारुन् । **विस्रीभवनम्** m. the going bad or musty of cooked food, milk, or the like ; mustiness, a musty smell. **—anun —अनुन्** । **विस्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring mustiness, to make (anything) musty by keeping it from the fresh air or in a confined place. **—karun —करुन्** । **विस्रतोद्भवः** m.inf. to make a musty smell, a musty smell to arise. **—yun[u] —यिनु** । **विस्रतोद्गमः** m.inf. a musty smell to come or arise.

bàrrit, see **barith.**

brāray ब्रारय् । **दुर्गन्धः** f. a musty smell produced in anything spoiled by damp or kept shut up from the fresh air.

br[a]s ब्रस् f. in the following : **—gatshün[ü] —गट्शंञू** । **विकाराग्निः** f.inf. to go musty, of anything kept in a confined place or away from the fresh air. **—karün[ü] —करंञू** । **विक्रतीकरणम्** f.inf. to turn anything (esp. soft or juicy food) musty by shutting it up in a confined place or pressing it together so that fresh air cannot reach it. **—wasün[ü] —वसंञू** । **विक्रतीभवनम्** f.inf. mustiness to descend ; mustiness to be caused to any soft or juicy food or the like by leaving it shut up in a vessel without allowing access to fresh air. **—wŏthün[ü] —वथंञू** । **विकारोद्भवः** f.inf. id. (lit. mustiness to arise) ; met. affection or friendship to be turned to hate owing to the mind becoming poisoned or to misunderstanding.

bārs वार्स् m. arrogance, the insolence of a low person suddenly raised to power ; used in the following :—

barsas āmot[u] वार्सस् आमंतु । **अत्युद्धतीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüts[ü] —आमंच्यू**), come to arrogance, arrogant. **—anun —अनुन्** । **अत्युद्धतीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring to arrogance, to cause a person to be arrogant. **—yun[u] —यिनु** । **अत्युद्धतीभवनम्** m.inf. to come to arrogance, to become arrogant (of a mean person suddenly elevated).

barsā वर्सा, see **barsāvyot[u].**

baras वरस to a door, see **bar 1** ; I will fill for him, see **barun 1.**

bārus[u] वारुसु । **ग्रामविशेषः** m. the N. of a village about seven *kōs* south-east of Śrīnagar. The site of the ancient Viśvaikasāra, a sacred spot said to give beatitude to those who die there ; see RT.Tr. I, 192, and II, 460.

brash ब्रश् in **brash-brash ब्रश्-ब्रश्** । **निरन्तभुक्तिः** m. eating again and again without limit and without regard to propriety, greedy gluttony ; see **brashun.**

brēsh 1 ब्रेश् । **विकरालः** m. something formidable or terrible, a huge, ugly, and terrifying form, a monster. **—hāwun —हावुन्** । **विकरालदर्शनम्** m.inf. to see a terrifying monster, ghost, etc. (Rām. 1367).

brēsh 2 ब्रेश् । **गर्भग्रहणावसरे संभोगेच्छा** m. sexual desire or excitement in female animals, heat, the œstrum ; (of cows) bulling. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **संभोगेच्छोद्गमः** m.inf. signs of heat to appear in a female animal. **—yun[u] —यिनु** । **संभोगेच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. heat to come, sexual desire to arise in a female animal.

brēshĕ-āmüts[ü] ब्रेश्-आमंच्यू । **उत्पन्नसंभोगेच्छा** f. (a female animal) who has come into heat, or is in heat. **-müts[ü] -मंच्यू** । **संभोगेच्छोन्मत्ता** f. (a female animal) mad with heat, in full heat, wild with heat. **—yun[u] —यिनु** । **संभोगेच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. to come into heat, to show signs of heat.

brēshĕn tsāmüts[ü] ब्रेशन् त्सामंच्यू । **प्रथमजातसंभोगेच्छा** f. entered into heats, i.e. to begin the series of attacks of heat which she is destined to undergo (of a female animal who is in heat for the first time).

brēshĕs atsun ब्रेशस् अत्सुन् । **प्रथमतः संभोगोत्सुकीभवनम्** m.inf. to enter into heat, to exhibit signs of a first attack of heat.

brīsh[ü] ब्रीशू, see **brēh.**

barsh बर्श् । **औषधविशेषः** f. a certain medicine used for catarrhs, made up of almond juice, cardamoms, saffron, musk, and other ingredients.

barish बरिश् (cf. برّش) । **कुन्तः** f. (pl. nom. **bàr[i]shĕ बंरिश**), a sharp-pointed spear, lance (H. viii, 7 ; Rām. 872). **bàr[i]shĕ-bardār बंरिश-बर्दार्** । **कुन्तायुधिकः** m. a lancer, a soldier armed with a lance.

börish वॉरिश् بَارِش । **वृष्टिः** f. rain, a shower of rain. —**karüñᵘ** —**करंञू** । **वृष्टिपातः** f.inf. rain to fall, to rain ; esp. of a sudden fall of rain.

burish बुरिश् । **सकोपालापः** f. an angry speech addressed to a servant or naughty child, scolding. —**karüñᵘ** —**करंञू** । **सकोपभर्त्सनम्** f.inf. to scold, address angrily.

brashub ब्रशुव् । **वृषभः** m. a bull ; met. a manly, vigorous, strong man.

bàrⁱshĕl वॅरिशल् । **कुन्ताङ्कितः** adj. e.g. lance-headed, fitted with an extremity like a lance.

brēshĕlad 1 ब्रेशलद् । **भयदर्शनाकुलः** adj. e.g. frightened at suddenly seeing something terrific.

brēshĕlad 2 ब्रेशलद् । **संभोगेच्छाकुलः** adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **brēshĕladiñ** ब्रेशलदिञ्) (of animals or men), desirous of sexual intercourse, in rut or heat.

brashun ब्रशुन् । **सशब्दभक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **broshᵘ** ब्रंशु), to eat with champing of the teeth (as animals do) ; to eat greedily. **broshᵘ-motᵘ** ब्रंशु-मंतु । **भक्षितः, तिरस्कृतः** perf. part. (f. **brüshᵘ-müṭsᵘ** ब्रंशू-मंच्चू), eaten with champing of the teeth, eaten violently ; met. violently abused by word of mouth.

brasta ब्रस्त or **brēsta** ब्रेस्त । **शाकविशेषबीजसमूहः** f.pl. fenugreek (*Trigonellum fœnum-græcum*, Hindī *mēthī*) seeds, used as a condiment.

barsāth वर्साथ् । **वर्षम, वर्षर्तुः** m. (sg. dat. **barsātas** वर्सातस्), the rainy season ; rain in general (Śiv. 1551). —**khyonᵘ** —**ख्यंनु** । **वर्षाकालिकविकारोद्भवः** m.inf. to eat the rains ; hence, to suffer from the rotting, fermenting, or mustiness which occurs to articles in the rainy season. **-kāl** -काल् । **वर्षर्त्ववसरः** m. the period of the rainy season (July–September). **-lad** -लद् । **विकृतिमापन्नः** adj. e.g. decayed, fermented, musty, maggoty, owing to the damp of the rainy season. —**lagun** —लगुन् । **वार्षिकविकारापत्तिः** m.inf. to decay, grow musty, infected with maggots, etc., owing to the damp of the rainy season. **-zad** -ज़द् । **वर्षर्तुकालविकृतः** adj. e.g. decayed, rotten, infected with maggots owing to the damp of the rainy season.

barsātas-kyutᵘ वर्सातस्-कितु । **वर्षाकालावसरे** adj. in, during, or at some time in the rainy season.

braswār ब्रस्वार् or **brĕswār** ब्रॅस्वार् । **बृहस्पतिवासरः** f. the fifth day of the week, Thursday (K.Pr. 220, 232, W. 106).

barsāvyotᵘ वर्साव्यंतु । **संपदाढ्यः** adj. (f. **barsāvĕṭsᵘ** वर्साव्यंच्चू), possessing wealth and property, rich, well-to-do (Gr.Gr. 137).

britō ब्रितो, in **britō-britō** ब्रितो-ब्रितो । **दैन्येन प्रार्थनम्** m. the act of humbly begging, imploring ; repeatedly begging and imploring.

brôtᵘ ब्रोंतु । **भ्रान्तिः** m. a mistaken recognition, being misled by appearances ; cf. **brāth 2**. —**gaṭshun** —गक्चुन् । **भ्रान्त्युद्भवः** m.inf. mistaking one person for another to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । **भ्रान्त्युत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause a person to be mistaken by substituting something similar to what he expects to find, to lead a person to believe that a thing is something else.

brôṭᵘ ब्रोटु or **brõ̂ṭᵘ** ब्रोँटु । **स्खिष्टचिह्नम्** m. a blot or drop of ink, obscuring a writing or drawing.

brõ̂ṭⁱ wālànⁱ ब्रॉंटि वालंनि । **कलङ्कितीकरणम्** m. pl. inf. to blot or smear with ink what one is writing or drawing, to cover with blots. —**wasànⁱ** —**वसंनि** । **कलङ्कोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. a paper, writing, or drawing to be covered or spoiled by blots.

bartā वर्ता or **bartāh** वर्ताह् (El. **barthā**), m. a husband (Rām. 323, 656, 661, **bartā** ; 159, 756, 1641, **bartāh**). **bartā-rüṭshᵘ** वर्ता-रंक्चू f. a woman deprived of her husband, one who has been abandoned by her husband (Rām. 1205).

borutᵘ 1 वंरुतु । **पूर्णः** adj. [m. sg. dat. **baratis** वरतिस्, ag. **barᵃtⁱ** वरंति, pl. dat. **baritĕn** (H. vi, 15) ; f. sg. nom. **barüṭsᵘ** वरंच्चू, q.v.], filled (both lit. and fig., e.g. a vessel with something material, or a man with wealth, virtue, as in **srēha-borutᵘ** स्रेह-वंरुतु, filled with love (Śiv. 1806), etc.) ; f. (of a woman) pregnant, esp. when approaching the time of her delivery.

borutᵘ 2 बंरुतु । **लिप्तः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **baratis** वरतिस्, ag. **barᵃtⁱ** वरंति, f. nom. **barüṭsᵘ** वरंच्चू), smeared, plastered, used —° after words meaning oil, mud, or the like.

brath ब्रथ् f. (sg. dat. **brüṭsᵘ** ब्रंच्चू), a trade, profession (Gr.M.).

brāth 1 ब्रॉंथ् । **आशा** f. (sg. dat. **brȭṭsᵘ** ब्रॉंच्चू), hope, expectation ; **brȭṭsᵘ chĕs,** I (f.) am in hope (YZ. 317). —**rōzüñᵘ** —**रोज़ंञ्चू** । **आशास्थितिः** f.inf. hope or expectation to remain or continue. —**thawüñᵘ** —**थवंञ्चू** । **प्रतीक्षणम्** f.inf. to hope, expect, look for.

brȭṭsᵘ rāwun ब्रॉंच्चू रावुन् m.inf. to be lost in hope, to be hopeless (YZ. 37, 251). —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । **आशास्था** m.inf. to remain in hope, to continue in hope. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **आशायोजनम्** m.inf. to give a person hopes, to encourage with hope.

brāth 2 ब्रॉंथ् । **भ्रान्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **brȭṭsᵘ** ब्रॉंच्चू), i.q. **brôtᵘ**, q.v.

brēṭh ब्रेट् । **मूढबुद्धिः** adj. e.g. (m. sg. dat. **brēṭhas** ब्रेठस्), stupid, foolish (K.Pr. 128, 195, 215) ; unintelligent, ignorant. —**gaṭshun** —**गक्चुन्** । **मूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to become stupid, to be capable of some act of stupidity, generally of some person usually intelligent.

brēṭha-lŏpunᵘ ब्रेठ-ल्वपुनु । **स्थूलमूढः** adj. (f. **-lŏpᵘñᵘ** -ल्वप्ंञू), met. a stupid grain-jar; a fat fool, a big, clumsy, stupid fellow. **-pŏtul**ᵘ -प्वतुलु । **अतिमूढः** adj. (f. **-pŏtᵘjᵘ** -प्वत्ंजू), a stupid statue, an utter fool, a stolid fool.

brōṭh ब्रोँठ् or **bōṭh** बोँठ् । **अग्रतः, पुरस्तात्**, adv. (of place) in front, before (Śiv. 872, 1029, 1494); (of time) before, beforehand (K.Pr. 107); formerly; in the beginning, in olden time (Śiv. 100); first in order of events (Śiv. 1160); °— former, as in **brº-grāy,** former unsteadiness, the unsteadiness of former times (Śiv. 1133), cf. **brūṭhⁱ-grāy** bel.; postpos. (governing dat.) before (YZ. 434, Śiv. 8, 846). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to give beforehand, to advance (money, etc.) (Gr.M.). **-kāli** -कालि । **प्राक्काले** adv. in former times, formerly, once upon a time. **-kāli-hondᵘ** -कालि-ह॑न्दु । **प्राक्कालिकः** adj. (f. **-kāli-hünzᵘ** -कालि-ह॑ञ्जू), of or belonging to former times, ancient; of or belonging to the beginning, initial. **-kölⁱ** -कॉलि । **आदौ, प्राक्काले** adv. in former times; in the beginning. **-kālyukᵘ** -काल्युकु । **प्राक्कालिकः** adj. (f. **-kālicᵘ** -कालिचू), existing or born in former times; of or belonging to former times, old-fashioned. **-kun** -कुन् । **पुरस्तात्** adv. (of place) before, in front; (of time) before; forwards, in a forward direction (El.); for the future, in future (Śiv. 1756). **-lāki** -लाकि । **आदौ** adv. from the beginning, from the very first. **-lāki-hondᵘ** -लाकि-ह॑न्दु । **आदिमः** adj. (f. **-lāki-hünzᵘ** -लाकि-ह॑ञ्जू), of or belonging to the very beginning (either of place or time). **-nam** -नम् m. the front end of a boat, the prow (K.Pr. 76). **—nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. to go out in front, to lead a procession (Śiv. 121); **path brōṭh nērun,** to move backwards and forwards (Śiv. 1790). **—pahān** —पहान् adv. somewhat in front (Gr.Gr. 94). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. to come forward, advance; to act publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

brōṭha ब्रोँठ । **पुरः** adv. in front, in (so and so's) presence; opposite (Śiv. 1733, 1911) (—**larun,** to run before a person, to meet him). **-kani** -कनि । **पुरः** adv. in front, opposite; from in front (Gr.M.); cf. W. 97, **bontakani.** **-kanyukᵘ** -कन्युकु । **पुरोवर्ती** adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ** -कनिचू), of or belonging to in front, opposite, present, visible. **—nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. to go out, or advance, to meet a guest (Śiv. 85). **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ । **आदितः** adv. from the beginning, from the first (of place or time). **-wāw** -वाव् m. a wind in front, a contrary wind, a head-wind (Śiv. 1632). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. to come in front of a person (K.Pr. 17).

brūṭhⁱ ब्रूँठि । **पुरस्तात्** adv. from in front, from the vicinity (of anything); in front (Gr.Gr. 154, Śiv. 115, 1609, 1790). **—āmotᵘ** —आमंतु । **पुरस्कृतः** adj. (f. **—āmüṭsᵘ** —आमंच्यू), advanced, come forward; advanced in position, rank, or fortune, etc. **—anun** —अनुन् । **पुरस्कारणम्** m.inf. to bring forward; to advance a person in rank, prosperity, good qualities, etc.; to advance, adduce (arguments). **-grāy** -ग्राय् । **पुरः-कान्तिः** f. lit. unsteadiness in front (cf. **brōṭh-grāy** under **brōṭh**); hence the outward grace, etc., of some person, as seen when walking or the like. **-kāli** -कालि । **पूर्वतनकाले** adv. in a former time, formerly, long ago. **-kölⁱ** -कॉलि । **पूर्वतनकाले** adv. formerly, long ago. **-kālyukᵘ** -काल्युकु । **अतिपूर्वतनकालिकः** adj. (f. **-kālicᵘ** -कालिचू), of or belonging to a long bygone time, ancient. **-kinⁱ** -किनि । **पुरस्तात्** adv. in front, before, ahead, u.w. vbs. of motion, seeing, etc.; from in front, from before (Gr.Gr. 158). **-lāki** -लाकि । **पुरःक्रमेण** adv. from the first of all, up to now or here; regularly from the beginning, u.w. vbs. of motion, taking, collecting, gaining. **-pörⁱ** -पॉरि । **पुरोभागे** adv. in front, opposite; from the front (Gr.Gr. 160). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । **पुरोभवनम्** m.inf. to come in front, come forward from behind; to advance in position, rank in life, or prosperity; to present oneself publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

barthā वर्था, **bartāh** वर्ताह्, see **bartā.**

barāth वराथ् براث । **परस्माद्दापनवृत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **barötsᵘ** वरॉच्यू), a writing conferring immunity or exemption; by message or written document causing another to make a payment to a third party, a draft, cheque. **barötsᵘ dyunᵘ** वरॉच्यू दिनु । **पुरःसमर्पणम्** m.inf. to give by a draft on another; met. to put forward another man, an animal, etc., as a substitute for oneself, in order that he may be presented as an offering to a deity, undergo misfortune, receive punishment, make good a loss, or the like; to offer another in atonement as a substitute for oneself, to make another a scapegoat. **—lagun** —लगुन् । **उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. to be offered by another in substitution as ab., to become a scapegoat.

barith वरिथ् adj. e.g. full (Śiv. 24), filled (K.Pr. 82, 119); governs the abl. as in **śēnyau barith,** full of pillars (Gr.M.), **tīza barith,** full of glory (Śiv. 919). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to fill (El., who spells the word *bärrit*). The word is properly the conj. part. of **barun 1,** q.v.

baruth 1 भरुथ् m. (sg. dat. **baratas** भरतस्, gen. **barathunᵘ** भरथुनु, Rām. 891, 1353), N. of the brother of Rāma-candra, in Sanskrit Bharata (Rām. 5, 83, 275, 288, etc.).

baruth 2 वरुथ् । **संसृष्टद्रावितधातुमयः** m. (sg. dat. **baratas** वरतस्), a dish or other vessel made of an alloy of several metals melted together.

baruth 3 वरुथ or **भरुथ** m. (sg. dat. **baratas वरतस** or **भरतस**), N. of a hill about fifteen *kōs* north of Śrīnagar on the pilgrim-route to Gangābal (K.Pr. 233), also called Bhutēśa ; cf. **buth^{i}-shēr. barata-bāl वरत-वाल** or **भरत-वाल** id. (Śiv. 1890).

borth^{u} वर्थु adj. (f. **bürtsh^{ü} वर्छू**), filled, (of a garment) covered (with blood) (YZ. 126).

brēṭhagī ब्रेठगी । मूढव्यापार: f. the actions of a stupid man, stupidity.

brīṭhil ब्रीठिल । मूढता f. stupidity.

brīṭh^{i}löz ब्रीठिलाज़् f. stupidity, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

brūṭhim^{ü} ब्रूँठिमू, see **brūṭhyum^{u}.**

brēṭhun ब्रेठुन् । मूढीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brēṭhyōv ब्रेठ्योव्**), to become stupid, be a fool (of one previously intelligent) ; (of greasy hot food) to be spoilt by not being eaten at the proper time, to be spoilt by being allowed to get cold.

brēṭhyō-mot^{u} ब्रेठ्यो-मंतु । मूढीभूत: perf. part. (f. **brēṭhyē-müts^{ü} ब्रेठ्ये-मंचू**), become foolish, clumsy (of one usually intelligent).

brīṭh^{a}rāwun ब्रीठ्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brīṭh^{a}rôw^{u} ब्रीठ्रोवु**), i.q. **brūṭh^{a}rāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173).

brūṭh^{a}rāwan ब्रूँठ्रावुन् । मूढीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brūṭh^{a}rôw^{u} ब्रूँठ्रोवु**), to make stupid, e.g. a boy naturally sharp-witted whose education is neglected or who is subjected to causeless terrors ; to spoil greasy hot food by allowing it to get cold before eating it. **brūṭh^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} ब्रूँठ्रोवु-मंतु । मूढीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **brūṭh^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü} ब्रूँठ्रांवू-मंचू**), made stupid, etc. ; (of hot greasy food) spoilt by letting get cold.

brōṭhus ब्रोँठ्स् । अग्रिमवर्षे adv. next year, in the coming year (Gr.Gr. 158). **-kani -कनि । अग्रिमवर्षप्राये** adv. about next year. **brōṭhasuk^{u} ब्रोँठसुकु । आग्रिमवार्षिक:** adj. (f. **brōṭhasüc^{ü} ब्रोँठसंचू**), of or belonging to next year.

brūṭhyum^{u} ब्रूँठ्युमु or **ब्रूँठिमु । पाश्चात्य:, पौरस्त्य:** adj. (f. **brūṭhim^{ü} ब्रूँठिमु**), of or belonging to former time, of olden time ; (of a procession or the like) of or belonging to the front ; (of place) of or belonging to the place before one, of or belonging to the front (Rām. 13) ; (of time) of or belonging to the future. Note that this word can refer both to past and to future time.

brōṭ^{i}lad ब्रोँटिलद् । कलङ्कित: adj. e.g. (of a writing or drawing) blotted, smudged.

baritĕn वरित्यन्, see **borut^{u} 1.**

bārtang بارتنگ m. the common or greater plantain, *Plantago major* (El.) (not the plantain-fruit or banana, the botanical name of which is *Musa*).

brōts^{ü} ब्रोँच्, see **brāth 1 and 2.**

bar^{ü}ts^{ü} वर्च् । **गर्भिणी** f. of **borut^{u} 1** and **2**, q.v.

bürtsh^{ü} वर्छू, see **borth^{u}.**

britshun ब्रिक्षुन् । परिदेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bryutsh^{u} ब्रिक्षु**, f. **britsh^{ü} ब्रिक्छू**), to weep and lament, wail, as when a child cries for some coveted object, or when it is left motherless while still a child.

britshanāwun ब्रिक्षनावुन् । परिदेवयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **britshanôw^{u} ब्रिक्षनोवु**), to cause to cry, e.g. as when some dainty or longed-for object is refused to a child. **bretshanôw^{u}-mot^{u} ब्रिक्षनोवु-मंतु । परिदेवित:** perf.part. (f. **bretshanöw^{ü}-müts^{ü} ब्रिक्षनांवू-मंचू**), caused to cry, given something to cry for, as ab.

britshawun^{u} ब्रिक्षवुनु । परिदेव्यन् adj. (f. **britshawün^{ü} ब्रिक्षवंचू**), one who is accustomed to wail or cry, as when a suckling child wails for the breast, or the like.

bar^{a}tsar वर्चर् । पूर्णत्वम् m. fullness, repletion (lit. and met.). **—karun —करुन् । पूर्णतापादनम्** m.inf. to make fullness, to fill (e.g. anything empty, or a poor man with wealth, or a disciple with virtue, etc.). **—gatshun —गछुन् । पूर्णतापत्ति:** m.inf. fullness to occur, as ab.

bārav 1 वारव् । गुह्याविष्कार: m. disclosure, revelation, making some hidden thing or condition manifest. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । गूढप्रत्यक्षीभवनम्** m.inf. to become manifest, esp. the spontaneous manifestation of some valuable object hitherto concealed. **—lagun —लगुन् । गवेषणावृत्ति:** m.inf. a search for something hidden to be undertaken, e.g. of the official search for stolen property.

bārav 2 वारव् । उपालम्भ: m.pl. reproaches, complaints, grumbling (only used in pl.) (K.Pr. 58, 59). El. spells this word *bārau*. **—din^{i} —दिनि । परसमीपे परोपालम्भ:** m. pl. inf. to complain about one person to another ; to lament (Ram. 939). **—dāwàn^{i} —दावंनि** to scold (Śiv. 1817) ; to cry for help, call for rescue (Śiv. 130).

bāravan atsun वारवन् अछुन् । उपालम्भनम् m.inf. to enter upon reproaches, to start reproaching. **—lagun —लगुन् । उपालम्भपात्रीभवनम्** m.inf. to become the object of reproaches ; (also) to utter reproaches.

bairav वैरव् or **भैरव्**, see **börav.**

bairavī भैरवी f. a name of the goddess Durgā, the consort of Śiva (Śiv. 1498).

birav برو interj. go ! avaunt ! (K.Pr. 4) (the Persian imperative of *raftan*).

börav वांरव् or **bairav बै(भै)रव् । भैरव:** m. N. of any one of eight manifestations or forms of the god Śiva (Śiv. 986) ; N. of one of a certain class of lesser deities who form Śiva's host. One of these is often the local godling of some locality or tract of country, and special localities protected by him are looked upon as sacred. Such a Bhairava is a very terrible deity.

Cf. Śiv. 1683. —**gatshun** —गकुन् । अकस्मान्नाशापत्तिः m.inf. Bhairava to happen; hence, sudden unexpected destruction to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । देवतान्तिके स्वात्मोपहरणम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice by committing suicide before the image of a deity; met. to become engaged in some very perilous action. **-nāth** -नाथ् m. N. of Śiva (Śiv. 976, 1552, 1894).

burav برو (K.Pr. 239), i.q. **birav**, q.v. In W. 156 misspelt *burāw*.

barawunᵘ 1 वरवुनु । पूरयन् adj. (f. **barawüñ**ᵘⁱ 1 वरवंञू), one who is accustomed to fill, or is employed in filling.

barawañĕ ṭās वरवञ टास् । क्रीडनविशेषः m. a certain children's game played with hollow balls of earth, which are dashed on the ground and burst with a bang (**ṭās**).

barawunᵘ 2 वरवुनु । वियोगदैन्यं अयन् adj. (f. **barawüñ**ᵘⁱ वरवंञू), one who pines in absence.

barawañ वरवञ् । भरणभृतिः f. the wages for filling (e.g. for packing cotton in sacks, etc.).

brewari (?), f. the tobacco plant, *Nicotiana tabacum* (L. 346).

börᵃ**way वार्वय् । भारोद्वहनवेतनम्** f. wages for carrying loads, porterage. Cf. **bör**ᵘ.

bray ब्रय् । संकीर्णनम् f. confusion, disorder, mixing up, esp. spoiling by mixing up tender things and crushing them together. —**anüñ**ᵘⁱ —अनंञू । अनुचितसंकीर्णना f.inf. to crush together (flowers or similar delicate things). —**yiñ**ᵘⁱ —यिञू । मर्दनेन विकृतीभवनम् f.inf. (of flowers or the like) to be crushed together.

braṛy ब्रंय् । बदरीफलम् f. the jujube fruit, *Zizyphus vulgaris*. The wood is hard and red-coloured, and is used for making better quality chairs, lintels, and haircombs (L. **bre**, 79, 81).

braṛyĕ-kujⁱ ब्रंय-कुजि or **-kuj**ᵘⁱ -कुजू । बदरीवृक्षः f. the jujube bush. **-pos**ᵘ -पंसु । मण्डविशेषः m. a kind of thin rice gruel given to invalids.

börⁱ**yā** वार्या or **bāryā** वा(भा)र्या । भार्या f. a wife (Śiv. 1825, **bāryā**).

bryunzᵘ ब्रिञ्ज or **brunz**ᵘ ब्रुञ्ज् । निमेषकालः (sg. dat. **brinzis ब्रिञ्जिस्**), the sound caused by snapping the middle finger against the thumb; the time occupied by such a snap, an instant = the twinkling of an eye; a second (K.Pr. 176).

brinzⁱ **mārān**ⁱ ब्रिञ्जि मारंनि । तालाहतिः m. pl. inf. to snap the finger and thumb.

brinzi-brinzi ब्रिञ्जि-ब्रिञ्जि । प्रतिनिमेषम् adv. at every instant, instant after instant, moment after moment.

brinzĕn-hondᵘ ब्रिन्ज्यन्-हंन्दु । समीपप्राप्तमृतिक्षणः adj. (f. **-hünz**ᵘⁱ -हंञ्जू), of, or belonging to, instants; met. one who has only a few moments to live, one who is at the point of death.

bryutshᵘ ब्रिक्षु, see **britshun**.

braz ब्रज़् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a small white variety of rice (L. 463, *brez*).

braza-görᵘ ब्रज़-गोरि । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषसमूहः m.pl. a heap or supply of the edible kernels of a certain variety of the water chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*).

brazi-bata ब्रज़ि-वत । भक्तविशेषः m. boiled rice of the braz variety. **-byôl**ᵘ -ब्योलु । धान्यबीजविशेषः m. seed grain of braz rice.

burza बुर्ज़ (cf. برزو) or **būrza बूर्ज़ । भूर्जः** m. the inner bark of a species of birch, *Betula tartarica* or (L. 79) *Betula utilis*, which grows freely in the mountains of Kashmīr. The bark is easily separated into thin sheets and was formerly used for manuscripts. In old times it was employed as material for rough garments, worn by hermits and the like (Rām. 201, 763, 1448, 1591), or for umbrellas (Rām. 1253). It is still largely used as a wrapping-paper and for thatching (K.Pr. 167). Cf. El. s.vv. *bhojpatr* and *búrza*, and L. 68, 418. In Śiv. 901 the bark is contrasted with silken clothes. Cf. Śiv. 1687, quoted bel. **-bôr**ᵘ -बोरु । भूर्जभारः m. a load of bundles of birch-bark, roughly tied up with ropes made of birch-twigs, as brought down from the mountains for sale. **-chal** -छल् f. a piece of birch-bark (Gr.Gr. 162). **-gĕḍ**ᵘ -ग्यंडू । भूर्जसंघातः f. (sg. dat. **-gĕjĕ** -ग्यज्य), a bundle of birch-bark, as ab. **-jāma** -जाम or **-jyāma** -ज्याम m. a coat, or gown, made of birch-bark (coarse and of small value) (Śiv. 1687, Rām. 5, 182, 214). **-kôn**ᵘ -कोनु । भूर्जोद्धरणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession is to remove the bark from birch-trees. **-kön**ᵘⁱ -कांञू । भूर्जसमूहः f. a bundle of birch-bark for thatching. **-kāyĕ** -काय । भूर्जमयाच्छादनम् f.pl. a kind of apron or petticoat made of birch-bark, esp. worn by forest hermits. Cf. Śiv. 901. **-lür**ᵘⁱ -लरू । भूर्जाच्छादितपटलगृहम् f. a house thatched with birch-bark. **-mĕṭ**ᵘⁱ -म्यंटू । वेष्टितभूर्जखण्डरज्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mĕcĕ** -म्यच्य), a short rope or wisp twisted up of bits of birch-bark. **-mĕṭ**ᵘⁱ **kaḍün**ᵘⁱ -म्यंटू कडंञू । नीराजनविशेषः f.inf. to perform the ceremony of lustration after a Hindū mother has bathed on the sixth day after a child's birth, in which wisps of birch-bark are lighted, waved over the heads of the mother and child, and then extinguished in a jar of water. **-phuṭâj**ⁱ -फुटंजि or **-phuṭüj**ᵘⁱ -फुटंजू । भूर्जपत्रेषु बद्धद्रव्यपोटलिका f. a parcel tied up in birch-bark. **-pash** -पश् । भूर्जाच्छादितपटलम् m. a thatch made of birch-bark. **-pŏstukh** -प्वस्तुख् । भूर्जपुस्तकम् m. (sg. dat.

-pŏstakas, -प्वस्तकस्), a manuscript written on birch-bark. **-pōstukh -पोस्तुख् । भूर्जमयपुस्तकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pōstakas -पोस्तकस्**), id. **-pūthⁱ -पूथि । भूर्जपत्रमयपुस्तकम्** f. a manuscript written on birch-bark, esp. a small one. **-tilim -तिलिम्** f. a piece of birch-bark (smaller than **burza-chal** ab.) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-wôñᵘ -वोञ्** । **भूर्जविक्रयी** m. a shopkeeper who sells birch-bark, brought down from the hills by the hill-men. **—watun —वतुन् । विस्तीर्णभूर्जपत्रम्** m. a large, thin, split-off sheet or layer of birch-bark.

bē-rōzgār بے روزگار adj. e.g. without employ, out of employment (L. 456).

burzulᵘ बुर्ज़ुलु m. a special kind of walnut, with a thin shell, and a kernel which is easily separated (K.Pr. 229, L. 352, **burzal**). This word generally appears in the plural, in the following form: **burzàlⁱ ḍūnⁱ बुर्ज़ॅलि डूनि । अचोटविशेषा:** m.pl. walnuts of a special kind named **burzàlⁱ**. See El. s.v. *dún*.

brazun ब्रज़न् । शोभनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brazyōv, ब्रज़्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 226), to be brilliant, to have a polish, to shine with polish; (of clothes, ornaments, etc.) to be bright, clean, well set; (of the face) to be clean and beautiful, to be bright-faced. **brazyō-motᵘ ब्रज़्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तकान्तिविशेष:** perf. part. (f. **brazyē-müṭṣᵘ ब्रज़्ये-मंच्**), brilliant, polished, bright, bright-faced, as ab.

brazanāwun ब्रज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brazanôwᵘ, ब्रज़नोवु**), causal of **brazun,** q.v. See Gr.Gr. 174.

brazath ब्रज़थ् । मुखशोभा f. (sg. dat. **brazüṭṣᵘ ब्रज़ंच्**), polish, brightness, sheen; (of the face) brightness, cleanliness plus beauty.

brazawunᵘ ब्रज़वुनु । दीप्तिमान् adj. (f. **brazawüñᵘ ब्रज़वञ्**), bright, polished; (of the face) bright, clean, and beautiful.

bas 1 बस् بس । अलम् adj. e.g. enough, sufficient (YZ. 185, Rām. 162); sufficient, competent (Śiv. 1712); adv. in short, in a word; very much, greatly (YZ. 77); interj. enough! that will do! hold! stay! **az-bas अज़्-बस् از بس** adv. from the abundance; sufficiently; very extremely (Rām. 378). **—karun —करुन् । निरोधनम्** m.inf. to stop, have done, cease, desist (Śiv. 121, 837, 1298, Rām. 198). **—thāv —थाव्** interj. enough! (El.).

bas 2 बस् بس । चूर्ण: f. fine dust (of charcoal, cowdung fuel, or the like); fine powder (as of salt or the like).

basa-nār बस-नार् । चूर्णाग्निसमुदाय: m. powder-fire, a very hot fire of burning powdered charcoal, cf. **basi-nār** bel.

basi-nūn बसि-नून् । चूर्णरूपलवणम् m. salt-powder, the powder that accumulates from the frequent handling of blocks of salt in the course of sale. **-nār -नार् । चूर्णाग्नि:** m., i.q. **basa-nār** ab. **-pholᵘ -फ़ोलु । चूर्णसमूह:** m. a collection of powder (of cowdung fuel, charcoal, salt, etc.).

bās वाँस् or **bōs 1 वाँस्** m. a buffalo (El.), i.q. **maīsh,** q.v. The word should probably be **baīsh वँश्** or **bōsh वाँश्**.

baīs वँस् or **bōs 2 वाँस् । वंश:** m. a bamboo plant, a bamboo; a joint of bamboo, open at one end and closed at the other, used as a receptacle for liquids (Śiv. 1210). **-ḍündᵘ -डुंडू । वंशदण्ड:** f. (sg. dat. **-ḍanjĕ -डंज्य**), a stalk of bamboo, a bamboo-stick, a straight piece of bamboo. **-kalam -कलम् । वंशखण्ड:** m. a short length of bamboo, of a couple of knots only. **-kōñᵘ -कांञू । वंशतूलिका** f. split bamboo, used for weaving stools, chairs, and the like.

bāsa वाँस m. *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

bisa विस m. *Salix Babylonica* (El.).

bōsa بوسه m. a kiss (YZ. 20, 70).

bösⁱ 1 वॉसि adj. e.g. stale, belonging to the day before, or to some former time and no longer fresh. **-bata -वत । पर्युषितौदनम्** m. stale cooked rice; rice cooked yesterday and consumed to-day, or cooked some hours before eating (cf. **bāsi rōṭī** in L. 250). **-drika -द्रिक । आगाम्याह्निकरक्तपायोग:** f.pl. stale leeches, the use of leeches, after having used eeches to extract blood on the preceding day. **-rath -रथ् । द्वितीयाह्निकसिरामोक्ष:** m. (sg. dat. **-ratas -रतस्**), stale-bleeding, i.e. bleeding a person for the second time, when he has been already bled on the preceding day.

bösⁱ 2 वॉसि adj. e.g. a corruption of the Sanskrit *Bhāskarīya*, i.e. of or connected with a certain Kāshmīrī astronomer Bhāskara (not the famous Indian astronomer of the same name). Used in the following: **bösⁱ-nĕchapaṭᵃr, वॉसि-न्यक्पंतर्**, an almanac based on Ganēśa Daivajña's work entitled the *Grahalāghava*, which was introduced into Kashmīr by Bhāskara. In Kashmīr, Hindū almanacs have at different times been based on the calculations contained in various Sanskrit works. The oldest authority was the *Āryasiddhānta* (in use from the year 665 A.D.), which was in course of time (about 1758 A.D.) superseded by the *Grahalāghava*. Subsequently the *Grahalāghava* was again superseded by the *Āryasiddhānta*, but some almanac-makers still adhere to the *Grahalāghava*. Such almanacs, based on the *Grahalāghava*, are now known as **bösⁱ**, or almanacs according to Bhāskara. See JRAS., 1912, pp. 719–21.

bŏsᵘ ब्वसु or **bosᵘ 1 बसु । बुसम्** m. chaff and other refuse of grain, chopped straw, broken pod-husks, and the like (K.Pr. 204, *bus*). For **bosᵘ 2,** see **basun.**

bôsᵘ बोसु । आमाशयः m. the receptacle of the undigested food, the upper part of the abdominal cavity, from the throat downwards, containing the lungs, heart, and stomach, etc.; according to El. the stomach. **—phaṭun —फटुन् । आमाशयविकारोद्भवः** m.inf. the breast to burst, a disease in which the phlegm accumulates in the lungs, etc., bronchitis or the like. **—phāṭawun —फाटवुन् । वक्षभाषणखेदापादनम्** m.inf. to cause (another's) breast to burst; to annoy another by incessantly talking to, asking, advising him, and giving him no opportunity to reply.

busa बुस । विकृतमुखः adj. e.g. yellowed; spoilt, rotted, or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, and rendered rotten); similarly, of children, rendered delicate by such heat; (of the personal appearance) shrivelled up and yellow from old age or jaundice. (In Kashmīr people often die yellow, due to bacterial septicæmia and pyæmia. **Hatō busa हतो बुस** is a term of ridicule to a feeble, dried-up, old man.) Cf. **busun 2. —āmotᵘ —आमंतु । अधिगतविकारः** adj. (f. **—āmüṭsᵘ —आमंच्यू**), rotted, disfigured, etc. as ab. **—onᵘ-motᵘ —अंनु-मंतु । विकारमापादितः** adj. (f. **—üñᵘ-müṭsᵘ —अंञ्यू-मंच्यू**), caused to be rotten or disfigured, etc., as ab. **—anun —अनुन् । विकारापादनम्** m.inf. to cause to be rotten or disfigured as ab. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । विकाराग्निः** m.inf. to become rotten, disfigured, etc., as ab.

busᵘ बुसु । ग्रासविशेषः m. a gobbet or mouthful of rice or similar food taken in the hollow of the hand formed by curving the fingers, and put into the mouth at one time.

bē-sabab بے سبب adj. and adv. without cause, causelessly (Gr.M.).

bē-sabar بے صبر adj. e.g. impatient (W. 110).

bĕsôdᵘ व्यसोदु । आस्वादहीनः adj. (f. **bĕsözᵘ व्यसांज़ू**), tasteless, insipid (of food); met. (of an action, narrative, or conduct), id.

bāsh वाश् । चेतना m. understanding, sense, consideration, thinking about anything (K.Pr. 91). **—thawun —थवुन् । समाधानवृत्तिः** m.inf. to employ consideration, to act intelligently.

bāshĕ-rostᵘ वाश्-रंस्तु । समाधानहीनः adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ -रंच्छू**), wanting in consideration or not applying the understanding; adv. without consideration, carelessly. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । समाधानयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यञ्**), a careful, intelligent person.

bāshā वाशा । भाषा f. a language, speech, dialect (Gr.M.).

bāshĕ 1 वाश باشہ **। पक्षिविशेषः** m. a kind of falcon; a hawk, sparrow-hawk (Śiv. 1693).

bāshĕ 2 वाश । बालभाषणानि f. the inarticulate cry of an infant (Rām. 1284, 1286); the inarticulate sounds uttered by one who is dumb (K.Pr. 93); infantile babbling (used deprecatingly of a worshipper's language in addressing God) (Śiv. 157, Rām. 1102, 1107, 1108); the inarticulate cries or chirping of birds (Śiv. 502, 1052, 1693, 1783, 1816). Cf. **bōl-bāshĕ. —karüñᵘ —करंञू । भाषणे प्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. (of a young infant) to commence to speak, to begin to say 'papa', 'mamma', etc.; met. of the Deity teaching His worshippers to address Him in right language (Śiv. 1386).

baīsh वैंश्, see **bās.**

bōsh वोश् بوش **। गर्वः** m. pride, insolence, arrogance, haughtiness, rudeness, shown in refusing a favour or the like. **—khārun —खारुन् । गर्वोद्भावनम्** m.inf. to cause arrogance to rise, to give a mean person an opportunity for showing arrogance by asking a favour from him, agreeing with what he says, etc. **—khasun —खसुन् । गर्वोद्भवः** m.inf. arrogance, etc., to arise under the above circumstances. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । मानाभिवृद्धिः** m.inf. pride to come, respect for something to increase, as e.g. when something formerly easy to get has become rare; honour to come, to be attained by a person (as when he is suddenly raised in rank) (Śiv. 44, 167).

bösh बांश् । तुल्यवृत्तिः f. similarity of condition of life, similarity of fate.

bōsh वाँश्, see **bās.**

bôshᵘ 1 वोशु । भाषमाणः adj. (f. **böshᵘ बांशू**), able to speak (of an infant, hitherto inarticulate); able to speak a foreign language; an interpreter, translator.

bôshᵘ 2 वोशु, see **bāshun.**

böshᵘ बांशू, see **bāh**; also fem. of **bôshᵘ 1** and **2.**

bĕshūbī व्यशूबी । अशोभनता f. absence of goodness, badness.

bĕshūbᵘ व्यशूबु । अशोभनः adj. (m. sg. dat. **bĕshūbis व्यशूबिस्**, abl. **bĕshōbi व्यशोबि**; f. sg. nom. **bĕshūbᵘ व्यशूबू**, dat. **bĕshōbi व्यशोबि**), not good, bad, unpleasing.

bashödī बशांदी بشادی adv. with feasting, with rejoicing (Rām. 89, 1554).

bushkāba m. the vessel out of which the poorer Kāshmīrī Musalmāns eat. It is of clay (El.).

bēshakh بے شک adv. doubtlessly, indubitably, undoubtedly, certainly.

bushkām बुश्काम् m. a portion of the boat called *ḍōnga*, situated in front of the stern *mahtöbī*, q.v. (El.).

bishkarūṭī बिश्करूटी । अतिलुब्धः adj. e.g. very greedy, always haunting the kitchen.

böshᵘlad बांशूलद् । चरितैकादश्युपवासव्रतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **böshᵘladiñ बांशूलदिञ्**), one who is

undergoing (the feeling of) the twelfth lunar day, one who has kept the fast of the eleventh lunar day, and who is hence not expected to be good for much on the twelfth.

bāshun वाशुन् or **वाषुन् । उच्चारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôsh^{u} वोशु**), to speak, utter words. **bôsh^{u}-mot^{u} वोशु-मंतु । भाषितः** perf. part. (f. **bösh^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} वाशू-मंचू**), spoken; (of something concealed) openly spoken about, disclosed.

bīshĕn वीशन् or **भीषण्** adj. c.g. terrific, terrible; N. of Śiva, voc. **bīshĕna वीशन** (Śiv. 1209).

būshĕn बूशन् or **भूषण् । मण्डनम्** m. ornament, decoration, jewel; (of qualities, fame, etc.) adornment.

bĕshōr ब्यशोर् بےشعور । अनवहितः adj. c.g. ignorant, uninformed, a stupid follow, a blockhead.

bĕshūrī ब्यशूरी بےشعوري । अनवधानता f. ignorance, stupidity.

bösh^{ĕ}ran वाशरन् । उच्चारणप्रेरणम् f. incitement to speak, encouragement to speak, teaching to speak (of infants, parrots, etc.).

bishta विश्त । विडालनिवारणशब्दः m. a cry used to drive away a cat (K.Pr. 35).

bāskar भास्कर् m. the sun; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1163).

bislāy विस्लाय् or **bis^{i}lāy वि[सि]लाय् । वडिशयन्त्रम्** f. a fishing-rod. **bislāyĕ-wôl^{u} विस्लाय-वोलु । वडिशशूलम्** m. a fishing-hook.

basm वस्म् or **भस्म् । भस्म** m. ashes (as used in Hindū purificatory ceremonies), esp. ashes of incense and the like. Yōgīs especially smear their bodies with these, and Śiva is represented as having his body covered with them. The word is frequently employed with the suffix **āh** of the indefinite article, and then appears as **व(भ)स्माह्**. **basm** (Śiv. 878, 978, 1350, 1541, 1572, Rām. 1081); **basmāh** (Śiv. 503, 529, 592, 816, 894). **—gaṭshun —गट्शुन् । भस्मसाद्भवनम्** m.inf. to be reduced to ashes (Rām. 1360). **—malun —मलुन् । अङ्गेषु भस्मधारणम्** m.inf. to smear the body with ashes of incense, a religious act of purification, esp. amongst worshippers of Śiva (Rām. 389).

basma-gol^{u} व(भ)स्म-गंलु m. N. of the rent in the earth, to the north-west end of the Walur Lake and below Warahmūl, by which the waters of the valley escaped (El.). See RT.Tr. II, 389; Śiv. 1572. **-pōṭsam -पॉट्सम । तिथिविशेषः** f. the fifth (lunar day) of ashes; the fifth of the light half of Māg (Māgha). On the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Māg Hindūs worship Śiva, and after fasting collect ashes. These ashes are smeared on the body as a purificatory ceremony on the fifth lunar day of the following light half of the same month. **-ṭyok^{u} -ट्यंकु ।**

भस्मतिलकम् m. a spot of incense-ashes marked on the forehead of Hindūs at the commencement of worship.

bĕsom^{u} ब्यसंमु । विषमः adj. (f. **bĕsüm^{ü} ब्यसंमू**), uneven, rough, difficult of access; unequal, not equal (to); dissimilar (K.Pr. 206); not even, odd (of number); unequal (in character), great but mean (K.Pr. 30, spelt *be-sumb*); difficult, hard; disagreeable, painful, troublesome, vexatious.

basmādar व(भ)स्मादर् m. he who has ashes smeared upon his body; N. of Śiva (see **basm**) (Śiv. 161, 621, 622, 937, 1180, 1480, 1583).

basmādār व(भ)स्मादार् m., i.q. **basmādar**, q.v. (Śiv. 74, 129, 179, 864, 1580, 1686).

bĕsamĕr ब्यसम्यर् । वैषम्यम् m. unevenness; inequality, difference; want of similarity.

basmāsŏr भस्मास्वर् m. N. of an Asŏr (Asura) or demon, called in Sanskrit Bhasmāsura. His name was originally Vṛkāsura. He burnt his own flesh to ashes as an offering to Śiva, and was restored to his original form by a touch from that deity (Śiv. 932). Cf. **basm.**

bāsmāt^{i} वास्मंति or **bāsmath वास्मथ् । धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **bāsmüṭs^{ü} वास्मंचू**), a certain kind of paddy bearing a small, white, longish, and very fragrant rice (L. 332, 463), and growing near Nathipor in the Yich Pargana (El.); the rice borne by this paddy. **bāsmāti-gör^{i} वास्मति-गोरि । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषः** m.pl. a small white kind of Singāra or water-nut (**gôr^{u}**) (L. 354).

basun वसुन् । निवसनम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. **bos^{u} 2 वंसु**, f. **büs^{ü} वंसू** (or, rarely, **büṭsh^{ü} वंछू**), f.pl. **basa वस** (or, rarely, **baṭsha वछ**) (Gr.Gr. 31), for **bos^{u} 1** see s.v.; 2 p.p. **basōv वसोव्** (or, rarely, **baṭshōv वछोव्**)], to dwell, abide (Śiv. 674, 1646). **—lasun —लसुन् । नियमेन निवसनादि** m.inf. (1 p.p. **bos^{u}-lūst^{u} वंसु-लूसु**), to dwell (and) to live long; to be a hereditary householder, to dwell from generation to generation in one place.

bos^{u}-mot^{u} वंसु-मंतु । विहितनिवासः perf. part. (f. **büs^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} वंसू-मंचू**), (of persons) long settled in any house or village, an old inhabitant; (of house, village, etc.) settled, long inhabited by somebody.

basan-jāy बसन्-जाय् f. a dwelling-place (Rām. 1742).

bāsun वासुन् conj. 2 or 3 [1 p.p. **bôs^{u} वोसु**, 2 p.p. **bāsyōv वास्योव्** (Śiv. 1187) or **bāsōv वासोव्**; poet. pres. part. **bāsan वासन** (e.g. Śiv. 981). This verb is usually treated as belonging to the 3rd conj., but some authorities class it as belonging to the 2nd], to become visible, become apparent, come into view

(Śiv. 1187, 1650); to become visible, reveal oneself (of a supernatural being) (Śiv. 1435, 1441, 1480, 1586, 1642, 1763, 1769); to become just visible on close inspection; to become cognizable to the senses (Śiv. 171, 883, 981, 1280, 1655, 1900); to become apparent, intelligible, cognizable by the intellect; to be visible, apparent (Śiv. 57, 72, 1374, 1724, 1757); to appear, to seem (Śiv. 1310, 1585, 1657). **bāsana yun**ᵘ **बासन यिनु । आभासविषयीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to become apparent, to become just visible. **bāsyō-mot**ᵘ 1 **वास्यो-मंतु । भातः** perf. part. (f. **bāsyē-müt**ᵘ**ṣ वस्ये-मंचू**) (for 2 see s.v.), that which has become apparent or just visible; just cognizable by thought.

bisini विसिनि, see **bisyun**ᵘ.

busun 1 बुसुन् । प्रसृतिशो भोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bus**ᵘ **बुस**), to eat from the hollow of the hand (of sattū, grains or the like). Cf. **bus**ᵘ. **bus**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **बुसु-मंतु । कवलितः** perf. part. (f. **bus**ᵘ**-müt**ᵘ**ṣ बुसू-मंचू**), eaten up (of food eaten from the hollow of the hand).

busun 2 बुसुन् । श्वासनिरोधादिना विक्वतीभवन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bus**ᵘ **बुसु**, f. **bus**ᵘ**ṭ बुसू**), to become yellow, to become spoilt, rotten or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, but reduced to a pulp by becoming rotten); to be attacked by jaundice, or to be shrivelled up and yellow from old age, to be swollen and yellow from pneumonia, asthma, etc. Cf. **busa.**

busund̤ भुसुण्ड् m. N. of a certain crow, who was an ardent worshipper of Vishṇu, and who recited the *Rāmāyaṇa* to Garuḍa.

be-suṅmb, see **bĕsom**ᵘ.

basanun वसनुन् । विकारापीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **basanyōv वसन्योव्**), to become yellow; to go rotten and turn yellow (of things); to become sick with jaundice, or shrivelled and yellow from old age or illness. Cf. **busun**; impers. pass. **basanana yun**ᵘ **वसनन यिनु** m.inf. (in agric.), a growth of thorns to arise (Śiv. 1111, of a hedge). **basanyō-mot**ᵘ **वसन्यो-मंतु । विक्वत्यापीतीभूतः** adj. (f. **basanyē-müt**ᵘ**ṣ वसन्ये-मंचू**), spoilt by turning yellow from heat and rottenness; yellow and swollen from disease.

bāsanun वासनुन् । आभासनम् conj. 1 (2 p.p. **bāsanyōv वासन्योव्**. The occurrence of the 1 p.p. has not been noted), to cause something invisible to become visible; to make a thing or idea visible or cognizable to another. Cf. **bāsanā-wun. bāsanyō-mot**ᵘ **वासन्यो-मंतु । भासितः** adj. (f. **bāsanyē-müt**ᵘ**ṣ वासन्ये-मंचू**), made apparent, made cognizable (of something invisible or non-cognizable to most people, but which becomes apparent on close inspection).

basanth वसन्थ् m. the colour of spring flowers, mustard-yellow, applied specially to garments (Śiv. 1784).

basan-wôlᵘ **वसन्-वोलु । निवासी** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who inhabits; a settled inhabitant.

basanāwun 1 वसनावुन् । निवासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanôw**ᵘ **वसनोवु**), to cause to dwell, to settle (a man of wandering habits) in a permanent residence (Śiv. 1784).

basanāwun 2 वसनावुन् । विक्वत्यापीतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanôw**ᵘ **वसनोवु**), to cause a thing to become yellow; to cause it to smell fetid; to cause it to become yellow, swollen, and rotten. Cf. **basanun** and **busun.**

bāsanāwun वासनावुन् । आभासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bāsanôw**ᵘ **वासनोवु**), to make a thing visible, esp. to make a thing, that is ordinarily not visible, visible on close inspection (Śiv. 1612, 1660, 1882, Rām. 1660). Cf. **bāsanun** and Gr.Gr. 175. **bāsanôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **वासनोवु-मंतु । आभासितः** adj. (f. **bāsanöw**ᵘ**-müt**ᵘ**ṣ वासनांवू-मंचू**), made visible to close inspection.

bª**sar ब्सर्** or **busar बुसर् । तप्तजलम्, विद्युज्जलम्** f. very hot water, scalding water (Rām. 1459); rain struck by lightning (supposed to be the boiling hot fire of God; in this sense often used in curses, 'may the fire of God burn you!'). **—pĕñ**ᵘ**ṭ प्यंचू । तप्तजलादियोगाद्बाधापत्तिः, वैद्युतवृष्टिपातः** f.inf. scalding water to fall; the pain caused by the fissures in the skin resulting from contact with scalding water, lightning, or burning coals, to arise; (of a tree) scathing, fissures in the bark of a tree, or burning, to result from contact with lightning.

bª**sari-dĕv ब्सरि-द्यव् । परोद्वेजकजलादिपात्रम्** m. a scald-devil, a vessel of water or fire-brazier so hot that it splits or otherwise burns the fingers that touch it. **-dĕviñ -द्यविञ् । अतिबाधोत्पादिहसन्निकादिः** f. a scald she-devil; a fire-brazier (*kāngri*) too hot to touch without causing fissures in or otherwise burning the fingers that touch it.

busari-wôñᵘ **बुसरि-वोञ्चु । संतापिजलम्** m. scalding water, esp. lightning water, rain which has been made scalding hot by lightning.

basar بسر adv. to an end, at an end, used in the following. **—anun —अनुन् । विबाधनम्** m.inf. to worry, harass, by putting pressure on a person, to keep him working to the end of some long and difficult work. **—yun**ᵘ **—यिनु । बाधापत्तिः** m.inf. to be compelled or have pressure put upon to keep on to the end of some long and difficult task.

baīsarī बैंसरी or **bōsarī बांसरी** f. a flute (Śiv. 1389, 1441, 1436).

bĕsŏr ब्यस्वर् or **bē-sŏr वे-स्वर् । निश्चेष्टः** adj. e.g. without memory, having lost one's memory; senseless, unconscious, in a faint (Gr.M.).

bĕsŏri ब्यस्वरी । निश्चेष्टता f. forgetting, loss of memory; unconsciousness, senselessness.

busar वुसर्, see **bªsar.**

bªsarilad ब्सरिलद् or **busarilad वुसरिलद् । क्षत्तचर्मादिखेदयुक्तः** adj. (as subst., f. **bªsariladiñ ब्सरिलदिञ्**), one whose skin is scalded or fissured by burning, one who is suffering generally from burns.

basta 1 वस्त بسته **। बद्धः** adj. e.g. and subst.m. bound, shut, closed, fastened up, folded up, impeded; a thing shut up, a secret (K.Pr. 41, where **bastih** is probably a misprint for **bastah,** i.e. **basta**); cloth in which anything is folded up, a wrapper; a parcel, bundle (as of papers or books), a bale; **das-basta** for **dast-basta** دست بسته with folded hands, engaged in prayer (Śiv. 188); **kamar-basta** کمر بسته having the loins girt, in a state of readiness, on the alert, ready for action (Rām. 573). **—gaṭshun —गट्शुन् । बद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become shut up, imprisoned; to become puzzled or perplexed, to find oneself in a dilemma (as an argument or the like); to become stopped in one's work for want of materials; to become shut (of a door), to become fastened. **—karun —करुन् । बद्धीकरणम्** m.inf. to bind (El.); to shut up, imprison; to puzzle a person in an argument, to reduce him to a dilemma; to stop a person's work by stopping the supply of materials; to shut a door, etc., to fasten up. **-phurāo,** m. the name of the fourth weeding and working of a rice crop (L. 463). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । बन्धनासक्तिः** m.inf. to be or remain voluntarily shut up in a room or imprisoned; to stop working (through laziness, etc.).

basta 2 वस्त । चर्म f. sheepskin, goatskin, deerskin, or the like (K.Pr. 26, 84); a leather bag or sack for carrying grain, salt, flour, or the like (K.Pr. 36, **bastan,** pl. dat.), 99 (**basti,** sg. dat., cf. W. 124), 158 (**bastai** = **basta** + emph. **y**); a blister (El.); a beggar's wallet (El., m.); pl. met. the skin of a man, **bastan andar,** within the skin, in a man's natural self (K.Pr. 2). **daman-basta,** a bellows (K.Pr. 46). **-gorᵘ -गरु । चर्मकारः** m. a skin-worker, one who lives by preparing sheepskins, goatskins, deerskins, or the like for sale. **-khalᵘrᵘ -खल्रू । जीर्णसंकुचितचर्मखण्डम** f. an old crumpled piece of sheepskin, etc. **—khasüñᵘ —खसंञ्** । **दाहशोथोद्भवः** f.inf. a blister to rise from a burn or on the foot, etc. **-kaṭürᵘ -कटरू । संकुचितचर्मखण्डम** f. a dried-up, shrivelled, sheepskin, etc.; a piece of such. **-rangur -रंगुर् । चर्मरञ्जकः** m. (f. **-rangᵘrᵘ -रंग्रू**), a dyer of sheepskin, etc.; the f. is a woman who lives by this trade. **—ṭshunᵘñᵘ —क्षुनंञ्** । **भैक्षवृत्तिः** f.inf. to take to begging (usually of a respectable person, who throws off his shame and takes to this practice). **—wālüñᵘ —वालंञ्** । **चर्मोत्कर्तनम्** f.inf. to skin or flay a sheep, goat, deer, etc.; to flay a man alive (H. viii, 6). **-wālay -वालय् । चर्मोत्कर्तनवृत्तिः** f. the profession or trade of skinning sheep, etc.; the work of a flayer, in scraping, etc., the skins.

basti 1 and **2 वस्ति**, see **basta 1** and **2.**

bastī वस्ती । निवसनम् f., i.q. **bâsᵘtī,** q.v.

basatō वसतो in **—anun —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नीकरणम्** m.inf. to distress or worry a person by insisting on his accomplishing some difficult or impossible task.

bâsᵘtī वंसिती or **bastī वस्ती । निवासस्थितिः** f. settling, settlement, taking up a fixed residence (in a new home); a settlement, village, a place where people live as a settled community (Siv. 1349). **—diñᵘ —दिञ्** । **गार्हस्थ्योद्वारः** f.inf. to cause a person to raise or set up a family by taking a wife, setting up house, or (when childless) by adopting a son. **—karüñᵘ —करंञ्** । **स्थैर्येण गार्हस्थ्यग्रयणम्** f.inf. to definitely set up house, to adopt a settled life, to range oneself (of one who has hitherto led an unsettled life). **—lagᵘñᵘ —लगंञ्** । **गार्हस्थ्योज्जीवनम्** f.inf. to set up a family, become a family man by taking a wife (of one long unmarried), or (of one who has given up the hope of progeny) to get a son at last.

bastih, see **basta 1** and cf. **basti** under **basta 2.**

bĕsāth ब्यसाथ بےساعت **। अनुचितमुहूर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **bĕsātas, ब्यसातस्**), a wrong moment, an unlucky time, a time which according to the rules is not propitious for any action such as setting out on a journey, a marriage, or the like.

bōstān, būstān بوستان m. a flower-garden (Rām. 318). **bustān afrōz** بستان افروز m. *Amaranthus cruentus* (El.).

baṣtūrᵘ बंस्तूरु । चर्ममयप्रसेवः m. a skin sack or bag for carrying paddy, etc., of the contents of about a *khār* (say 150 lb.); (El. *bustúr*) the bag in which coolies or porters carry their supply of provisions.

bŏ̄suvᵘ बाँसुवु । वंशमयः adj. (f. **bŏ̄süvᵘ बांसंवू**), made of bamboo.

basāwun वसावुन् । निवासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basôwᵘ वसोवु**), to cause to dwell, to settle a person (esp. a newly married woman) in a new residence. **basôwᵘ-motᵘ वसोवु-मंतु । निवासितः** perf. part. (f. **basöwᵘ-müṭᵘ वसांवू-मंट्रू**), one who is caused to settle; one who is compelled against his or her will to adopt a settled mode of life.

basawunᵘ वसवुनु । निवसन् m. (f. **basawüñᵘ वसवंञू**), one who inhabits (a house or the like), whether regularly or temporarily, a dweller (Śiv. 737, 817, 1152, 1188, 1324, 1846).

bāsawunᵘ वासवुनु । भासमानः m. (f. **bāsawüñᵘ वासवंञू**), that which is apparent, manifest (Śiv. 104, 512, 1325, 1525); just visible (of something hitherto invisible, but now apparent to the intellect or to the sight, by considering closely or looking keenly).

basawañ वसवञ् । निवसनवेतनम् f. payment for residence, the rent of a house.

basöyⁱ वसांयि f. the act of dwelling, habitation, used in the following. **—karüñᵘ —करंञू । तात्पर्येण सहवासवृत्तिः** f.inf. to settle of one's own free will, or to take up one's habitation, amongst strange folk (e.g. a newly married woman). **—karawunᵘ —करवुनु । सहवासं ग्रयन्** m. (f. **karawüñᵘ करवंञू**), one who takes to a settled life amongst people (usually amongst strangers), after leading an unsettled life.

bāsyō-motᵘ 2 वास्यो-मंतु । पर्युषितीभूतः adj. (f. **bāsyē-müʦᵘ वास्ये-मंच्यू**) (for **bāsyō-motᵘ 1**, see under **bāsun**), stale, not fresh (of food or news).

bisyunᵘ विसिनु m. (abl. **bisini विसिनि**), a finger-ring (K.Pr 93).

bē-siyāsath بے سیاست adj. e.g. without management, with no conduct of affairs, ungoverned (of a country, K.Pr. 216).

bĕsözᵘ व्यसांज़ू, see **bĕsôdᵘ**.

baṭ بٹ m. a frequent termination of Musalmān proper names in Kashmīr, as in Tāz Baṭ, etc. It probably indicates that its owner belongs to a family originally Hindū (El., K.Pr. 13). Cf. **baṭa.**

bāt بات, i.q. **bāth 1**, q.v.

bata वत । भक्तम् m. boiled rice (K.Pr. 26, 27, 226; Śiv. 45); food (K.Pr. 59, 94, 124, 137, 145, 163, 253; W. 135, 149); diet, a meal (K.Pr. 41, 114, 159); pl. kinds of food (K.Pr. 29, abl. **batav** for **batau**; 139, **batani** for **batanᵘy**, pl. dat. with emph. *y*); **dayĕ-bata,** God's food, the sacramental food eaten together by a bride and bridegroom; see **day** (Śiv. 1202, 1223). **-bab -वव् । अन्नदातापिता** m. a father who provides food, one who acts in the capacity of a father by supporting and supplying food to anyone. **-bodᵘ -वंडु । भोजनदानोदारः** adj. (f. **-büdᵘ -वंडू**, sg. dat. **-bajĕ -वज्य**), one who has achieved greatness by liberality in giving of food to people in general; famed for lavish generosity in distributing food. **—bögᵃrun —वांग्रुन्** m.inf. to divide out cooked rice, to give helpings of food; met. to allot good fortune or prosperity to people in general, so much to each (of the Deity) (Śiv. 1510). **-bagav -वगव् । असक्तभोजी** m. a food-glutton, one who is always desirous of frequent meals and nothing else. **-bajĕr -वज्यर् । भोजनदानौदार्यम्** m. a great reputation depending on lavishness in the distribution of food. **-böjᵃran -वांज्रन् । भक्तविभाजना** f. the division or helping of rice and other food at a dinner. **-bǒkᵘ -वुकु । भक्तनिकरः** m. a handful of cooked rice, as much as can be taken in the palm with the fingers extended; met. any small amount of cooked rice. **-bāna -वान** m. a dish for cooked food, a plate (W. 111). **-brôrᵘ -व्रोरु । भक्तमयी देवप्रतिमा** m. an image of a god made of cooked rice mixed with clarified butter, milk, etc. These are worshipped at the *śrāddha* ceremony by Brāhmaṇs of the Tāntrik order. The image may be really a rough representation, or may be a simple ball of rice, etc. **-börav -वांरव् । बहुभुक्** e.g. a rice-demon, one who is accustomed to gorge himself with food. **-bôsᵘ -वोसु । भक्तपूर्णोदरम्** m. a rice-belly, the stomach full of cooked rice just eaten. **-bata -वत । दुर्भिक्षम्** m. "rice, rice!"; hence, famine, general inability to obtain food; starvation, inability of a single person to obtain food (K.Pr. 26). **-bata lagun -वत लगुन् । अन्नानवाप्तिदुःखम्** m.inf. famine or starvation to occur. **-bath karüñᵘ -वथ् करंञू । बहुलान्नप्रदानवृत्तिः** f.inf. to be employed in preparing and distributing food at a banquet. **-böʦᵘ -वांच्यू । एकोपयोगिभक्तम्** m. enough cooked rice for one person, a helping or portion of cooked rice. **-dab -दव् । गाढनिद्रावसरः** m. 'rice-flop'; a heavy sleep immediately after the evening meal, when the digestion is only commencing. **-daban -दवन्** adv. at bedtime (Gr.Gr. 157). **-dôdᵘ -दोदु । आजीवचिन्ता** m. 'food-pain', anxiety as to subsistence, the anxiety of labour for a livelihood. **-dag -दग् । आजीवायासः** m. 'food-smarting', id. (K.Pr. 26). **-dŏgulᵘ -दुगुलु । भक्तगुलिका** m. a ball of cooked rice. **-dāta -दात । अन्नदाता** e.g. (**-dāta-bāy -दात-वाय्**, his wife), one who provides food, a provider of subsistence; (of God) 'the Provider'. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** m.inf. to feed (tr.) (El.). **-grās -ग्रास् । भक्तग्रासः** m. a gobbet of rice, the ball of rice in the hands which is put into the mouth at one time; an amount of rice equal to such a mouthful. **-gāsh -गाश् । अन्नसुभिक्षम्** m. 'rice-brilliancy', abundance or cheapness of food. **-khan gaʦhánⁱ -खन् गच्छनि । अतिबुभुक्षोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. 'food-pits to happen'; extreme hunger (due to long-continued want of food) to occur. **-khĕv -ख्यव्** m. dinner (L. 459, *battakheu*). **-khĕwawañ -ख्यववञ् । भोजनसुदायः** f. 'wages for eating food'; a present given by a bride's relations to her husband's people on the occasion of

her first meal in her husband's house. —**khyon**^{u} —**ख्यनु** m.inf. to take food, to eat something (K.Pr. 5, 237). —**khyāwun** —**ख्यावुन् । संबन्धिनिमन्त्रणभोजनम्** m.inf. to give food to eat; esp. (of the parents of a bride to the parents of the bridegroom, or vice versa) to give a feast or dinner-party on the occasion of some festival. **-khyāwañ** -**ख्यावञ् । भोजनसुदायः** f., i.q. **-khĕwawañ,** ab. **-kāl** -**काल् । एककालिकभक्तम्** m. cooked rice sufficient for a single meal. **-kul**^{u} -**कुलु । भक्तोपार्जकः** m. 'the rice-tree', the bread-winner of a household. **-kan** -**कन् । भक्तगुलिका** m. a very small ball of cooked rice, smaller even than a mouthful; a very little cooked rice. **-krakh** -**क्रख् । भक्तार्थकोलाहलः** f. (sg. dat. **-kraki** -**क्रकि**), 'rice noise,' the outcry raised by a mob of people assembled at a feast when there is not enough food to go round, when there is confusion in the service, or other similar cause. **-lŏkh**^{a}**r** -**ल्वख्र् । भक्तमहत्पिण्डम्** f. a solid mass of cooked rice in a dish, a rice-shape (K.Pr. 27). **-langàr**^{i} -**लंगरि । वल्लभक्तम्** f. a pile of cooked rice ready for a large number of eaters. **-lūr**^{ü} -**लूरू । आजीवाभावः** f. 'food-cudgel', want of livelihood, inability to support oneself. **-lūr**^{ü} **diñ**^{ü} -**लूरू दिञ् । वृत्तिविघातः** f.inf. to injure or destroy a person's means of livelihood. **-lūr**^{ü} **lagün**^{ü} -**लूरू लगंञ् । वृत्तिविघातापत्तिः** f.inf. a person's means of livelihood to be destroyed. **-mar** -**मर्** m. a storehouse for food, a rice store (K.Pr. 240). **-mĕṭ**^{ü} -**म्यंटू । भक्तमुष्टिः** f. a fistful of cooked rice; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. **-mŏyā** -**म्वया** f. a little boiled rice, a small amount of boiled rice (Gr.Gr. 165). **-myond**^{u} -**म्यंण्डु । भक्तग्रासः** m. a mouthful of cooked rice, as much as is taken into the mouth at one time; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. **-nĕnd** -**न्वन्द । भक्तपूर्णपात्रम्** f. a plate piled up with cooked rice for one person's eating. **-nĕng** -**न्यंग् । ऐककालिकभक्तभोजनम्** f. a large pile of rice prepared for a man's single daily dinner, the night-meal, dinner. **-nĕngan** -**न्यंगन्** adv. at dinner-time, at the time of the night-meal, while at dinner (Gr.Gr. 157). **-phol**^{u} -**फ्वलु** or **-pholwā** -**फ्वल्वा** (Gr.Gr. 164) **। भक्तैकफलम्** m. a single grain of cooked rice; met. a very small amount of the same (K.Pr. 4). **-phál**^{i}**-pöth**^{a}**r** -**फ्वलि-पोंथ्र् । निःसारव्यवहारः** m. rice-grains-conduct; interested love, pretence of love for interested motives, pot-love, cupboard-love. **-pāṭh** -**पाठ् । अन्नार्थस्वाध्यायचर्या** m. (sg. dat. **-pāṭhas** -**पाठस्**), recitation of charms or prayers for food, either for people generally or for some particular person. **-rôy**^{u} -**रोयु । अन्नराजः** m. King Food, a term applied honorifically on seeing some great pile of grain or a plenteous crop in the field. **-sôw**^{u} -**सोवु । संभृतान्नः** adj. (f. **-söw**^{ü} -**सांवू**), rich or well supplied with grain and other similar food, one whose barns are well filled. **-sāvĕr** -**साव्यर् । अन्नसंभृतत्वम्** m. the condition of one whose barns are well filled, easy circumstances, opulence. **-sāway** -**सावय् । अन्नसौख्यम्** f. food luxuriance, plenteousness of crops, the condition of a land flowing with milk and honey, cheapness of food. **-ṭīr**^{ü} -**टीरू । भक्तपिण्डम्** f. a mass of congealed cooked rice, a rice-shape. **-wôl**^{u} -**वोलु । अन्नसमृद्धः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -**वाज्यञ्**), one who possesses much cooked rice or food (El.), one who is well-to-do; one who is accustomed to distribute food in charity or to give free dinners (K.Pr. 62). **-wata** -**वत** m. a jingling repetition of **bata,** cooked rice, etc.; cooked rice and other similar articles of food, cooked rice and its usual accompaniments (Gr.Gr. 95). **-wāv** -**वाव् । अन्नदारिद्र्यम्** m. rice-wind; poverty so great that food is wanting, destitution, indigence. **-wāv pyon**^{u} -**वाव् प्यंनु । भरणदुर्गत्यापातः** m.inf. poverty to fall; the destitution by the death, etc., of the breadwinner of a family to happen.

bàt^{i} **yun**^{u} **बंति यिनु । वहुन्नसमृद्धा प्रमत्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become arrogant on obtaining, without working for it, a great supply of food or wealth.

batas pyon^{u} **बतस् प्यंनु । वलाद्भरणभोगः, अन्नावाप्त्यै अधीनता** m.inf. to fall for food; to fall upon someone for support, as when a family's breadwinner dies and the members of the family throw themselves upon someone else for their support. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन् । निरुद्यभोजनीभवनम्** m.inf. to wait for food; to have one's food stopped, to be deprived of one's dinner (as is done in schools as a punishment for a naughty boy). —**thawun** —**थवुन् । भोजननिरोधः** m.inf. to stop a naughty child's food as a punishment, to give him no dinner.

baṭa वट । ब्राह्मणः, आर्यः m. (f. **baṭañ वटञ्** or **baṭiñ वटिञ्** q.v.), a brāhmaṇ, a Kāshmīrī Hindū (all of whom are brāhmaṇs), a Kāshmīrī Paṇḍit (K.Pr. 26–8, 72, 116, 139, 147, W. 123, L. 456), the brāhmaṇ caste. According to El., s.v., the Hindūs of Kashmīr are divided into (1) Brāhmaṇ Hindūs, whose only work is to perform the Hindū worship. In short they are exclusively priestly, and number about 500 houses. (2) The Jōtish Hindūs, who study the stars for the purpose of predicting future events. They number from 100 to 150 houses. (3) The Kārkun Hindūs, who are writers, merchants, and farmers, but never soldiers. Relatively, this is a very numerous class. **-bāy** -**वाय् । ब्राह्मणस्त्री** f. a brāhmaṇ's wife

(Gr.Gr. 34). A woman of the brāhmaṇ caste is **baṭañ** (Gr.Gr. 38), q.v. **-bôy**ᵘ **-वोयु । सजातीयब्राह्मणः** m. a brāhmaṇ brother, a brāhmaṇ caste-fellow; a brāhmaṇ of the same rank or degree, who can eat and drink with another brāhmaṇ, with whom he is compared. **-cŏbur -च्वुर् । युवमूर्खब्राह्मणः** m. (sg. dat. **-cŏbaras -च्वरस्**), a young brāhmaṇ, able-bodied but uneducated. **-dāy -दाय् । ब्राह्मणदासी** f. the servant-girl of a brāhmaṇ (usually of some lower degree in caste). **-gān -गान् । दुर्वृत्तब्राह्मणः** m. a brāhmaṇ who lives on the proceeds of his wife's adultery (K.Pr. 107); a term of abuse not necessarily implying the truth of the accusation. **-hörᵘ -हारू । पक्षिविशेषः** f. a sort of bird, a kind of yellow-coloured **hörᵘ** (*śārikā*, or *mainā*); also the name of a kind of vulture. **-kūrᵘ -कूरू । ब्राह्मणकन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kōrĕ -कोर्य**), an unmarried girl or virgin of the brāhmaṇ caste (cf. Gr.Gr. 73). **-krüñᵘ -क्रूञ् । ओषधिलताविशेषः** f. N. of a certain wild herbaceous medicinal plant, described as low-growing, with long fine leaves from which a medicine is decocted. **-koṭᵘ -कॅटु । ब्राह्मणबालकः** m. a boy of the brāhmaṇ caste; a brahmaṇ's son, a real son of a brāhmaṇ, i.e. a good brāhmaṇ (Gr.Gr. 132). **-mahanyuvᵘ -महन्यु । दासब्राह्मणः** m. a brāhmaṇ-man, a menial brāhmaṇ who lives by acting as a cook or in other similar menial service; cf. **baṭañ**. **-mahanivⁱ-koṭᵘ -महन्वि-कॅटु । दासब्राह्मणपुत्रः** m. (f. **-küṭᵘ -कॅटू**, sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्च**), the son (f. daughter) of such a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahanivⁱ-kaṭh -महन्वि-कठ् । दासब्राह्मणनिन्द्यपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the son of a menial brāhmaṇ, used only contemptuously. **-mahanivⁱ-kār -महन्वि-कार् । ब्राह्मणकर्तृकपाचकत्वादि-सेवाकर्म** m. the menial work done by a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahanivī -महन्वी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्तिः** f. the profession or condition of a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahanivⁱgi -महन्विगी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्तिः** f. the profession, condition, or means of livelihood of a menial brāhmaṇ. **-morᵘ -मॅरु । ब्राह्मणशरीरम्** m. a brāhmaṇ's body (to be protected and kept free from defilement by obeying rules of conduct). **-nĕcyuvᵘ -न्यचिवु । ब्राह्मणपुत्रः** m. a brāhmaṇ's son, generally employed in a complimentary sense of an intelligent youth. **-pöṭhⁱ -पॅठि । ब्राह्मणरीत्या** adv. like a brāhmaṇ, in the manner employed by brāhmaṇs, according to rule (of conduct, giving gifts, or the like). **-ṣhürᵘ -क्षरू । ओषधिविशेषः** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, described as having small spiny leaves which creep along the ground.

bāṭa in **bāṭa-wāgūn**, see **bŏṭa-wāgun** under **bŏṭa**.

bàtⁱ वॅति f. a light, a candle (Gr.M.).

bīṭ, see **bīṭhᵘ**.

bŏṭa बूट । औत्तरापथिकमनुष्यः m. (f. **bŏṭiñ बूटिञ्**, **buṭiñ 1 बुटिञ्** qq.v., or **bŏṭa-bāy बूट-वाय्**, see bel., Gr.Gr. 38), a man of Tibet, a Tibetan; usually a man of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladākī (see El., s.v. *túl* and *tulakul*). **-babᵘrᵘ -बब्रु । लताविशेषः** f. Ladākī basil, N. of a certain medicinal plant, dark-coloured, with smooth scented leaves. **-bāy -वाय् । औत्तरापथिकमनुष्यस्त्री** f. a Ladākī woman, a Ladākin, i.q. **bŏṭiñ**, q.v. (cf. Gr.Gr. 38). **-daturᵘ -दतुरु । लताविशेषः** m. Ladākī *Datura*, N. of a certain plant; also of its intoxicating seeds, flowers, and leaves. **-jath** (? spelling), m. a certain medicinal plant used as a stomachic (L. 76). **-khŏbᵘ -खॅबु । शिरस्त्रविशेषः** m. a Ladāk hat, the woollen-lined hat worn by Ladākīs. **-khôlᵘ -खोलु । फलसारविशेषः** m. the kernel of a kind of plum (? = the Hindī *Bhōṭiyā Badām*, *Prunus communis*) imported from Ladāk. **-khorᵘ -खॅरु । सारसतृणविशेषः** m. a kind of round-leafed grass growing in lakes, and used as fodder. **-malikh -मलिख्** m. (sg. voc. **-malika -मलिक**), Mr. Simpleton. The Ladākīs are easily outwitted by the sharp Kāshmīris. Malik is used as a title of respect or flattery (K.Pr. 191). **-phamb -फम्ब् । ऊर्णाविशेषः** m. the cleaned wool of the Ladākī goat. The wool is bought by women who take it home and clean it, the coarse and coloured wool being separated from the white fine wool (**kilⁱ-phamb**). The latter is employed in the manufacture of shawls and *pashmīna*; cf. El., s.v. *kil-phamb*. **-poṭᵘ -पॅटु । पटविशेषः** m. a soft coarsely-woven cloth of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-sŏy -स्वय् । कण्टकिलताविशेषः** f. a kind of nettle (*Urtica*) imported from Ladāk and employed as a stomachic and diuretic medicine. **-tᵃl -त्ल । फलविशेषः** m. a kind of mulberry fruit imported from Ladāk. **-ṭhādar -ठादर् । ऊर्णपटविशेषः** f. a large soft shawl of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-ṭhᵃnunᵘ -ठ्नुनु । फलविशेषः** m. a luscious kind of peach imported from Ladāk. **-ṭhēr -ठेर् । फलविशेषः** f. a kind of apricot imported from Ladāk, but also grown in Kashmīr; cf. El., s.v. *tséra*. **-wāgun -वाँगुन्** m. a tomato eaten in Kashmīr by Musalmāns but not by Hindus (El., who spells *-wāngun* and also *bāṭa-wāngūn*). **-wôñᵘ -वोञु । औत्तरापथिकद्रव्यवणिक्** m. (f. **-wāñĕñ -वाञञ्**, his wife), a Ladāk merchant who imports shawl-wool, grapes, cotton, medicaments, precious stones, etc., from Ladāk. There is a brisk trade between Kashmīr and Ladāk. **-vīr -वीर् । वेतसवृक्षविशेषः** f. a kind of willow, *Salix* sp. (its bitter leaves used as a cooling remedy in fever and as a local

application for the feet, L. 76). According to El., s.v. *rir*, two varieties of willow grow in the valley, the musk willow (**mushka-vīr**) and the Ladākī willow (**bŏṭa-vīr**).

bōṭa बोट m. sg. nom. with suff. of indef. art. **bōṭāh बोटाह्**), a boat (corruption of English word). **agna-bōṭāh अग्न-बोटाह्**, a fire-boat, a steamboat (Śiv. 1831).

bŏ-ti बुति, I also, see **bŏh.**

bŏṭ^{i} बाटि । **पात्रविशेषः** f. a kind of large vessel of the shape of a washing-basin and made of bell-metal, employed both for cooking and for eating ; a washing-basin (El.).

but, see **boṭh^{u} 2, buth,** and **buth^{u} 2.**

būta 1 बूत । **चित्रितपुष्पम्** m. a flower or sprig worked on cloth or painted on paper. **-dār -दार्** adj. e.g. flowered, sprigged (of shawls or cloth) (L. 375).

būta 2 बूत, see **būth 1** and **2.**

bē-tāb بےتاب adj. e.g. faint, powerless (YZ. 84) ; agitated, uneasy, restless, impatient (Rām. 372, 646, 776, 1164).

bat^{a}c बत्च् or **bat^{ü}c^{ü} बत्चू**, see **batuk^{u}.**

baṭh 1 बठ् f. (sg. dat. **baṭi बटि**), a sec. suff. used in the word **böj^{i}baṭh** (see **bôj^{u}**), commensality or partnership (Gr.Gr. 145).

baṭh 2, see **büṭh^{ü} 2.**

bāth 1 बाथ् f. (sg. dat. **bāti बाति**), a word, speech, language (YZ. 382) ; talk, gossip, report, discourse, news, tale, story, account (Rām. 659) ; thing, affair, matter, business, concern. **katha-bāta कथ-बात**, f.pl. conversation (Gr.M.).

bāth 2 बाथ् । **उपायः** f. (sg. dat. **bāti बाति**), a scheme, plan, means, expedient, device, esp. for the performance of some difficult task (Rām. 471, 836).

bāti anun बाति अनुन् । **ज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to point out, show ; to explain, make comprehensible. **—khasun —खसुन्** । **दृष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect ; (of a wished-for object) to come into sight, to become as one desires. **—khot^{u}-mot^{u} —खंतु-मंतु** । **दृष्टिचित्तवृत्तावारूढः** adj. (f. **—khüṭs^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} —खंच्रू-मंच्रू**), become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect ; become or turned out as one desires. **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **दृष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम्** m.inf., i.q. **—khasun.**

bāṭh 1 बाठ् । **रोदनकोलाहलः** m. (sg. dat. **bāṭas बाटस**), the noise of crying, esp. the howling or yelling of a beaten or angry child, or the noisy crying of a woman. **-baṭil -बटिल्** । **बहुलरुदितम्** f. id., esp. when excessive. **-baṭil lagüñ^{ü} -बटिल् लागंच्रू** । **रुदितकोलाहलप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to start making the noise of crying, esp. of a number of grief-stricken or angry people. **—lāgun —लागुन्** । **रुदितासक्तिः** m.inf. to commence yelling and weeping (of a beaten child or an angry woman). **—wahārun —वहारून्** । **रुदितकोलाहलप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to commence weeping and yelling like a beaten child or angry woman, of one who is not actually beaten or angry.

bāṭh 2 बाठ् । **काष्टसमूहः** m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas बाठस्**), a thicket (of brambles or the like). Cf. **böṭh^{ü}.**

bāṭh 3 बाठ् । **वैतालिकः** m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas बाठस्**), the panegyrist of a king, whose duty it is to proclaim the hour of the day, his master's titles, etc., a herald.

bāṭha-bāy बाठ-बाय् । **वैतालिकी** f. a female panegyrist, as ab. ; the wife of a panegyrist.

baṭha बठ । **भुग्नता** m. the condition of being crooked or bent ; the condition of being dented (of some metal or wooden article distorted by a blow or the like) ; crookedness, distortion ; met. of a man's nature. **—atsun —अच्सुन्** । **कौटिल्यापत्तिः** m.inf. distortion to enter, distortion to occur, either lit. or fig. of character, health, or the like ; breakage to occur. **—drāv —द्राव्** । **विगतकौटिल्यः** adj. (f. **—drāyĕ —द्राय**), that which was distorted and has become straight, straightened out, lit. and fig. as ab. **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **कौटिल्यापहरणम्** m.inf. to take out distortion, to straighten out something which has been distorted, lit. and fig. as ab. **—nērun —नेरून्** । **कौटिल्यापगमः** m.inf. distortion to go forth, straightening out to occur, lit. and fig. ; (of something puzzling or intricate) to be made plain and clear. **—ṣānun —ष़ानुन्** । **कौटिल्यापादनम्** m.inf. to cause distortion to enter ; to distort, make crooked.

baith بیت m. a couplet, distich, verse (in poetry) ; poetry. **baita-böz^{i} बैत-बाज़ि** بیت بازي । **श्लोकोक्ति-प्रत्युक्तिपणः** f. an exercise or game in schools, etc., in which one person recites a verse, and his opponent must immediately recite another verse, commencing with the last syllable of the verse just recited. The first person must then recite another verse, commencing with the last syllable of the second verse, and so on till one fails and the other is declared conqueror. The game thus somewhat resembles our 'capping verses'.

beth in **beth-muru** (? spelling), rice land requiring a fallow (L. 336). Cf. **bīṭh^{ü}.**

bēṭh 1 बेठ् m. (sg. dat. **bēṭhas बेठस्**), sitting, delay. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **विलम्बयोगः** m.inf. delay, slowness in accomplishing something which should be finished quickly.

biṭh बिठ् or **biṭh^{ü} बिठ्** । **सभा** f. (sg. dat. **bichĕ बिछ**), a session, assembly, meeting, concourse (El., Gr.Gr. 13), esp. of persons assembled for some unlawful purpose,

such as gambling, drinking, or the like. —**lāgüñᵘ** —लागंञू । **समाजाश्रयणम्** f.inf. to set going, bring together, a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like. —**wahārüñᵘ** —वहारंञू । **समाजप्रसारणम्** f.inf. to spread out such a meeting, i.e. to make arrangements or prepare the necessary materials for a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like.

bīth बीथ् । गर्तविशेषः (sg. dat. **bīṭʰᵘ** बीच्), the hole in the ground used in the game of tipcat. The 'cat', instead of being tapered at each end, is a straight peg, sloping with one end in the hole; the other projecting end is then struck with the stick.

bīṭhⁱ बीठि, see **bĕhun.**

bīṭhᵘ बीठु । **अप्रहता** f. (fem. of **byūṭhᵘ**, seated; see **bĕhun** and cf. K.Pr. 158, *bīt*); (of land) long uncultivated, untilled, lying fallow (El. *bīt-zamīn*); (of a woman, cow, etc.) one who does not bear children owing to some stricture or malformation. Cf. **beth.**

bīṭhᵘ-müṭʰᵘ बीठु-मंच्, see **byūṭhᵘ-motᵘ**, under **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

bōṭh बाँठ्, i.q. **brōṭh,** q.v. L. 460 spells this word *bont*, and W. 97 *bonth* or *bront*, cf. ib. *bontakāna.*

boṭhᵘ 1 बंठु । **उन्नतभूभागः, कूलम्** m. high ground, a bank, embankment (dat. pl. **baṭhĕn,** K.Pr. 192); the bank of a river (K.Pr. 63, Śiv. 1755, Rām. 625, etc.); the bank round a garden, etc.; the high waste ground near the foot of a mountain. **sudara-boṭhᵘ,** the seashore (Gr.M.). Cf. **büṭhᵘ 1.** —**khārun** —खारुन् । **पृथक्करणम्** m.inf. to lift up on to the bank from the stream of a river or from a boat, to land anything (Śiv. 1023, 1840); to put to one side, i.e. in any action or business to put aside someone who is connected with it as helper or promoter. This is the active form of the following. —**khasun** —खसुन् । **निराशीभवनम्, कूलारोहणम्** m.inf. to be lifted up on to the bank, to be put ashore from the water or from a boat, to be landed (K.Pr. 121); to be put to one side, i.e. when engaged in any action or business and on the point of success, to be disappointed by finding oneself dissociated from it by some impediment or opposition. —**thawun** —थवुन् । **पृथक्स्थापनम्, उपकूलीकरणम्** m.inf. to put to the shore, to bring to the bank (of something floating on a river, etc.); to set apart, put apart from others. **-tal** -तल् । **गूढम्** adv. under the bank; hence, secretly, privately, u.w.vbs. of giving, speaking, assaulting, or the like.

baṭhi-baṭhi बठि-बठि adv. along the bank (of a river or field); on every bank (Śiv. 1681). —**khārun** —खारुन् । **औचित्यापादनम्** m.inf. to make proper or fit for use (of some an. or inan. obj. originally unfit for use or in confusion and made useful by teaching, arrangement, purification, etc.). —**khasun** —खसुन्। **औचित्यापत्तिः** m.inf. to become fit for use, as ab. —**lagun** —लगुन् । **उचितीभावः, योग्यीभवनम्** m.inf. id., to be, or become, naturally fit for use, as ab. —**logᵘmotᵘ** —लंगुमंतु । **अवस्थितीभूतः** adj. (f. —**lüjᵘ-müṭʰᵘ** —लंजूमच्), made useful, put to a proper use, esp. of something previously useless or in confusion. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । **औचित्यापादनम्** m.inf. to bring to shore, to lay along shore (of a boat or something floating in a stream); to make useful by education, by strengthening, or putting in good order, etc.; to put to a suitable use, to employ in a suitable manner. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to remain on the bank, to have one's habitat on a river bank or seashore; to disregard, keep aloof from any action or business (even when one has connexion with it). —**thawun** —थवुन् । **कूले न्यसनम्** m.inf. to bring to the bank, to lay (a boat) alongside the shore; to put to one side, to disregard an instructor in or promoter of any work by acting independently.

boṭhᵘ 2 बंठु । **करीषसमुदायः** m. a heap of dried cow-dung used for fuel (L. 460, *but*). —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । **गोमयप्रसारणम्** m.inf. to spread out cow-dung to dry in order to convert it into fuel.

baṭhⁱ-güjᵘ बंठि-गंजू । **करीषपूर्णा चुल्लिः** f. a fire-place full of cow-dung fuel; sufficient cow-dung fuel to fill a fire-place. **-kādurᵘ** -काँदुरु । **धूम्रवृत्तिः** m. (f. **-kādurĕn** -काँदुर्यच्), a baker of cow-dung; hence, a man or (f.) a woman who follows a filthy employment, or an employment resulting in wearing filthy clothes, etc. **-lŏbur** -ल्वबुर् । **करीषः** m. a single cake of dried cow-dung. **-nār** -नार् । **कारीषाग्निः** m. fire proceeding from dried cow-dung, a fire of this material; a spark of burning cow-dung. **-pholᵘ** -फंलु । **करीषसमूहः** m. a heap of cow-dung fuel, esp. a small one (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tīl** -तील । **करीषतैलम्** m. oil of cow-dung fuel; the oil which condenses from the vapour of burning cow-dung fuel and is used as a remedial application in skin diseases, sores, etc. **-tyŏṇgul** -त्यूंगुल् । **कारीषस्फुलिङ्गः** m. (sg. dat. **-tyŏngalas** -त्यूंगलस्), a spark of burning cow-dung fuel; a mere spark, a hardly apparent burning spot in cow-dung fuel. **-tʃʰān** -च्छान् । **करीषाङ्गारः** f. cow-dung charcoal; cow-dung fuel slightly burnt and then extinguished. **-yôrᵘ** -योरु । **मूढवृत्तिः** m. (f. **-yārĕn** -यार्यच्), a cow-dung-fuel fellow, a stupid man or (f.) woman, one unable to tell or to understand the object of any course of action or who acts without consideration of preceding conditions or of consequences in the ordinary acts of life.

böṭh^{ü} बाँठू । काष्टशाखा f. (sg. dat. **bāchĕ बाच्च**), a single long thin dried branch or twig of a tree or creeper, esp. of a willow cut off in pollarding. Cf. **bāṭh 2.**

bāchĕ बाच्च । वृक्षशाखासमूहः f.pl. twigs, esp. the bundles of leafed willow branches and twigs stored for winter fodder in the forks of tree-trunks; see bel. These stores are typical features of the landscape of the country. **-gyoḍ^{u} -ग्यंडु । ग्रथितशाखासङ्घभारः** m. a bunch of branches; a large mass of leafed tree branches cut in the autumn, tied together by a rope, and stored in the fork of a tree-trunk for use as required for fodder. **—karañĕ —करंञ । शाखाविच्छेदः** f. pl. inf., lit. to make (i.e. cut) branches; (of willows and the like) to pollard or cut off in the autumn of every second year the young withes or osier-twigs that shoot thickly in the spring from old lopping wounds. The smaller twigs and leaves are stored as above and used as fodder for sheep and goats during the winter. The larger are cut up and sold in the bazaar for firewood. **-lôw^{u} -लोवु । ग्रथितशाखापूली** m. a branch-sheaf, a bundle of slender soft twigs cut from trees in the autumn as fodder for cattle.

buth بت m. (sg. dat. **butas** بتس), an idol, image, statue (YZ. 198; L. 177, *but*). **but(h)-shikan** بت شکن m. an image-breaker, an iconoclast (L. 166).

būth 1 बूथ् । भूतः m. (sg. dat. **būtas बूतस्**; pl. dat. **būtan बूतन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), a kind of malignant spirit (believed to haunt deserts, deserted houses, burning *ghāṭs*, graveyards, cross-roads, trees, etc.), a ghost, goblin, demon (Śiv. 12). **—atsun —अच्चुन् । भूतावेशः** m.inf. a devil to enter, i.e. a malignant spirit to enter a corpse and vivify it, or to take possession of a living person so as to render him insane or maniacal. **—lagun —लगुन् । रोषोद्भवः** m.inf. a demon to possess a person; a fit of passion to arise, e.g. in consequence of the parent of a child, a near relation, or husband not granting a wished-for treat. **—tshunun —च्छुनुन् । रोषोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to raise a devil; to put some one, esp. a woman or a child, into a rage by opposing their wishes.

būta-bal बूत-वल् m. 1 (**भूतवलिः**), a propitiatory oblation made to evil spirits; 2 (**भूतवलम**), supernatural power obtained through the help of a malignant demon; 3 (**भूताश्रयस्थानम**), a place haunted by a malignant spirit. **-grakh -ग्रख् । वङ्गलोत्पत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-graki -ग्रकि**), devil's ebullition; hence, the birth or production of anything animate or inanimate in excessively luxuriant quantities or swarms. **-grakh diñ^{ü} -ग्रख् दिञ् । वङ्गलोत्पत्तिसंभवः** f.inf. great productiveness to take place or exist (as in the case of a numerous progeny, of crops, of wealth, etc.). **-grakh lagüñ^{ü} -ग्रख् लगंञ् । वङ्गलोत्पत्तिसंभवः** f.inf. id. **-kh^{ü}ñ^{ü} -ख्ंञ् । अनादरखेदः** f. devil's nose-mucus; the distress experienced by the disgrace of failing to accomplish a wished-for purpose. **-kh^{ü}ñ^{ü} gatshüñ^{ü} ख्ंञ् गक्ंञ् । अवमानलज्जोद्भवः** f.inf. shame at such disgrace to occur. **-kh^{ü}ñ^{ü} karüñ^{ü} ख्ंञ् करंञ् । अवमाननम्** f.inf. to cause such disgrace by refusing or withdrawing promised help or the like. **-kaṭh -कठ् । रोषशीलः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a devil's cub; one (especially a male child) of a very passionate temper, like one who is possessed of a demon. **-sĕd -स्यद् । भूतसिद्धिः** f. (sg. dat. **-sĕz^{ü} -स्यंज़्**), rendering a demon subservient by some incantation or spell, and thereby acquiring magical powers. **-tsṓl^{u} -च्लुलु । कोपप्रकृतिः** m. a devil's screen, i.e. one who is merely a screen in front of a devil; one who is of a sullen, morose nature, cross-grained, cantankerous, sulky. **-war -वर् । अनायत्तप्रवृत्तिः** m. an uncontrolled nature, want of self-control, a fickle disposition. **-wash -वश् । भूतवशीकारः** f. the making a demon subject to a person by incantation, spells, etc.

būth 2 बूथ् m. (sg. dat. **būtas बूतस्**), ashes with which devotees of Śiva smear their bodies; used —°, as in **amar-būth,** q.v.

buth^{u} 1 बुथु । भाग्यम् m. a person's lot in life, fate (supposed to depend upon his actions in a former life). Cf. **bēchan-buth^{u},** under **bēcha.**

buth^{u} 2 बुथु । मुखम् m. (K.Pr. 82, 243, spells this *but*, but elsewhere *buth* or *buṭh* [*sic*]; L. 460 has *but*), the face, esp. the human face (K.Pr. 36, 38, 82, 84, 105, 160, 189; Śiv. 68, 128, 1155; Rām. 258, etc.); the mouth (cf. **achol^{u}**); the front (of a house, etc.); the right side (of cloth, etc.); the front part, toe (of a shoe, etc.); (?) the tuck of a turban (L. 464, *but*); face, audacity, impudence (cf. **bēchan-buth^{u}** under **bēcha**); appearance, outward fashion; **gabi buthi,** a sheep in appearance (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). **—dyun^{u} —दिन् । पुरो भवनम्** m.inf. to give face; to come forward to undertake a task, esp. to assist some person who has to undertake the expense of a marriage or the like but has not the necessary means, by enabling him to undertake the responsibility. **—hāwun —हावुन् । भर्त्सनम्** m.inf. to show the face; hence, to scold, threaten, menace. **—karun —करुन् । भर्त्सनव्यापाराविष्कारः** m.inf. to make a mouth; to refuse a request with abusive words. **—ladun —लदुन् । क्रुद्धीभवतम** m.inf. to build a mouth; to show displeasure by twisting the features (esp. when one has suffered loss by another's action), to frown angrily. **—ladith bihun —लदिथ् विङ्न् ।**

रुष्टीभूय मौनस्थितिः m.inf. to sit frowning; to remain sullen and full of silent wrath at some action disapproved of. **—nahāwun** —नहावुन् । **भर्त्सनेनाहननम्** m.inf. to obliterate the face; to crush a person with abuse, esp. someone who is addressing the abuser. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । **प्रतिक्षेपः** m.inf. to turn the face, to give an insolent reply (e.g. a servant to his master, or a debtor to his creditor). **—payun** —पयुन् । **धार्ष्ट्यवृत्तिः** m.inf. to make the face red-hot, to conduct oneself audaciously (in begging or the like). **—payĕnun** —पयनुन् । **धार्ष्ट्यवृत्तिः** m.inf. id. **—rangun** —रंगुन्, **—ranganāwun** —रंगनावुन्, or **—rangawun** —रंगवुन् । **लाघवापत्तिः** m.inf. to colour the face; to become mean, insignificant (of a respectable person taking to mean employment, begging, etc.). **—samun** —समुन् । **निर्बलकर्तृकोत्साहः** m.inf. the face to become level; to show sudden courage (as of one who is weak, timid, or lazy, for once in a way addressing or making a request to an angry, illiberal, or very powerful person). **—tarith pyon^{u}** —तरिथ् प्यनु । **निश्चेष्टतया निपातः** m.inf. to fall to the ground and lie motionless with the limbs spread out (e.g. from illness, or as the result of an extreme effort). **—ṭsŏk^{a}rāwun** —च्वुक्रावुन् m.inf. to make the face angry, to frown (El.).

buth^{i}-boḍ^{u} बुथि-बंडु । **विशालमुखः** adj. (f. **-büḍ^{ü}** -बंड्, sg. dat. **-bajĕ** -बज्य), having a large face or mouth; one who is talkative, eloquent, loquacious; one who has attained eminence by the accumulation of wealth or the gain of a reputation; one universally honoured. **-bākal** -बाकल् । **निरन्तररुदितशीलः** adj. e.g. one whose mouth is full of sobs; (of children) one who is continually crying, cause or no cause, a cry-baby. **-chatur^{u}** -क्तुरु । **सुन्दरमुखः** adj. (f. **-chat^{ü}r^{ü}** -क्तर्रू), pretty-faced (esp. of children). **-dag** -दग् । **धारासंपातः** f. the buffeting of a violent shower of rain in the face of a traveller. **-dār** -दार् । **मुख्यः** m. (f. **-darĕñ** -दार्यञ्), one who is in front, a principal man in a village, a leader of society. **-dyār** -द्यार् । **करविशेषः** m. face-money, N. of a poll-tax imposed upon Hindūs by the Paṭhān Governor, Muḥammad ʿAẓīm Khān (expelled A.D. 1819); see L. 197 ff. **-hol^{u}** -हलु । **वक्रमुखः** adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** -ह्रंजू), crooked-faced (of a man); crooked-fronted (of a house); crooked-pointed (of shoe or the like). **-har** -हर् । **संमुखकलहः** f. wrangling or verbal quarrelling immediately on coming face to face (of two enemies meeting each other). **-khaḳh^{a}r** -खंख्र् । **गमागमखेदः** f. face-torture; hence, the pain or inconvenience caused to an old person or a cripple, etc., in uselessly going anywhere and returning, see **khaḳh^{a}r**. **-khaḳh^{a}r diñ^{ü}** -खंख्र् दिञ् । **गतिखेदापादनम्** f.inf. to cause such pain or inconvenience. **-khaḳh^{a}r lagüñ^{ü}** -खंख्र् लगञ् । **गतिखेदापत्तिः** f.inf. to suffer such pain or inconvenience; to needlessly undergo the toil of going over a long and difficult road. **-khünḍ^{ü}** -खंड्रू । **दृढमुखम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), steadiness of face; hence, the condition of one accustomed to endure another's abuse or insults. **-kin^{i} āmot^{u}** -किनि आमंतु । **गर्वप्रमादमुपगतः** adj. (f. **-āmüṭs^{ü}** -आमंच्), madly arrogant, purse-proud, puffed up (of some mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity); see **-kin^{i} yun^{u}** bel. **-kin^{i} anun** -किनि अनुन् । **अतिगर्वापादनम** m.inf. to cause a person to be arrogant, etc., as ab. **-kin^{i} on^{u}-mot^{u}** -किनि अंनु-मंतु । **मर्वप्रमादमापादितः** adj. (f. **—ün^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** —अंञ्-मंच्), one who is caused to be arrogant, etc., as ab. **-kin^{i} yun^{u}** -किनि यिनु । **अतिगर्वप्रमत्तीभवनम** m.inf. to become madly arrogant, to become puffed up, purse-proud (of a mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity). **-lab** -लब् । **कपोलः** f. the cheek. **-lāgay** -लागय् । **विरोधोद्भवः** f. the occurrence of a quarrel or bad feeling, esp. between relations or friends. **-lāgay gaṭshüñ^{ü}** -लागय् गक्ष्ञ् । **अन्योन्यविरोधरोषोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. such quarrelling or ill-feeling to occur. **-lāgay karüñ^{ü}** -लागय् करंञ् । **विवादेन विरोधोद्भावनम्** f.inf. to wilfully start a quarrel with one's relation or friend for one's private ends. **-non^{u}** -नंनु । **नग्नमुखः, प्रकाशमुखः** adj. (f. **-nüñ^{ü}** -नंञ्), barefaced, e.g. when a child is sleeping with its face uncovered; (of a woman) barefaced, shameless, audacious; clean-faced, white-faced; (of cloth, rice-grain, etc.) clean and white externally; cf. **buthi-non^{u}** bel. **-phĕshĕl** -फ्यशल् । **अप्रशस्तमुखः** m. (f. **-phĕshaḷ** -फ्यशंल् or **-phĕshil** -फ्यशिल्), unlucky-faced; a man, or other m. obj., whose face it is unlucky to see the first thing in the morning, immediately on rising from bed. The f. forms imply a woman, or other f. obj., possessing the same unpleasant character; cf. **phĕshil**. **-phyur^{u}** -फिरु । **उद्धतः** adj. (f. **-phir^{ü}** -फिरू), face-turned, insolent, insubordinate, rude, ill-behaved, answering-back (of a servant to his master, a child to his parent, a pupil to his teacher). **-püj^{ü}** -पंजू । **स्थूलविकरालमुखम्** f. a big basket of a face; a great, round, ugly, and fierce-looking face. **-prath** -प्रथ् । **संमुखेऽनादरभाषणम्** m. a blow in the face; speaking insolently face to face to one's elder or other person entitled to respect. **-tamun^{u}** -तमुनु । **मेचकमुखः** adj. (f. **-tamün^{ü}** -तमंञ्), black-faced, dark-faced, having a swarthy complexion.

-tamañĕr -तमञ्र् or **-tamañār** -तमञ्जार् । **मुखकालिमा** m. blackness of the face, a swarthy complexion; the darkening of the face caused by another's disrespect, or by shame, sorrow, or the like, a woeful countenance. **-trakur^{u}** -त्रकुरु । **कर्कशमुखः** adj. (f. **-trak^{ü}r^{ü}** -त्रक्रू), hard-faced; possessing the terrifying cast of countenance acquired by often giving way to anger, or by giving frequent abuse, etc. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । **माननीयः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has face; one who is universally respected. **-woth^{u}** -वंथु । **क्षयीभूतमुखः, धृष्टीभूतः** adj. (f. **-wüṭsh^{ü}** -वंछू), lean-faced, one whose face has become thin and disfigured by disease, etc.; one who, having once been polite, is become impudent before his elders. **-vyoṭh^{u}** -व्यंटु । **स्थूलमुखः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh^{ü}** -व्यंठू, sg. dat. **-vĕchĕ** -व्यच्छ), fat-faced, having a face too fat. **-zālay** -ज़ालय् । **लज्जानुभवः** f. face shivering; the sense of humiliation and shame felt before an elder or other person entitled to respect when one has been doing something wrong.

buthi वुथि । **संमुखे** adv. in front, opposite, u.w. vbs. of going, putting, seeing, etc. **—āmot^{u}** —आमंतु । **विहितप्रतिवाक्यः** adj. (f. —āmüṭsh^{ü} —आमंछू), come into a person's presence, arrived in front; one who has replied rudely and with contrariety to a polite remark; see **buthi yun^{u}** bel. **-buthi** -वुथि । **कपोलाघातः** m. a form of lamentation amongst women, in which they slap their own faces and scratch them with their finger-nails. **-chot^{u}** -छंतु । **शुक्लमुखः** adj. (f. **-chüṭsh^{ü}** -छंछू), white-faced, fair-complexioned; (of clothes, grain, or the like) outside white, esp. when black, dark-coloured, or dirty within. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । **पुरस्तात्करणम्** m.inf. to put in front; (in a fight) to place something in front of one's opponent; to put up a shield, etc. **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । **सहायीकरणम, संमुखीकरणम्** m.inf. to take in front; (in an address or in instruction) to take some head of the subject of discourse and bring it forward; to take another person as a helper in order to put him in front face to face with the work. **—lagun** —लगुन् । **प्रतिवदनम्** m.inf. to appear in front, take one's stand before an opponent; to take one's stand to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply in a discussion, or to give back abuse in a verbal quarrel. **—log^{u}-mot^{u}** —लंगु-मंतु । **प्रतिवादोद्युक्तः** adj. (f. —lüj^{ü}-müṭsh^{ü} —लंजू-मंछू), ready to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply to an opponent in a discussion, or to give insolent abuse in a quarrel. **-non^{u}** -नंनु । **प्रकाशमुखः** adj. (f. **-nüñ^{ü}** -नंञ्), i.q. **buth^{i}-non^{u}**, ab., q.v. **-pĕṭha tulun** -प्यठ तुलुन् । **लज्जात्यागः** m.inf. to raise from the face; to abandon shame (as of a respectable man reduced to earn his food by begging); to become bold, impudent (of a person naturally mild-tempered). **-pĕṭha wŏthun** -प्यठ व्युन् । **निर्लज्जतापत्तिः** m.inf. to rise from the face; shamelessness to occur (as ab.). **-pĕṭhuk^{u}** -प्यटुकु adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc^{ü}** -प्यठंचू), of or belonging to (something) upon the face (Siv. 467). **—pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । **अरुचितीभवनम, अकस्माद्दर्शनम** m.inf. to fall in front or on the face; (of something belonging to a class usually considered desirable) to be considered undesirable as soon as it comes within sight; (of meeting on the road a friend, to visit whom one is making a journey) to suddenly come into sight. **—thawun** —थवुन् । **पुरस्तान्न्यासः, प्रतिरूपणम्** m.inf. to place something before another; to offer reverently, to present a gift (from an inferior to a superior); to offer a sample or specimen of anything. **—wasun** —वसुन् । **मुखकार्श्यापत्तिः** m inf. to descend in the face; the face to become shrunken, reduced, drawn, or thin. **-wāw** -वाव् m. a contrary wind (Gr.M.). **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । **संमुखे परिभाषणम्** m.inf. to come into a person's presence, to arrive in front; to give a rude reply, face to face, to an elder or person entitled to respect, to reply impudently. **-zyūṭh^{u}** -ज़्यूठु । **दीर्घमुखः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü}** -ज़ीठू, sg. dat. **-zēchĕ** -ज़ेच्छ), long-faced.

buthis-pĕṭh वुथिस्-प्यठ् adv. on the face; before a person's face, in his presence (K.Pr. 96, wrongly written *buṭhis*).

buthyuk^{u} वुथ्युकु । **मुखसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **buthic^{ü}** वुथिचू), of or belonging to the face of any person, or surface of any thing.

büṭh^{ü} 1 वंठू । **उन्नतस्थानम्** f. (sg. dat. **bachĕ** वच्छ), a heap, a bank rising out of level ground. Cf. **boṭh^{u} 1.**

büṭh^{ü} 2 वंठू । **चुल्लिपार्श्वभागः** f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **bachĕ** वच्छ, which, e.g. Śiv. 1450, is often written **bacha** वक्), a hearth, the level surface beside a kitchen fire-place on which vessels are put when taken off the fire, a hob (K.Pr. 7, 23, 163, *bachhih*); **dārĕ bacha tröwith,** having abandoned door and hearth, i.q. leaving house and home (Śiv. 1450). El. spells this word *baṭh*. **—raṭüñ^{ü}** —रटंञ् । **संगतीभवनम्** f.inf. to seize the hearth; (of some hitherto untasted food or medicine) to be suitable on account of its wholesomeness; (of a child, servant, or the like) to be suitable, to fit into one's life, owing to affection.

bachi bahā dyun^{u} वच्छि बहा दिनु । **चिकित्साविशेषः** m.inf. to steam at the hearth; a kind of medical treatment for rheumatism of, or boils on, the leg, consisting in laying the limb on the hearth of a lighted fire

in order to promote perspiration. **-bŏkut**ᵘ **-ब्वकुत्** । **बङ्गभुग्वालकः** m. (f. **-bŏküṭṣ**ᵘ **-ब्वकूच्**), a kitchen cub, a greedy child always hanging about the kitchen. **-brôr**ᵘ **-ब्रोर्** । **चुल्लीविडालः** m. (f. **-brör**ᵘ **-ब्रार्**), a kitchen cat, a greedy child, esp. (f.) a greedy girl, always hanging about the kitchen. **-kŏkor**ᵘ **-क्कर्** । **अतिलुब्धः** adj. (f. **-kŏkür**ᵘ **-क्करू**), a kitchen cock, id., but esp. (m.) of a boy. **-kuṭsür**ᵘ **-कुच्रू**। **कुचिंभरिवृत्तिः** f. a kitchen whelp, id. (of a girl).

biṭh-cōd बिठ्-चोद् m. one guilty of incest with his own daughter (used in abuse), a scamp (El., K.Pr. 72).

bēṭhākⁱ **वेठ्कि** । **संनिवेशस्थानम्** f. a sitting-room, a room set apart for receiving friends and conversation, a drawing-room.

böṭhil बाठिल् । **वैतालिकवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a panegyrist, etc.; see **bāṭh** 3.

baṭhalad बठलद् । **कौटिल्ययुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst.f. **baṭhaladiñ बठलदिञ्**), bent, curved, crooked, distorted (by a blow or the like); of a man's nature, sullen, suspicious.

biṭhana बिठन । **स्थूलशाटकः** m. a kind of petticoat (or *sārī*) made of coarse cloth.

baṭhōrē (?spelling), adv. on the high ground, towards the hill (K.Pr. 171). Cf. **boṭh**ᵘ 1.

buthörᵘ **बुथार्** । **दुर्मुखता** f. ugly-facedness, foulmouthedness, abusiveness, scurrility. **—karüñ**ᵘ **—करञ्** । **दुर्मुखोपस्थानम्** f.inf. to be abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous.

böṭhᵃrun बाठ्रुन् । **लघुशाखाविच्छेदः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böṭhᵒrᵘ बाठ्रु**), to prune (a tree, etc.). Cf. **böṭhᵘ**.

bīṭhis बीठिस् m. sg. dat. of **byūṭhᵘ**, see **bĕhun** or **bihun** and **byūṭhᵘ**.

buthⁱshēr बुथिशेर m. N. of a sacred place in Kashmīr, near Mount Haramukh. It is passed by pilgrims on their way back from the sacred lakes of Ganga-bal, etc. It is the ancient Bhūtēśvara. See RT.Tr. i, 107; v, 55; and II, 407.

bĕtūjᵘ व्यतूज्, see **bĕtūlᵘ**.

bē-tijārath بےتجارت adj. e.g. without traffic, without commerce (K.Pr. 216).

batukᵘ बतुकु (Gr.Gr. 30, 36, 58) or **batukh बतुख्** بتخ । **वर्तकः** m. [sg. dat. **batakas बतकस्** (Gr.Gr. 58), pl. nom. **batakh बतख्**; f. **batᵘcᵘ बत्चू** (Gr.Gr. 30, 36), or **batᵃc बत्च्** (Gr.Gr. 66)], a drake (K.Pr. 117, W. 21, 129); (f.) a duck (W. 17).

batakh-lyūṭᵘ बतख्-ल्यूटु । **ओषधिविशेषः** m. a certain medicinal plant growing in marshes and watercourses and having a firm, white flower (Rām. 646); clover (L. 70, 359); cf. **lyūṭᵘ**, and under **dād, dāda-lyūṭᵘ**.

-pŏṭh -प्वठ् । **ओषधिभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **-pŏṭi -प्वटि**), duck's gut, a certain plant, the pounded leaves of which have an intoxicating effect when taken in the form of a pill.

bē-takhsīr بےتقصیر adj. e.g. blameless, guiltless (Gr.M.).

batil बतिल् । **बङ्गलभक्तपाकः** f. the profession of cooking large quantities of rice, wholesale cookery. **—karüñᵘ —करञ्** । **पाचितबङ्गन्नविसर्जनम्** f.inf. to distribute large quantities of cooked rice.

baṭil बटिल् । **ब्राह्मणत्वम्** f. the condition of being a brāhman, brāhmanhood.

bĕtūlᵘ व्यतूलु । **अनुन्मानः** adj. (m. sg. abl. **bĕtōli व्यतोलि**; f. sg. nom. **bĕtūjᵘ व्यतूजू**, sg. dat. **bĕtōjĕ व्यतोज्य**), unweighed; esp. that which cannot be weighed, in very large quantity, immeasurable. Cf. **atūlᵘ**.

bōṭal बोटल् । **काचमयपात्रविशेषः** f. a bottle (corruption of the English word).

būtalad बूतलद् । **रोषप्रकृतिः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **būtaladiñ बूतलदिञ्**), devil-natured; readily angered, passionate, irascible.

ba-ṭamah [*sic*], adj. e.g. courteous (K.Pr. 30). This word has not been elsewhere identified, and if the meaning given in K.Pr. is correct there is probably some mistake in the spelling.

būtīmār 1 बूतीमार् । **रोषप्रकृतिः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **būtīmārĕñ बूतीमार्यञ्**), i.q. **būtalad**, q.v.

būtīmār 2 बूतीमार् بوتیمار । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. (father of wailing), the heron or bittern.

bē-tamīz بےتمیز adj. e.g. without discrimination, without conscience (W. 110).

baṭana बटन । **वस्त्रयोजनफलकम्** m. a button (corruption of the English word; the old word, **ṭūpⁱ-pholᵘ**, with the same meaning, is now superseded by this borrowed term).

batanī, for **batanᵘy बतनूय्**, pl. dat. of **bata**, with emph. **y** (K.Pr. 139).

bötin باطن adj. e.g. unapparent, hidden, concealed; internal, intrinsic, esoteric; (as subst.) the inward part, secret thoughts, mind, heart, disposition of mind.

bötⁱnukᵘ बातिनुकु । **परोक्षसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **bötⁱnücᵘ बातिनच्चू**), of or belonging to the unseen, to a distant country, or to a time other than the present.

bötⁱnücᵘ balāy yiñᵘ बातिनच्चू बलाय् यिञ् । **परोक्षोत्पातसपातः** f.inf. a sudden calamity (such as a flood, a drought, a lightning-stroke, or a pestilence) to happen.

bŏṭunᵘ बूटुनु । **उत्तरापथः** m. N. of a country, Western Tibet or Ladāk (K.Pr. 94). Sg. gen. **bŏṭanyukᵘ**, q.v.

batundī بتندی adv. with sharpness, with severity, with acrimony (Rām. 497); violently, fiercely, with fury (Rām. 376).

batang بتنگ adj. e.g. in straits, in difficulties; distressed, harassed, vexed. **—anun** —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to worry, plague a person for something impossible or unobtainable. **—yun**ᵘ —यिनु । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be worried, distressed, have one's heart broken in trying to do something unsuccessfully.

bŏṭanyukᵘ वूटन्युकु । औत्तरापथिकः adj. (f. **bŏṭanic**ᵘ वूटनिचू), of or belonging to, coming from, or born or produced in Ladāk.

baṭañ बटञ् (Gr.Gr. 38), or **baṭiñ** बटिञ् f. a female Brāhmaṇ, a woman of the Brāhmaṇ caste (see **baṭa**); esp. a maidservant of the Brāhmaṇ caste, a menial Brāhmaṇī, cf. **baṭa-mahanyuv**ᵘ, under **baṭa**. When employed ∘—, this word takes the form **baṭᵃñĕ**.

baṭᵃñĕ-pônᵘ वट्ञ-पोनु । दासीब्राह्मणीवृत्तिः m. the condition of being a Brāhmaṇ maidservant, the making a living in such a capacity; (of anyone else) making a similar living. **-tônᵘ** -तोनु । ब्राह्मणीवृत्तिः m. the condition of a Brāhmaṇ woman; esp. the life led by any woman who is well-conducted and careful about ceremonial purity and the like. **-wāza** -वाज़ । स्त्रीसूपकारः m. a man who lives by cooking only for women (esp. Brāhmaṇ women); hence, a cook who does not know his work thoroughly, an inefficient cook.

bŏṭiñ वूटिञ् or **buṭiñ 1** वुटिञ् । भोट्टस्त्री f. a woman of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladākin, a synonym of **bŏṭa-bāy**, see **bŏṭa** (Gr.Gr. 38).

buṭiñ 2 वुटिञ् । लताविशेषः f. a certain vegetable creeper which usually grows wild in the jungle; a collection of its leaves; its flower.

batpurī trēl (? spelling of first word), f. a wild **trēl**, a kind of apple (L. 349). See **trēl**.

batpīs (? spelling), f. *Spiræa Lindleyana* (El.).

bataura بطور prep. after the manner of, by way of (governs abl.) (Gr.M.).

baṭēra वटेर । लावः m. a certain bird, the quail.

bāṭurᵘ वाटुरु । लावः m. a kind of quail, cf. **baṭēra**. **—athi lagun** —अथि लगुन् । यथेष्टफलप्रभवलाभः m.inf. the quail to come into the hand; the means for carrying out any desired object to be gained. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । यथेष्टफलाप्तिः m.f. the quail to fall; something eagerly desired to be suddenly and unexpectedly acquired, to drop from the clouds.

betri वेत्रि । इत्याद्याः adv. and the rest, etcetera, and so forth. **-tētri** -तेत्रि । इत्यादिकम् adv. id.

biturᵘ वितुरु । उपकरणम् m. a sufficiency of means (neither too much nor too little), implements, paraphernalia.

bē-tarafdār بے طرفدار adj. e.g. impartial, of no party, unsectarian (Gr.M.).

bē-tartīb بے ترتیب adj. e.g. without order, irregular; without system (Gr.M.).

butarāth वुतराथ् or **būtarāth** वूतराथ् । भूमण्डलम् f. (sg. dat., etc., **butaröṭsᵘ** वुतरांचू, Śiv. 495, or **būtaröṭsᵘ** वूतरांचू), the earth, the world (Śiv. 496); the earth as opposed to the sky (Śiv. 468); (usually) earth, land, ground (Śiv. 1110, 1231, 1234, 1291, 1296, 1297, 1345, 1530, 1550, 1869; Rām. 504, etc.). **-prāṭanwôlᵘ** -प्राटन्वोलु m. a ploughman (El.).

batās वतास् । फाणितविशेषः m. (lit. filled with wind), a certain sweetmeat of a spongy texture and hollow within (K.Pr. 28); a kind of cheap brown sugar, which comes from the Panjāb (L. 254). **-khūnḍᵘ** -खंण्डू । फाणितखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंञ्य), a piece of this sweetmeat. **-worᵘ** -वंरु । लघुपूपाकारफाणितम् m. N. of a special variety of this sweetmeat.

būtēshŏr वू(भू)तेश्वर् m. Lord of ghosts, N. of Śiva (Siv. 1135, 1175).

butisuy (K.Pr. 243), incorr. for **buthisᵘy** वुथिसूय्, sg. dat. of **buthᵘ 2**, with emph. **y**.

būtātma वू(भू)तात्म m. Soul of all beings, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1055).

batav, see **bata**.

baṭᵃwa 1 वंट्व । पात्रविशेषः m. a globular metal vessel, cast in one piece, used for cooking; the *baṭlōhī* or *lōṭā* of India.

baṭᵃwa 2 वंट्व । स्यूतविशेषः m. a small bag with divisions or folds, used for holding money, betel-nut, tobacco, etc.

bitāwun वितावुन् । उल्लङ्घनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bitôwᵘ** वितोवु), to pass over; to carry out, get through any difficult business; to pass through (a country); to cause (time) to elapse, to pass (time). **bitôwᵘ-motᵘ** वितोवु-मंतु । उल्लङ्घितः adj. (f. **bitöwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वितांवू-मंचू), got over, carried out, passed through; (of time) spent, etc., as ab.

baṭawār बटवार् । शनिवासरः f. Saturday (K.Pr. 231, W. 106).

baṭawāri-dŏh वटवारि-द्वह । शनिवासरे adv. on Saturday. **-hondᵘ** -हंन्दु । शनिवासरसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंञ्जू), of or belonging to Saturday.

baṭawôrᵘ बटवोरु । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a place in Kashmīr about six miles south-east of Śrīnagar. **baṭawör'-bāy** बटवांरि-वाय् । मत्स्यविक्रयिणी f. a class of fish-wives who carry fish on their heads in baskets and cry their wares through the Śrīnagar markets. The fish are netted in the Vĕth (Jehlam), near Baṭawôrᵘ. **baṭawāryukᵘ** बटवार्युकु । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **baṭawāricᵘ** बटवारिचू), of or belonging to Baṭawôrᵘ.

būtāvīsh वूतावीश् । भूतावेशः f. inspiration or possession by a demon or evil spirit.

būtāvēṭh बूतावेठ् । भूतावेशतुल्यवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **būtāvēṭhi बूतावेठि**), a condition of rage, fury, or gloomy anger, as if one were subject to possession by an evil spirit.

batöy^{i} वतॉयि । परान्नभोजी e.g. one who through miserliness or the like is in the mean habit of living upon food given in charity by others, even though he have sufficient wealth to support himself.

batöy^{i}gī वतॉयिगी । परान्नभोजिवृत्तिः f. the condition of living on food given by others in charity, whether due to greed or misfortune ; any mean conduct of this sort.

bĕʦ^{ü} व्यॅच्, see **byot^{u}**.

biʦ^{ü} विच्, see **byuʦ^{u}**.

bīʦ^{ü} वीच्, see **bīth**.

böʦ^{ü} वॉच् । **कुटुम्बजनः** m. (sg. dat. **böʦ^{ü}s वॉच्चूस्** or **bāʦas वाच्चस्**, Gr.Gr. 54), a member of a person's family, a relation ; pl. a person's family, the members of a household (K.Pr. 29, 100, 124 ; Śiv. 1445, pl. dat. **bāʦan**), husband and wife (K.Pr. 59) ; the inner apartments of a house, the harem containing the female members of his family (El., Gr.M.) ; a wife (f.) (*qabīla*) (El., K.Pr. 43, YZ. 464). In the pl. this word is often used with a genitive of the word signifying a husband, to indicate husband and wife. Thus (H. viii, 13), **pātashāha-sȧnd^{i} z^{a}h böʦ^{ü}**, lit. the two members of the family of the king, i.e. the king and queen. **-bal -वल्** । **कुटुम्बबलम्** m. power or influence due to having many members in one's family. **-bata -वत** । **कुटुम्बसाधारणभक्तम्** m. family food, the comparatively coarse food eaten by the ordinary members of a large family, as distinguished from the delicate food given to old people, the head of the family, children, guests, etc. **-grākh -ग्राख्** । **कुटुम्बपरिवृतः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस्** ; f. nom. **-grākañ -ग्राकञ्**), the head of a large family. **-syun^{u} -सिनु** । **कुटुम्बसाधारणव्यञ्जनम्** m. family seasoning ; the ordinary oil, condiments, vegetables, etc., eaten by the ordinary members of a large family, as distinguished from superior kinds given to the senior members, guests, etc. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु**। **बहुकुटुम्बजनयुक्तः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), the head of a large household ; one who is a member of a large household. **-z^{a}h -ज़्ह्** m.pl. the wo members of a family, husband and wife (H. viii, 1).

bāʦi-bāʦi वाचि-वाचि । **प्रतिकुटुम्बिजनम्** adv. each member of a family one by one (used e.g. with verbs of giving, visiting, or the like). **bāʦan-bāʦan वाच़न्-वाच़न्** । **प्रतिकुटुम्बिजनम्** adv. id.

baʦha 1 बक्ह । **हस्ताधोभागः** f.pl. the arms (or fore-legs of a wild beast) from the shoulder to the elbow.

baʦha 2 बक्ह, baʦhōv बक्होव्, büʦh^{ü} बॅछ्, see **basun**.

buʦh^{ü} बुछ्, f. of **buth^{u} 2**, at the end of an adjectival compound. Cf. **bāka-buth^{u}**, under **bākh**.

biʦar बिच़र् । **वैक्ष्यम्** m. emaciation, feebleness.

böʦyun^{u} वॉचि़नु । **कुटुम्बजनयुक्तः** adj. (f. **böʦiñ^{ü} वॉचि़ञ्**), —° possessing so many members in one's household, used with numerals as the latter portion of a compound word, thus : **du-böʦyun^{u}**, having two persons in one's household ; **tr^{a}-böʦyun^{u}**, having three ; **ʦu-böʦyun^{u}**, having four ; **pönʦa-böʦyun^{u}**, having five persons in one's household.

bav व(भ)व् m. existence, birth ; worldly existence.

bawa-sāgar व(भ)व-सागर्, the ocean of worldly existence (Śiv. 14). **-santāph -संताफ्** m. (sg. dat. **-santāpas -संतापस्**), the misery, or torment, of existence (according to Hindū pessimism) (Śiv. 1870). **-sar -सर्** । **संसारसरः** m., i.q. **-sāgar** (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 14, 155, etc., Rām. 1596).

bāv वाव् । **आदरः** m. becoming, being ; state, condition (Śiv. 1211, with pun on meaning 'market-price', see bel., 1679 ; Rām. 549, 1781 ; **anubava-bāv,** a condition of perception, Śiv. 75, 982 ; **bakti-bāv,** the condition of faith, a state of faith, but often equivalent to **bȧkt^{i}-bāv,** faith and love, bel., see **bakth,** Śiv. 515, 525, 757, 915, etc. ; **brama-bāv,** a condition of delusion, Śiv. 1835 ; **dāsa-bāv,** the condition of a servant, Śiv. 620, 1076 ; **gūr^{i}-bāv,** the condition of a cowherd, Śiv. 1000, 1837 ; **nȧṭ^{i}-bāv,** the condition of a well-bucket, Śiv. 1818 ; **shur^{i}-bāv,** the condition of a child, Śiv. 1015) ; conduct, behaviour ; way of thinking, feeling, sentiment, opinion (**advaita-bāv,** acceptance of the doctrine of monism, Śiv. 26) ; love, affection, devotional love shown to a deity, i.q. **bakth** (Śiv. 484, 531, 670, 772, 790, etc. ; **bȧkt^{i}-bāv,** love and affection, Śiv. 188 ; **bāwāh,** with suff. of indef. art., 1083) ; affectionate respect, consideration, honour (Rām. 84, 317), cf. **ādar-bāw** ; power of discrimination (Śiv. 1548) ; a high value put upon anything (Śiv. 1808) ; price-current, market-rate (Śiv. 1211, see ab.) ; prosperity in business (Gr.M.). **—baḍun —बडुन्** । **व्याजपूर्वकानुवर्तनम्** m.inf. respect to go forward ; to show pretended compliance to an order (given by a senior, a superior, a teacher, or the like). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **आदरप्रदानम्, अभ्युत्थानम्** m.inf. to show respect, to rise from one's seat through politeness or respect. **—karun —करुन्** । **सभाजनम्** m.inf. to make respect ; to welcome to one's house with love and honour. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **आदररक्षणम्** m.inf. 'to put honour' ; to respect and comply with the order or advice of an elder or superior, the instruction of a teacher, or the like.

bāwa-rostᵘ **बाव-रस्तु । भक्तिहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh**ᵘ **-रस्तू**), wanting in love, wanting in politeness or respect, rude, genl. used as an adv. **-sān -सान् । भक्तियुक्तम्** adv. politely, respectfully, affectionately. **-sost**ᵘ **-संस्तु । भक्त्युपेतः** adj. (f. **-süṭsh**ᵘ **-संस्तू**), possessing love, polite, respectful ; possessing respect, respected, honoured. **-vyot**ᵘ **-व्यंतु । भक्तिमान्** adj. (f. **-vĕṭsh**ᵘ **-व्यंचू**), loving, faithful, affectionate, or respectful by nature.

bēwāī (W. 21), i.q. **bēwāyĕ**, q.v.

bṓwᵘ **बूवु**, see **bŏwun.**

bôwᵘ **वोवु**, see **bāwun.**

bövī वांवी । दैवम् m. that which will be, that which is predestined, fate, destiny.

böwᵘ 1 **वांवू**, see **bāwun.**

böwᵘ 2 or **böv**ᵘ **वांवू । (पचि-)सक्थि** f. the thigh (esp. of birds) ; the posterior aspect of the thigh (El. *bór*). Cf. **ünz**ᵘ**-böw**ᵘ.

bē-wafā بے وفا adj. c.g. (K.Pr. 72, W. 134) ; i.q. **bē-wŏphā**, q.v.

bāwāh बावाह्, see **bāv.**

bē-wukūf بے وقوف adj. c.g. without sense, ignorant, foolish, stupid ; (as subst.) a fool, a blockhead (Gr.M.).

bē-wukūfī بے وقوفی f. want of sense, foolishness, a foolish action, stupidity, folly, fatuity (Gr.M.).

bôwala (? spelling), adj. c.g. furious (El.).

bĕwulpha ब्यवुल्फ (= بےعلوفہ) **। निर्वेतनः** adj. c.g. without rations or victuals (of soldiers, etc.) ; without subsistence allowance, without stipend, without salary.

bawan 1 बवन् । गृहसमुदायः m. a kind of house ; a house with rooms built round and opening into a hollow square, the house of a well-to-do person. **—sṓmbᵃrun —स्वंम्बरुन्** or **—sṓmbᵃrāwun —स्वंम्बरावुन् । बहुलसामग्रीसमुच्चयः** m.inf. to lay up a great store of household necessities, as a provision against hard times.

bawan 2 बवन् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. 'the habitation', N. of a sacred spring or *tīrtha* close to the famous temple of Mārtāṇḍa. The large basins filled by the spring are inhabited by an abundance of sacred fish. The Sanskrit name of the place was *bhavana* (RT.Tr. II, 466 ; El. s.vv. *mártand* and *maṭan*).

bāwanā बावना । भक्तिः f. a feeling of devotion, faith (in), respect, honour directed to a god, a preceptor, a Brāhmaṇ, or the like. i.q. **bakth,** q.v. (Śiv. 70, 130, etc.).

bawönī ब(भ)वांनी f. Bhavānī, N. of the goddess Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva, in her pacific and amiable form (K.Pr. 228, Śiv. 109, 494, etc.). Śiv. makes the sg. dat., etc., of this word sometimes **bawöniyĕ ब(भ)वांनिय** (496) and sometimes **bawāṇĕ ब(भ)वात्र** (79, 80, 1315). **-dās -दास्** m. 'servant of Bhawānī', N. of a Kashmīr worthy, regarding whom a story is told in K.Pr. 254.

bāwun 1 बावुन् । अभिप्रायकथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôw**ᵘ **वोवु** ; inf. abl. poet. **bāwanē log**ᵘ **बावने लंगु**, he began to tell, Śiv. 700), to show, tell, inform, relate (YZ. 454, Śiv. 700, Rām. 292, 453, 1105, etc.) ; to disclose one's inner thoughts, disclose (a secret) (K.Pr. 23, Śiv. 675, 1633, Rām. 340, H. vii, 21) ; to confide one's secret intentions, to tell (a friend, etc.) what in one's own opinion is a proper course of conduct (Rām. 1574, 1592, 1764) ; to explain the meaning of anything (Śiv. 21, 480, 675, 1506, 1130).

bôwᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **वोवु-मंतु । प्रकाशितः** perf. part. (f. **böw**ᵘ**-müṭsh**ᵘ **वांवू-मंचू**), disclosed, confided (of a secret), etc.

bāwun 2 बावुन् । देवतायां निवेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôw**ᵘ **वोवु**), to pour a libation of rice-milk or the like over the image of a god, or into running water at some holy bathing-place.

bôwᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **वोवु-मंतु । जले समर्पितः** perf. part. (f. **böw**ᵘ**-müṭsh**ᵘ **वांवू-मंचू**), poured in libation as above ; met. (of anything not a libation) plunged in a flowing river or the like.

bŏwan बुवन् or **buwan बु(भु)वन् । भुवनम्** m. the earth, the world. Usually three worlds are counted—heaven, atmosphere, and earth (cf. Śiv. 118, 159, 196, 978).

bŏwun बुवुन् । उद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bṓw**ᵘ **बूवु** ; impve. 3 **bŏvin बुविन्** or **bŏyin बुयिन्** ; ben. 2 sg. **bŏyyĕkh बुय्यख्**, pl. **bŏyiw बुयिव्**, 3 **bŏyyĕn बुय्यन्** ; in Gr.Gr. this verb is taken as the model for the 2nd conj., and is conjugated throughout), to become, be (Gr.Gr. 23 ; the ben. is very often used in this sense in blessings, e.g. Śiv. 5, 92, 111, 658, 685, etc.) ; to be born ; to accrue, result ; to be effected, accomplished ; to be committed (as sin, fault, etc.) ; to come to pass, take place, to happen, occur ; to turn out, prove to be ; to serve, answer, do ; (most commonly, exc. in ben.) (of crops, fruit, etc., or of swarms of insects, birds, etc.) to be produced, spring up (Gr.Gr. 205, lvi, El., K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 1291) ; esp. to be produced in great plenty or swarms, to grow plenteously (K.Pr. 84).

bṓwᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **बूवु-मंतु । उद्भूतः** perf. part. (f. **bŏw**ᵘ**-müṭsh**ᵘ **बुवूं-मंचू**), become, born, etc., as above ; esp. (of crop, fruit, etc.) produced in great quantity, with great fruitfulness ; happened in past time, happened before now (Rām. 1601).

buwan बु(भु)वन्, see **bŏwan.**

buwanēshŏrī बु(भु)वनेश्वरी f. N. of a certain *nāga*, or sacred spring, near Khŏnᵃmuh, and visited on the pilgrimage to the shrine of Harṣēśvara (RT.Tr. II, 459 ; Śiv. 930, cf. 932).

bē-wŏphā or **bē-wafā वेव्वफा** بے وفا adj. c.g. faithless, perfidious, treacherous ; ungrateful (K.Pr. 72, W. 134); (as subst.) a traitor, faithless one, ingrate.

bē-wŏphöyī or **bē-waföī वेव्वफाॅयी** بے وفائی f. faithlessness, infidelity, ingratitude, treachery (H. viii, 6, 11).

bāwar باور m. belief, faith, confidence, trust, credit. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to believe, etc. (H. viii, 13).

bĕwörī व्यवॅारी । विबाधना f. mental pain or distress, sorrow, anguish (arising from abuse, dishonour, loss of property, etc.).

bōwār वोॅवार् or **baūwār बौॅवार् । भौमवासरः** f. Tuesday.

bawa-sāgar बव-सागर्, -sar -सर्, see **bav.**

bavishĕth बविश्यथ् m. (sg. dat. **bavishĕtas बविश्यतस्**), the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

bawāsīr बवासीर् بواسیر । **अर्शोरोगः** f. hemorrhoids, piles.

bawāsīrilad बवासीरिलद् । अर्शोरोगयुतः adj. (as subst., f. **bawāsīriladiñ बवासीरिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from piles ; met. a maniac, an incoherent madman.

bē-wāsta بے واسطہ adj. c.g. without motive, without reason ; without business, without concern ; without relationship, without connexion ; without tie, without connexion with worldly things (e.g. a mendicant devotee).

bāwoṭ^{u} वावॅटु । अङ्गदविशेषः m. a kind of armlet worn by women, consisting of ornamental bosses or plates of one of the precious metals strung together.

bāwaṭ^{i}-gul^{u} वावॅटि-गुलु । अङ्गदविशेषः m. one of a pair of such armlets. **-hor^{u} -हॅरु । अङ्गदविशेषयुग्मम्** m. a pair of such armlets.

bāwath वावथ् । अभिप्रायाविष्कारः f. (sg. dat. **bāwüṭh^{ü} वावॅच्**), showing, telling, information; a declaration of intentions, an expression of one's wishes, a giving of instructions. Cf. **bāwun 1,** of which it is the abs. noun (Gr.Gr. 128).

bŏwath बुवथ् । अत्युत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **bŏwüṭh^{ü} बुवॅच्**), excessive production or fructification, esp. of crops, fruit, plants, birds, or the like. Cf. **bŏwun,** of which this is the abs. noun.

bēwāyĕ बेवाय adj. c.g. careless, fearless (W. 21, *bêucāi*) ; adv. carelessly, fearlessly (Rām. 108, 1300).

bāw^{a}za वाव्ज़ । भ्रातृसुता f. a brother's daughter, a niece on the brother's side (Gr.Gr. 133, L. 462, Rām. 138). **-nŏsh -न्वश् । भ्रातृसुतपत्नी** m. the wife of a brother's son, a niece by marriage on the brother's side. **-zāmatur^{u} -ज़ामतुरु । भ्रातृसुतापतिः** m. the husband of a brother's daughter, a nephew by marriage on the brother's side.

bāwazun वावज़ुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bāwazyōv वावज़्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 226), to be liked, preferred ; (esp. of food) to be tasty, dainty (Gr.Gr. lv).

bay वय्, see **bayĕ.**

bāy वाय् f. a lady, mistress, as in **āga-bāy,** the wife of the master of a house, the mistress of a house. Cf. K.Pr. 263 ; Śiv. 1141, 1237, 1491, 1493. Often used as a suffix to indicate the wife of a man of a certain caste or profession. Thus, **baṭa-bāy,** a Brāhmaṇ's wife, as distinguished from **baṭañ,** a woman of the Brāhmaṇ caste.

bāyau वायौ, see **bôy^{u}.**

bayĕ वय (भय) । भयम् m. (in Rām. 1486, **bay वय्**), fear, alarm, dread, apprehension (Śiv. 962, 1256, 1288, 1648, 1758) ; righteous fear, the fear of God (K.Pr. 201). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । भयदानम्** m.inf. to fill with fear, threaten, scold, make afraid (e.g. a stronger threatening a weaker, a parent scolding a child, a man frightening a beast). **-hot^{u} -हॅतु । भयाकुलः** adj. (f. **-hüṭh^{ü} -हॅच्**), smitten by fear, terrified, frightened. **-haṭsar -हच्सर् । भयाकुलत्वम्** m. a state of being smitten by fear, a state of terror, a state of fright. **—hāwun —हावुन् । भयप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to show terror (to another), to intimidate. **—khyon^{u} —ख्यनु । भयानुभवः** m.inf. to eat fear, to be frightened at anything, to experience a sensation of fear. **-rost^{u} -रॅस्तु । निर्भयः** adj. (f. **-rüṭh^{ü} -रॅच्**), fearless, without fear (Śiv. 1732) ; not causing fear, not frightening, not formidable. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । भयस्थितिः** m.inf. fear to remain, a condition of fear previously caused (e.g. to a child or an opponent) to continue ; having once experienced fear from any cause, that fear to continue for the future. **-sost^{u} -सॅस्तु** adj. (f. **-süṭh^{ü} -सॅच्**), awful, terrible. **—thawun —थवुन् । भीतिसमावेशनम्** m.inf. to put fear, to put in fear. **-ṭhaṭh -ठ्ठ् । भयावेशः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭhaṭi -ठ्ठि**), tossing up of fear, a sudden attack of fear, terror begotten by a mere apparition, or by the mere appearance of an enemy, etc. **-vyot^{u} -व्यॅतु । भयाक्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh^{ü} -व्यॅच्**), overcome with fear ; in a state of terror owing to some previous fear.

bayĕs-tal rōzun वयस्-तल् रोज़ुन् । भयायत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to remain subject to somebody under the influence of fear, to be in a state of terror (of somebody). **-tal thawun -तल् थवुन् । भयायत्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to put under one's influence by means of fear, to intimidate.

bāyĕ 1 वाय । ज्येष्ठभ्राता m. an elder brother ; met. any elder relation on the father's side. Cf. **bôy^{u}.**

bāyĕ 2 वाय, bāyi वायि, bāyō वायो, see **bôy^{u}.**

bĕyĕ 1 व्यय or **biyĕ 1 विय । पुनः** adv. again, once more (Gr.Gr. 94 ; K.Pr. 237 ; Śiv. 916, 979, 980, 1341 ; W. 99, *beyi* ; YZ. 15, 138 ; Rām. 1, 84, 85, etc.) ;

more. Conj. and, and also, also (Śiv. 163, 799, YZ. 82). Cf. **byākh.** —**akh** —**अख्** pron. adj. one more. —**kẽh** —**कँह्** pron. adj. anything else. —**ti** —**ति** conj. moreover, and moreover, and what's more. —**yun**ᵘ —**यिनु** m.inf. to come again, to return (El.). The word is properly dat. of **bi,** q.v.

běyě 2 व्यय, biy बिय्, biyau बियौ, biyě 2 बिय, biyⁱ **बि॒यि, biyi बियि,** see **byākh.**

biyō बियो in **-biyō -वियो । क्रीडनविशेषः** m. a certain game played by pairs of little girls. They stand facing each other with their feet close together, and firmly holding each other's hands. Then both lean backwards as far as they can, and whirl round in a circle with their feet as pivots.

biyᵘ बियू, see **byuyᵘ.**

bŏy 1 व्वय्, even I, see **bŏh.**

bŏy 2 व्वय्, if I, see **bŏh.**

bŏy 3 व्वय् (=بِو) or **bōy 1 बोय् । दुर्गन्धः** f. a bad smell, the smell of anything decaying or rotten, a stink. —**tulüñᵘ** —**तुल॑ञ्यू । दुर्गन्धोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to give forth a stink, to stink (esp. of something rotten or decaying). —**wŏthüñᵘ** —**व्वथ॑ञ्यू । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः** f.inf. a stink to arise, as ab. —**yiñᵘ** —**यिञ्यू । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः** f.inf. id.

bōy 2, see **bôyᵘ.**

bôyᵘ बोयु । भ्राता m. [spelt *boi*, K.Pr. 34, 130, and *bōy*, YZ. 436; sg. dat. **böyis बा॑यिस्** (K.Pr. 134), ag. **böyⁱ बा॑यि**, abl. **bāyi बायि**, gen. **böyⁱ-sondᵘ बा॑यि-सं॑न्दु** (Rām. 509, 510, 894; cf. **bāyyunᵘ** bel.), voc. **bāyĕ बाय** or **bāyi बायि** (Gr.Gr. 99, Śiv. 1482, Rām. 1161, the *bāyih* of K.Pr. 29) or **bāyau बायौ** (Gr.Gr. 99); pl. nom. **böyⁱ बा॑यि** (Śiv. 1526, 1790; *bōy* of YZ. 109), dat. **bāyyĕn** or **bāyĕn बाय्यन्, बायन्** (Śiv. 41; *bāyⁱan* or *bāyⁱen* of YZ. 97, 138, 372, 452), ag. and abl. **bāyyau बाय्यौ** (*bāyⁱev* of YZ. 84, 103), gen. **bāyyĕn-** or **bāyen-hondᵘ बाय्यन्-हं॑न्दु**, voc. **bāyō बायो** (YZ. 98)], a brother, whether uterine or a step-brother, cf. **böyⁱ-bārànⁱ** bel.; met. a near relation, a clansman (Śiv. 41). When opp. to **kākh,** q.v., it means a younger brother, cf. **bāyyun** bel.; cf. also **bāyĕ 1.**

böyⁱ-bö बा॑यि-बां । भकारः m. "brother *ba*", the name by which the letter **भ bha** is called in Kāshmīrī. This letter is pronounced **ba** in that language, and is so called to distinguish it from **ब** or **ba** proper. In the Śāradā and Nāgarī alphabets it immediately follows **ब ba** in alphabetical order. Cf. **bubbö,** the name of **ba.** **-bodᵘ -बं॑दु** m. brotherhood, commensality, partnership (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **böjⁱ-bodᵘ** under **bôjᵘ.** **-bĕñĕ -व्यञ्य । भ्रातृमती** f. the sister of a brother; hence, a woman who has a real brother, i.e. a brother of excellent reputation, endowed alike with virtue and with fortune. **-bārànⁱ -बार॑नि । भ्रातृसंघः** m.pl. a collective name for a number of uterine brothers (YZ. 438, 453, Rām. 332, 443). Cf. **bārànⁱ.** The opposite is **ōra-bôyᵘ,** a half-brother by the same father (YZ. 84, 97, 103, 138, 452). **-kākañ -काकञ्** or **bàyⁱ-kākañ** ब॑यि-काकञ् । **भ्रातृपत्नी** f. a brother's (usually an elder brother's) wife, a sister-in-law (Rām. 510). **-lāla -लाल । ज्येष्ठश्रेष्ठो भ्राता** m. an honorific term for one who is at once an elder brother and distinguished by virtue. **-tônᵘ -तोनु । भ्रातृत्वम्** m. the relationship of brother, brotherhood (Gr.Gr. 143); met. brotherly conduct, respect, or affection shown by one who is not necessarily a brother. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । भ्रातृयुक्तः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who possesses a brother or brothers.

bāyyunᵘ बाय्युनु or **bāyunᵘ बायुनु** adj. (f. **bāyyüñᵘ बाय्यं॑ञ्यू** or **bāyüñᵘ बायं॑ञ्यू**), of or belonging to a brother; esp. when the brother is a person specially referred to, and the word is used instead of or partially representing a proper name, of or belonging to brother, cf. K.Pr. 251, where *bāyinih* seems to be for **bāyini,** masc. sing. abl. Here the word is opposed to *kākun*, of or belonging to an *elder* brother. Cf. **kākh.**

buy बुय्, even I, see **bŏh.**

biyābān بیابان m. a desert, a wilderness (Rām. 1326).

byucᵘ बिचु । वृश्चिकः m. (sg. dat. **bicis बिचिस्**), a scorpion.

bicⁱ-zöṣᵘ बि॒चि-ज़ां॑ञ्यू । परोपतापनस्वभावः adj. e.g. scorpion - natured, malignant, malicious, spiteful, maleficent. **-ṭŏph -ट्वफ् । वृश्चिकदंशः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏpi -ट्वपि**), the sting of a scorpion; met. a secret malignant act.

bāyih, see **bôyᵘ.**

beyāk, see **byākh.**

bĕyukᵘ व्ययुकु । इतरसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bĕyücᵘ व्यय॑च्यू**), see **byākh.**

byākh व्याख्, byēkh व्येख् (H. viii, 1), or **bēkh बेख्** (H. viii, 1; xii, 4) । **अपरः** pron. adj., e.g. [cf. Gr.Gr. 52; declined as follows: sg. dat., e.g. **biyis बियिस्**; ag.m. **biyⁱ बि॒यि**, f. **biyi बियि**; abl. **biyi बियि** or (Gr.Gr. 94, 153) **biyĕ बिय**; gen. an. (rarely inan.) **biyⁱ-sondᵘ बि॒यि-सं॑न्दु** or **bĕy-sondᵘ व्यय्-सं॑न्दु** (f. **-sünzᵘ -सं॑ञ्यू**), inan. (rarely an.) **bĕyukᵘ व्ययुकु** (f. **bĕyücᵘ व्यय॑च्यू**); pl. nom. m. **biy बिय्** or **biyⁱ बि॒यि**, f. **biyĕ बिय** or (e.g.) **bĕyĕ व्यय**; dat. e.g. **biyĕn बियन्**; ag. and abl. **biyau बियौ**; gen. **biyĕn-hondᵘ बियन्-हं॑न्दु** (f. **-hünzᵘ -हं॑ञ्यू**)], another, other, different (Śiv. 618; K.Pr. 242, sg. dat. written *bĕyih*); the other (Śiv. 1441); another one (pl. some), more, additional (Gr.M.). W. (34) spells this word *bĕyāk* and (137) *beyāk.*

-trākh -त्राख् । **अपरःकश्चित्** pron., indef. adj., c.g. (sg. dat. **biyis-triyis बियिस्-त्रियिस्**, and so on, like **byākh**), anyone else, someone else. **byākh^{ü}y ब्याखूय्** adj. (declined as above with **y** य् added), altogether different; met. different from everything else, unsurpassed, beyond comprehension (K.Pr. 60).

This word **byākh** is really an irregular compound of **bi** (q.v.) and **akh,** one. The obl. cases are those of **bi,** without **akh,** to which the emph. particle **y** has been added.

bày^{i}-kākañ बॅयि-काकञ् । **भ्रातृजाया** f. a brother's wife, a sister-in-law. Cf. **böy^{i}-kākañ** under **bôy^{u}.**

bày^{i}-kākañĕ-tôn^{u} बॅयि-काकञ-तोनु । **भ्रातृजायावृत्तिः** m. the relationship of sister-in-law (brother's wife) to any person (male or female); met. conduct as such, conduct (affection, etc.) of another woman similar to the conduct of a sister-in-law.

byôl^{u} ब्योलु । **बीजम्** m. (**biol** of L. 463; sg. dat. **byölis ब्यॉलिस्** (Śiv. 929) or **bēlis बेलिस्**; ag. **byöl^{i} ब्यॉलि** or **bēl^{i} बेलि**; abl. **byāli ब्यालि** or **bēli बेलि**, and so on), seed-grain, seed (K.Pr. 187, 193; Śiv. 928, 1110, 1530, 1678; Rām. 617, 826, 1504, 1512); semen; insect eggs, fish-roes (owing to their resemblance to minute seeds). **-kuk^{u}** -कुकु m. the cuckoo, so called from its cry being heard at seed-time, in spring (El.).

bēl^{i}-basta बेलि-वस्त । **बीजगुच्छविशेषः** f. a seed-bundle, the bag or membrane containing eggs, in the case of certain insects; similar collections of granulations in disease. **-dāñĕ** -दाञ । **बीजोपयोगिधान्यम्** m. seed-paddy, seed of the rice-plant reserved for sowing. **-ḍūr^{u}** -डूरु । **क्षेत्रभागोपयोगिबीजसमूहः** m. lit. a seed-bed; hence, the amount of paddy-seed required for sowing the plot of ground used as a seed nursery. **-düj^{ü}** -द्ंजू । **उप्तबीजक्षेत्रभागः** f. lit. a seed-field; a plot of unirrigated land in which spring crop (barley, wheat, etc.) or an autumn crop (*mung*, etc.) have been sown broadcast, and before the seeds have sprouted. **-gŏṭs^{ü}** -ग्वंचू or **byöl^{i}-gŏṭs^{ü} ब्यॉलि-ग्वंचू । बीजगुलिका** f., lit. a seed-berry, a collection of seeds, etc., as e.g. the bag of eggs of certain insects, the seed-pod of a plant containing many minute seeds, the roe of a fish. **-lyol^{u}** -ल्यंलु or **byöl^{i}-lyol^{u} ब्यॉलि-ल्यंलु । बीजकुम्भविशेषः** m. a jar in which seed-grain is soaked before sowing (see the next); met. a hole or pit packed tightly with a large number of articles. **-mŏnḍ^{ü}** -म्वंडू or **byöl^{i}-mŏnḍ^{ü} ब्यॉलि-म्वंडू । कलम्बविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -म्वंज्य), the root of a kind of pot-herb (? a kind of cabbage) which is planted again, and from the sprouts issuing from which seeds are propagated. **-tṭ̔m^{a}l** -त्ंमल् or **byöl^{i}-tṭ̔m^{a}l ब्यॉलि-त्ंमल् । तण्डुलविशेषः** m. a certain kind of rice. Before sowing, seed-paddy is soaked in water till it begins to sprout. When the sowing is completed, any seed-grain that remains over is parched and pounded for food, and is called by this name. It is thus a kind of malted parched grain. Cf. the preceding, and **byāli anun** bel. **-wahĕkh** -वह्यख् or **byöl^{i}-wahĕkh ब्यॉलि-वह्यख् । बीजवापकालः** m. (sg. dat. **-wahĕkhas** -वह्यखस्), 'sowing-Wahĕkh' (Skt. Vaiśākha), the month (April–May) in which paddy is sown. **-wāph** -वाफ् or **byöl^{i}-wāph ब्यॉलि-वाफ् । बीजवापसमयः** m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas** -वापस्), seed-sowing, esp. the season for sowing paddy (commencing with the sun's entry into Taurus, and continuing for forty days until the sun's entry into Gemini). **-wāpas-kyut^{u}** -वापस्-कितु । **बीजवापावसरे** adv. in the sowing-season (as ab.), u.w. vbs. of coming, going, being born, or the like.

bēli khasun बेलि खसुन् । **यथाक्रमसंग्रहः** m.inf., lit. to ascend by seed; to arrange, or put in rows (like rice seedlings), to set a crowd of people in rows; to put (papers, etc.) in proper order (for reading or the like). Cf. **bēli-wasun** bel. **—wasun —वसुन् । पङ्क्तिक्रमेण परिग्रहः** m.inf., lit. to descend by seed; to bring or select, anything in rows, i.e. one by one in proper order. Cf. **bēli khasun** ab.

byāli anun ब्यालि-अनुन् । वापोचितीकरणम् m.inf., lit. to bring for seed; hence, to prepare seed for sowing by soaking it in water so as to cause it to sprout. Cf. **bēl^{i}-tṭ̔m^{a}l** ab. **—bihun —बिऊन् । बीजसाफल्यम्** m.inf., lit. to sit by seed; (a field) to be fruitful, every single seed coming to maturity. **—byūṭh^{u}-mot^{u} —ब्यूठु-मंतु । सफलीभूतोप्तबीजः** perf. part. (f. **—bīṭh^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} —बीठू-मंचू**), (a field, etc.) in which not a single seed has failed, but in which each has come to maturity. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । उप्तीकरणम्** m.inf., lit. to bring out by seed; to sow (a prepared field). **—nērun —नेरून् । वापसमाप्तिः** m.inf., lit. to go out from seed, to be completely sown (of a field). **—wṭ̔h^{u} —व्ंथु । वापयोग्यः** perf. part. (f. **—wŏṭsh^{ü} —व्ंछू**), (of a field, etc.) specially fitted for being sown with seed owing to the fertile quality of its soil. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । संपन्नोप्तीभवनम्** m.inf., lit. to come by seed; hence, (of a field) to have been sown, with the seed which has just commenced to sprout. See **bēl^{i}-tṭ̔m^{a}l** ab.

böl^{i}-dād ब्यॉलि-दाँद् । बीजवृषः m. a seed bull, a stud bull, a bull kept for breeding. **-gŏṭs^{ü}** -ग्वंचू । **बीजकोशः** f., i.q. **bēl^{i}-gŏṭs^{ü}** ab. **-lyol^{u}** -ल्यंलु । **बीजघटः** m., i.q. **bēl^{i}-lyol^{u}** ab. **-mŏnḍ^{ü}** -म्वंडू । **बीजकलम्बः**

f., i.q. **bēl[i]-mŏnḍ[ü]** ab. **-phol[u]** -फ़ंलु । **बीजसमूहः, एकं बीजम्** m. a small quantity of seeds (Gr.Gr. 164); the total quantity of seed from a single plant or flower; a single seed. **-tŏm[a]l** -त्वंमल् । **बीजतण्डुलसमूहः** m., i.q. **bĕl[i]-tŏm[a]l** ab. **-wahĕkh** -वह्यख् । **बीजोप्निकालः** m., i.q. **bēl[i]-wahĕkh** ab. **-wāph** -वाफ़् । **बीजोप्निकालः** m., i.q. **bēl[i]-wāph** ab.

byūmuk[u] ब्यूमुक़, see **bīma.**

bē-yīmān بے ایمان adj. c.g. without religion, infidel (K.Pr. 239); corrupt, faithless, perfidious, treacherous, dishonest, fraudulent.

byon[u] ब्यंनु or **byun[u]** विनु (e.g. H. vii, 3, 14) । **भिन्नः** adj. [sometimes written **byonn[u]** ब्यंन्नु, with m. sg. dat. **bĕnis** व्यनिस् or **bĕnnis** व्यन्निस्, ag. **bĕn[i]** व्यंनि or **bĕnn[i]** व्यंन्नि (Gr.Gr. 26); sg. f. nom. **bĕñ[ü]** व्यंञ्नू], apart, separate (Śiv. 1198); distinct from, other than; various; adv. separately (Śiv. 1427, **bĕnnō,** m.c. for **byon[u],** 1563). **-byon[u]** -व्यंनु । **भिन्नं भिन्नम्** adv. separately, apart, variously (Śiv. 843, 1203, 1579, 1775); often used almost as an adj. as in **byon[u] byon[u] rāyĕ** (f.pl.), different opinions (Gr.M.; so Śiv. 1134, 1755). **-byon[u] gatshun** -व्यंनु गक़ुन् । **छिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. to be torn, torn apart; (of clothes) to be torn through being worn out. **—kaḍun** —कड़ुन् । **भिन्नीकरणम्** m.inf. to separate, pull to pieces. **-byon[u] karun** -व्यंनु करुन् । **उद्घाटनम्** m.inf. to separate, open out. **-lĕj[ü]** -ल्यंजू । **पृथक्पाकः** f. cooking and eating apart from the other members of a commensal family. **—tshunun** —क़ुनुन् । **पृथक्करणम्** m.inf. to separate out, partition (joint family property, or the like).

bĕn[i]-pöṭh[i] व्यंनि-पांठि or **-pöṭhin** -पांठिन् । **भिन्नतया, गूढम्** adv. separately, apart; apart, privately, secretly.

bayān بیان m. a declaration, assertion, statement; explanation, disclosure, description (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to tell, relate, express; to explain, make clear (El.).

bāyĕn, bāy[i]an, bāy[i]en वाय्यन्, and **bāyun[u]** वायुनु, see **bôy[u].**

bē-öyin بے آئین adj. c.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

biyĕn वियन्, see **byākh.**

biyun वियुन् । **पार्युषित्वापत्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **biyyōv** विय्योव्), to be or become stale or cold and tasteless (of cooked food), to be spoilt by being kept too long before eating (of something that should be eaten directly it is cooked); spoilt by being kept too long, so that it is dried up. Cf. **byuy[u].** **biyyō-mot[u]** विय्यो-मंतु । **चिरपर्युषितः** perf. part. (f. **biyyē-müts[ü]** विय्ये-मंत्सू), stale (of cooked food); met. (of a man, woman, etc.) one for whom something (e.g. a marriage or the like) takes place long after the usual time, period, or age for such a ceremony, etc.

bŏyun बुयुन् । **संपत्संभवः** conj. 2 (only used in the imperative and benedictive moods, and then usually referred to the verb **bŏvun,** q.v.). Thus, **bŏyyĕkh,** mayst thou be (prosperous, and so on) (ben. sg. 3): **bŏyin,** let him be (prosperous, etc.) (impve. sg. 3). (Cf. Gr.Gr. 247 and 252.)

bāyinih, see **bāyyun[u],** under **bôy[u].**

bayānakh वयानख् । **भीषणः** adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bayānakas** वयानकस्), fearful, terrible, dreadful, formidable.

byonn[u] व्यंन्नु, see **byon[u].**

bē-yinsöfī بے انصافی f. injustice (Gr.M.).

bē-yintihā بے انتہا adj. c.g. without limit, endless, boundless, infinite (Gr.M.).

biyĕnāwun वियनावुन् । **पर्युषितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **biyĕnôw[u]** वियनोव्), (of cooked food) to make stale, to let get cold and tasteless; to make a person permanent in any position by dint of long occupation, to allow a person to gain a right to a post by long service.

byôr[u] व्योरु । **विडालः, कूपयन्त्रमध्यभुजः** m. a cat (mostly vill.). The cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for drawing water from a well. Cf. **brôr[u]** 1 and 2.

biyĕr विय्यर् । **पार्युषित्वम्** m. staleness, the condition of cooked food allowed to grow cold and tasteless (Gr.Gr. 138); met. a long time occupied, or long delay occurring in any business. **—lagun** —लगुन् । **वक्रकालिकस्थितिः** m.inf. delay to occur in the carrying out of anything which it was hoped to complete quickly (e.g. a marriage).

biyis वियिस्, see **byākh** and **byuy[u].**

böyis वांयिस्, see **bôy[u].**

bĕy-sond[u] व्यय्-संन्दु । **इतरसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-sünz[ü]** -संञ्जू), see **byākh.**

byot[u] व्यंतु । **क्षीणदेहः** adj. (f. **bĕts[ü]** व्यंत्सू), one who is (esp. by birth) of feeble and emaciated body, a weakling. Cf. **byuts[ü].**

byūṭh[u] व्यूठु । **अप्रहतः** adj. (sg. dat. **bīṭhis** वीठिस्; f. sg. nom. **bīṭh[ü]** वीठू, dat. **bēchĕ** वेच्य) (1 p.p. of **bĕhun,** to sit, q.v.), seated, sitting; settled, settled down, fallen in (as a roof, etc.); sitting idle unoccupied, idle (K.Pr. 33); (of land) fit for cultivation or once cultivated and now fallow, cf. **bīṭh[ü].**

bayāth वयाथ् (= بیعت), f. (sg. dat. **bayötsü** वयांत्सू), the act of promising obedience; submission, obedience, allegiance; initiation as a disciple of a saint or religious guide. **—diñ[ü]** —दिञ्जू । **शिक्षणम्** f.inf. to

initiate a disciple, etc.; hence, to initiate, to teach a person what to do and what to avoid in any business or course of conduct. —**wanüñ^{ü}** —वनंञ्नू । **शिक्षाभाषणम्** f.inf. to utter words of initiation; hence, to give verbal instructions as ab.

bayĕth बयथ् । **यथेष्टनिपातः** f. (sg. dat. **bayüṭh^{ü}** बयंट्यू), a lucky throw (of dice or the like).

byūṭh^{u}-mot^{u} ब्यूठ्-मंतु । **निविष्टः** perf. part. (f. **bīṭh^{ü}-müṭh^{ü}** बीठ्-मंट्यू, sg. dat. **bēchĕ-maṭhĕ** बेच्-मच्य; perf. part. of **bĕhun** or **bihun,** q.v.), seated; idle, unemployed; settled, cleared (of a muddy liquid, etc.).

bayĕtal बयतल् । **पणे यथेष्टाचारी** adj. e.g., (of dice, or the like) lucky, one that usually gives lucky throws. Cf. **bayĕth.**

byuṭh^{u} बिच्नु । **क्षीणः** adj. (f. **biṭh^{ü}** बिच्यू), emaciated, feeble. Cf. **byot^{u}.**

bāy^{i}ev, see **bôy^{u}.**

byuy^{u} बियु । **पर्युषितः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **biyis** बियिस्; f. sg. nom. **biy^{ü}** बियू), (of cooked food) stale, allowed to get cold and hence tasteless, kept over-night or for longer so that it has dried up. Cf. **biyun.**

bāyyau बाय्यौ, **bāyyĕn** बाय्यन्, **bāyyun^{u}** बाय्युनु, see **bôy^{u}.**

byāz ब्याज़ । **कुसीदम्** f. interest on money, usury.

bayāz बयाज़ بیاض । **वह्नपुस्तिकाविशेषः** f. an account-book, ledger.

byāz^{a}r ब्याज़र् । **कुसीदिकः** m. one who makes his living by interest, a money-lender, usurer.

bē-yizzatī بے عزتي f. disgrace, dishonour, ignominy (Gr.M.).

bē-yizzath بے عزت adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **bē-yazzatas** بے عزتس), without honour or dignity, disgraced; subst. m. (K.Pr. 90), i.q. **bĕ-yizzatī,** q.v.

bāz 1 باز adv. back; again (El.).

bāz 2 बाज़ باز । **द्यूतावृत्तिः** m. playing, gambling; esp. a single play in gaming, a single throw of the dice (Rām. 1351). **pŏkhta bāzāh,** a winning throw, **khām bāzāh,** a losing throw (Rām. 298). —**pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । **दृष्टानुकूलसमागमः** m.inf. a throw (of dice) to fall; met. to come together (of a number of people who will help one to carry out something just as one wishes to do it, e.g. in some domestic affair, the simultaneous arrival of a wife, sons, and friends all of whom are experienced in the matter).

baza वज़, see **bŏḍ^{u} 2.**

bīz बीज़ m. seed (Śiv. 1126).

bīz^{ü} बीज़ू, see **bēd 2.**

bŏz बुज़ । **बाहुः** m. an arm, esp. a large, well-formed arm (Śiv. 1510).

bŏza बुज़, see **bŏḍ^{u} 2.**

bōza बोज़ بوز । **मद्यम्** m. liquor made from grapes, molasses, rice, barley, etc.; wine, beer. **-gor^{u}** -गंरु । **मद्यविक्रेता** m. (f. **-gür^{ü}** -गंरू), a dealer in or seller of this beer. The fem. indicates a female dealer; a dealer's wife is **-gàr^{i}-bāy** -गंरि-बाय्. **-gàr^{i}-wān** -गंरि-वान् । **मदिरासंपादनस्थानम्** m. a place where this liquor is prepared or sold.

bŏzĕ बुज्य, see **bŏḍ^{u}.**

böz^{i} 1 बाज़ि بازي । **छलम्, माया, द्यूतावृत्तिः** play, sport, game, trick; doing, carrying out any profession; gambling (Śiv. 1015, with allusion also to the following meaning); swindling; conjuring, legerdemain, magic (Rām. 905); deceit (Rām. 164, 361, 1171); illusion (Rām. 25, 1611, 1732). —**diñ^{ü}** —दिञ्नू । **छलनम्** f.inf. to give deceit, to trick, swindle. **-gar** -गर् بازی گر or **-gār** -गार् (e.g. Śiv. 1644) । **ऐन्द्रजालिकः, वञ्चकः** m. (f. **-gariñ** -गरिञ्, **-gārĕñ** -गार्यञ्), one who exhibits feats of legerdemain or activity, a tumbler, rope-dancer, juggler, conjurer (W. 140, K.Pr. 41); one who swindles, a swindler, cheat (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 1644, Rām. 1317, 1785). The fem. indicates a female who does these things. **-garī** -गरी or **-görī** -गांरी । **मायिकवृत्तिः, छलवृत्तिः** f. the profession or practice of conjuring; the profession or practice of swindling. **-gar-pöth^{a}r** -गर्-पांथ्र् or **-gār-pöth^{a}r** -गार्-पांथ्र् । **ऐन्द्रजालिकवृत्तिः** m. the profession of a conjurer, etc., the practice of conjuring, etc.; conjuring, legerdemain; genl. deceiving, swindling. —**khĕñ^{ü}** —ख्यञ्नू । **वञ्चनानुभवः** f.inf. to eat swindling, to be swindled (Gr.M.); met. to swindle oneself, to make a careless mistake in any action. —**khārüñ^{ü}** —खारंञ्नू । **द्यूते पराजितीकरणम्** f.inf. to cause the stake to rise; hence, beat an opponent in gambling (Rām. 1316). —**khasüñ^{ü}** —खसंञ्नू । **द्यूते पराजयावाप्तिः** f.inf. the stake to rise; to be conquered in gambling, to lose the stake; the carrying on (of worldly affairs) to rise, (of a householder) a well-conducted worldly life to be carried on (perhaps with a side-reference to losing the 'game' of salvation, to which a worldly life is inimical). —**lagüñ^{ü}** —लगंञ्नू । **छलानुभवः** f.inf. swindling to occur, to be cheated, swindled (in buying, selling, etc.). —**pakanāwüñ^{ü}** —पकनावंञ्नू । **छलवृत्त्यावर्तनम्** f.inf. to cause swindling to proceed; to make a discreditable living by swindling. —**paküñ^{ü}** —पकंञ्नू । **छलप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. swindling to proceed; a livelihood to be made by swindling. —**pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यंञ्नू । **औचित्यसंपत्तिः, जयाप्तिः, छलापातः** f.inf. carrying on to fall (to occur); the household affairs of a person to be carried on prosperously owing to his having intelligent wife and children; the stake to fall, to win in gambling;

swindling to fall, swindling to become apparent, to find out that one has been swindled. —**tarüñ**^{ü} —**तर॑ञ्**। **छलानुभव:** f.inf. to be swindled (in purchasing or the like). **-tārüñ**^{ü} **-तार॑ञ्**। **वञ्चनोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to swindle (in selling, etc.).

bāzĕ-pĕṭh thawun वाज़्य-प्यठ् थवुन् । **नियतं छलवृत्तिप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to place upon swindling, to carry on (a business of buying and selling, etc.) in a swindling way, to conduct (a trade) dishonestly. **-pĕṭh rōzun -प्यठ् रोज़ुन्** । **छलवृत्त्यास्थिति:** m.inf. to remain upon swindling; to habitually live in a swindling manner, to habitually practise swindling.

bāzi-pöṭh^{i} **वाज़ि-पा॑ठि** । **माया(छल)पूर्वकम्** adv. swindlingly, cheatingly, dishonestly, u.w. vbs. of making, carrying out, giving, speaking, etc. **-rost**^{u} **-र॑स्तु** । **छलविहीन:** adj. (f. **-rüṣh**^{ü} **-र॑छू**), void of swindling, honest, an honest dealer; (of things) honest, genuine, not 'made to sell'.

böz^{i} **2** (= بُز), adj. c.g. one who avoids, shuns, is displeased with a person. Only noted in K.Pr. 145, where it is used in contrast with **röz**^{i}.

bŏz^{ü} **व्वं॑ज़ू**, see **bŏd 3** and **bŏḍ**^{u} **1.**

buz वुज़् or **भुज़्**, i.q. **bŏz,** q.v., but chiefly used in proper names; **dashĕ-buz दश्-भुज़्**, the ten-armed, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1688).

buz^{i} **वुज़ि** or **buzy वुज़्य्** । **सात्** adj. c.g. a sec. suff. meaning 'dependent on', as in **aṭh**^{a}**ri-buz**^{i}, dependent on the wool-worm (**aṭh**^{ü}**r**^{ü}), liable to be attacked by the wool-worm; **lūka-buz**^{i}, dependent on people (**lūkh**), belonging to other people; **kŏlayi-buz**^{i}, dependent on a wife (**kŏlay**), having only one relation—a wife; **ṣūra-buz**^{i}, dependent on a thief (**ṣūr**), liable to theft (Gr.Gr. 161). **-kaṭh -कठ्** । **अत्यधीन:, दीन:** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a wretched son of dependence; one who, owing to powerlessness of voice, weakness of body, feebleness of action, want of money, or the like, takes refuge with and makes himself subject to someone who has plenty of these qualities; miserable, wretched.

būz^{i} **बूज़ि**, **būz**^{u} **बूज़ु**, **būz**^{ü} **बूज़ू**, see **bōzun.**

baza-bata वज़-वत । **ओदनविशेष:** m. a certain dish, rice fried with spices in ghī, oil, etc.

baza-baz वज़-वज़्। **निरन्तरस्नेहपाक:** f. a continual frying, a general frying where a number of dishes are all being fried at the same time, owing to their all being immediately required.

buzdil بزدل adj. c.g. timid, faint-hearted, a coward (Gr.M., El.).

buzag वुज़ग् m. a snake, a serpent (Skr. *bhujaga*). Its gen. sing. is **buzagun**^{u} (K.Pr. 122) (?).

buzagēndrahār वुज़गेन्द्रहार्, i.q. **bujagēndrahār,** q.v.

ba-zakhmī वज़ख्मी (= زخمی), wounded, hurt (Rām. 873).

buza-mor^{u} **वुज़-मं॑रु** । **दाह:** m. burning, scorching (of garments, cloth, etc.). —**gaṣhun —गक़ुन्** । **दग्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to be burnt or scorched as above; also of the human body (esp. the belly or other part of the trunk) being burnt or scorched. —**karun —करुन्**। **विदाहनम्** m.inf. to burn or scorch garments, clothes, or another's body.

būz^{u}**-mot**^{u} **वूज़ु-मं॑तु, būz**^{ü}**-müṣh**^{ü} **वूज़ू-मं॑च़ू**, see **bōzun.**

bazin, see **bazyun**^{u} **1.**

bazun 1 वज़ुन् । **स्नेहपाक:** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz**^{u} **वं॑ज़ु**, 2 p.p. **bazōv वज़ोव्**), to cook in hot oil, to fry (esp. vegetables and the like). The procedure is to plunge the articles into heated ghī and stir them about with a ladle. It is hardly the same as our frying. Cf. **bazyun**^{u} **1** and Gr.Gr. 117.

boz^{u}**-mot**^{u} **1 वं॑ज़ु-मं॑तु** । **स्नेहपाचित:** perf. part. (f. **büz**^{ü}**-müṣh**^{ü} **वं॑ज़ू-मं॑च़ू**), cooked in hot oil, fried.

bazun 2 वज़ुन् । **धननिक्षेप:** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz**^{u} **वं॑ज़ु**, 2 p.p. **bazōv वज़ोव्**), lit. to divide, distribute, allot; hence, to lay out money in invitations to festivals; to give away rewards or presents on birthdays and similar occasions of rejoicing; to put down the stakes in gambling; to put down money in compensation for losses, etc. **-lazun -लज़ुन्** । **सुदायादिव्यवहार:** m.inf. (among relations or friends) mutually to give and receive presents on the birthdays of each other's children and similar festivals.

boz^{u}**-mot**^{u} **2 वं॑ज़ु-मं॑तु** । **प्रक्षिप्त:** perf. part. (f. **büz**^{ü}**-müṣh**^{ü} **वं॑ज़ू-मं॑च़ू**), lavishly distributed in presents, etc.

bazun 3 वज़ुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz**^{u} **वं॑ज़ु**, 2 p.p. **bazōv वज़ोव्**), to serve, honour, revere, love, adore (Gr.Gr. liii).

boz^{u}**-mot**^{u} **3 वं॑ज़ु-मं॑तु** perf. part. (f. **büz**^{ü}**-müṣh**^{ü} **वं॑ज़ू-मं॑च़ू**), served, revered.

bizan बिज़न् بزن । **आहननम्** m. lit. imperat. 'strike', 'slay', hence slaughter; used in the following: **-bēg -बेग्** بزن بیگ । **आहननियोज्य:** m. an executioner; an official flogger, or officer appointed to carry out sentences of flogging.

bōzan, see **būzan.**

bōzun वोज़ुन् । **श्रवणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būz**^{u} **वूज़ु**, 2 p.p. **bōzōv वोज़ोव्**; conj. part. **būzith वूज़िथ्**, Gr.Gr. 104; freq. part. **būz**^{i} **būz**^{i} **वूज़ि वूज़ि**, ib. 105), to understand (YZ. 197, 198, K.Pr. 234, W. 136); to regard, consider (Śiv. 1753), reckon; (usually) to hear, listen to (Śiv. 6, 92, 93, 113, etc.; YZ. 1, 10, 22, 31, 182, 229, 247, 260, etc.; K.Pr. 34, 234); to hear of, hear concerning (anyone or anything) (YZ. 135). **būz**^{u}**-mot**^{u}

बूज़-मंतु । **श्रुतपूर्वः** perf. part. (f. **būz^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} बूज़ू-मंच़ू**), understood, heard, etc. (YZ. 455); esp. heard or known before, already heard. **bōzan-wôl^{u} वोज़न्-वोलु** । **श्रृण्वन्** m., n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who understands, hears, etc.; esp. one who is by nature accustomed to consider, to act with understanding and intelligence.

bōzana yun^{u} वोज़न यिनु । **दृष्टिगोचरीभवनम्** m.inf. the pass. of **bōzun,** to be intelligible; esp. to be visible (Śiv. 665); to be seen (Śiv. 85, 241). This verb in the pass. rarely means 'to be heard'. 'To be heard' is generally expressed by a periphrasis, such as **bōzanas andar yun^{u},** to come into hearing (Gr.Gr. 169).

būzith dyun^{u} बूज़िथ् दिनु । **विचार्य विभाजनम्** m.inf. having understood to give; to give or divide out intelligently, so that the proper persons receive the proper shares. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु** । **सूभागसंग्रहः** m.inf. having understood to take; in taking shares of anything, to claim one's proper share. **—khyon^{u} —ख्यंनु** । **स्पर्धावृत्तिः** m.inf. lit. having understood to eat; to vie with, emulate, rival, cope with, confront, withstand, oppose, resist. **—nyun^{u} —निनु** । **स्वभागसंग्रहः** m.inf. having understood to take; the converse of **—dyun^{u},** intelligently to take one's proper share in the division of joint property. **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to consider, to understand (Gr.M.).

būzan बूज़न् or **bōzan भोज़न्** । **भोजनम्** m. cooked food, victuals, a dish of food, meal (Śiv. 108, 1042, 1071, 1084); a feast (El., who spells the word *bōzan*). **—karun —करुन्** । **अन्नभुक्तिः** m.inf. to eat, partake of food, make a meal.

buzun बुज़ुन् । **भर्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buz^{u} बुज़ु,** 2 p.p. **buzōv बुज़ोव्**), to parch or roast (esp. grain or meat over heated sand); to roast (L. 463; K.Pr. 168, *buzāyih* for **buzāyĕ,** 2 p.p. f.), to bake, cook (K.Pr. 38), fry (El. apparently, in the last sense, by confusion with **bazun**). **buz^{u}-mot^{u} बुज़ु-मंतु** । **भर्जितः** perf. part. (f. **buz^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} बुज़ू-मंच़ू**), roasted, parched, as ab.

bazan-bāna बज़न्-बान । **स्नेहपाकोपयोगिपात्रम्** m. a vessel in which things are cooked in hot oil, a frying-pan. See **bazun.**

bōzan-bāna बोज़न्-बान । **श्रवणशीलता** m. lit. a consideration-dish; hence, the nature of one who is habitually a considerer, judiciousness, a discerning nature, habitual prudence or wisdom.

buzan-brôr^{u} बुज़न्-ब्रोरु । **निःशेषता** m. complete disappearance (as of the simultaneous disappearance of all the company assembled in a room, or of all the contents of a pile of any articles).

bōzan-hār बोज़न्-हार् । **श्रवणवृत्तिः** e.g. one who is by nature a good listener, judicious, discerning, prudent.

bizanan बिज़नन् । **आक्षिप्य निपातः** f. the act of dragging and violently hurling or thrusting something (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to a lower level. Cf. **bizan.**

biz^{a}nun बिज़्नुन् । **निपातनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **biz^{o}n^{u} बिज़्नु**), to drag and violently hurl or thrust anything (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to some lower level. Cf. **bizan. biz^{o}n^{u}-mot^{u} बिज़्नु-मंतु** । **बलान्निक्षिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **biz^{ü}ñ^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} बिज़्नूञ्-मंच़ू**), dragged and hurled down, as ab.

bōzanāwun वोज़नावुन् । **श्रावणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōzanôw^{u} वोज़नोवु**; pres. part. m.c. **bōzanāwan वोज़नावन्**, Śiv. 1652), to cause to understand, to instruct, explain (Gr.M.); to persuade, advise (Śiv. 831, Gr.M.); to cause to hear, to tell someone about something (Śiv. 41, 691, 842); to cause to be heard (Śiv. 1389); to narrate, tell (Śiv. 1652). **bōzanôw^{u}-mot^{u} वोज़नोवु-मंतु** । **श्रावितः** perf. part. (f. **bōzanöw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} वोज़नोवू-मंच़ू**), caused to understand, hear, etc.; esp. (of a story, etc.) caused to be heard, told, narrated. **bōzanāwan-wôl^{u} वोज़नावन्-वोलु** । **श्रावकः, आवेदकः** m., n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who causes to hear, a narrator, teller, informer.

bāzar बाज़र् (= بازار) । **विपणिः** m. a street with shops in it, a market, market-place, bazaar, mart (YZ. 40, 253, where the word is spelt **bāzār,** in imitation of Persian; K.Pr. 78, 103, Śiv. 1211, 1808). In Śiv. 1566 **bāzār** also occurs m.c. in the sense of market, i.e. traffic of the market. **—aṭsun —अच्सुन्** । **व्यसनवृत्तिः** m.inf. to enter the bazaar; esp. to waste one's money in bazaar enjoyments, to lead a dissolute life. **-banga -बंग** । **अन्नफलविशेषः** f. a certain food grain, a kind of millet, akin to *bājrā* (*Panicum spicatum* or *P. italicum*). **—ṭsānun —च़ानुन्** । **व्यसनासञ्जनम्** m.inf. to cause to enter the bazaar; to induce (a respectable youth) to lead a profligate life; to seduce to dissoluteness. **—wuchun —वुकुन्** । **मूल्यपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to look at the bazaar; to ascertain the market rate of anything, to test the value of anything by comparison with the market price.

bāz^{A}r^{i} बाज़्रि (= بازاري) । **जनसाधारणवृत्तिः** adj. e.g. of or appertaining to the bazaar; easily to be bought anywhere in the bazaar; hence, ordinary, common; low, vulgar. **—baṭa —बट** । **क्षुद्रवृत्तिः** m. (f. **—baṭañ —बटञ्**), a bazaar brāhman; met. one who lives a double life, outwardly polite and respectful, but inwardly deceitful and guileful. The f. is a woman of this character. **—jōsh —जोश्** । **वाह्यविलासः** m.

bazaar ebullition ; met. external brave show of something essentially worthless.

bazōr वज़ोर् (cf. بزور), adj. e.g. forcible, exercising force, mighty, powerful (Śiv. 677).

bēzār بےزار adj. displeased, vexed, out of humour. **—gatshun —गछुन् । क्रुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become displeased, out of humour with (e.g. with a child or a servant).

buzurg بزرگ adj. e.g. great, reverend, noble (El.).

buzurgī بزرگی f. greatness, grandeur, glory, nobility (El.).

buzith बुज़िथ् adj. e.g. roasted (L. 463). Cf. **buzun.**

būzith बूज़िथ्, see **bōzun.**

bĕzuv^{u} ब्यज़ुव । निःसामर्थ्यः adj. (f. **bĕzuv^{ü} ब्यज़ुवू**), without life ; hence, weak, unfit for work, unable to do one's work (e.g. of a servant or beast of burden).

buza-wāgun बुज़-वाँगुन् । सूदविशेषः m. a certain dish, the fruit of the egg-plant roasted and served with curds.

bōzawun^{u} बोज़वुनु । श्रोता m. (f. **bōzawün^{ü} बोज़वंञू**), one who hears, a hearer (Śiv. 695), one who is by habit a good hearer, or who by habit pays attention to and considers advice offered to him (Śiv. 906) ; as adv. even while hearing, immediately on hearing (Śiv. 736).

buzawañ बुज़वञ् । भृति(लाभ)विशेषः f. the wages paid for roasting or parching (grain, etc.) ; the small profit made by buying something and simultaneously selling it to someone else, a kind of brokerage ; the commission or 'dustoorie' taken by servants. **—kaḍün^{ü} —कडंञू । लाभविशेषसंग्रहः** f.inf. to draw or take such commission or 'dustoorie' (lit. to deduct it from the money given for the purchase).

buzy बुज़्य्, see **buz^{i}.**

bazyun^{u} 1 बज़िनु । स्नेहपाकः m. (sg. dat. **bazinis बज़िनिस्**; a by-form of **bazun,** q.v., used as an abstract noun, Gr.Gr. 117, where the word is spelt **bazyun**), frying, cooking in hot oil. The articles (principally vegetables) are plunged into hot ghī, and stirred about with a ladle ; met. the oil used for such cooking (K.Pr. 67, 132, *bazin*). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । स्नेहे पचनम्** m.inf. to give such cooking, hence to cook in hot oil. **—khyon^{u} —ख्यनु । स्नेहे पक्वीभवनम्** m.inf. to eat such cooking ; hence, to be cooked in hot oil. **—lagun —लगुन् । स्नेहपक्वीभवनम्** m.inf., id.

bazin^{i}-dĕgul^{u} बज़िनि-द्यगुलु । स्नेहपाकोखाविशेषः m. a kind of large earthen vessel or pot in which vegetables, etc., are cooked in hot oil. **-lĕj^{i} -ल्यंज़ि । स्नेहपाकोखा** f. id., but of small size.

bazyun^{u} 2 बज़िनु । शाकभेदः m. (sg. dat. **bazinis बज़िनिस्**), a certain vegetable growing wild in the forest, and said to have an acrid smell.

bazāz बज़ाज़ بزاز । पटविक्रयी m. a cloth-merchant, draper, mercer. **bazāza-wān बज़ाज़-वान्** m. a draper's shop (K.Pr. 159), cf. **bazöz^{i}.**

bazöz^{i} बज़ोंज़ि بزازي । विक्रेयपटसमुदायः m. drapery, linen-drapery, haberdashery, the stock-in-trade of a draper. **bazāzi-wān बज़ाज़ि-वान् । पटविक्रयापणः** m. a haberdashery, a draper's shop. Cf. **bazāz.**

bē-izzatī بےعزتي, see **bē-yizzatī.**

bē-izzath بےعزت, see **bē-yizzath.**

For words containing **bh**, see under **b**. See article **b**.

c च् ـچ. The second consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the sixth when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the eighth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of *ch* in the English 'church'.

Its aspirate is **ch छ् ـچھ**, the seventh consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character.

A **c** or **ch** occurring in a Sanskrit or Hindī word is very frequently changed respectively to **ʦ** or **ʦh** in Kāshmīrī, which are in Nāgarī commonly written **त्स** and **त्स्**, and in Perso-Arabic ـتسـ and ـتسھـ. Thus, the Sanskrit **candraḥ चन्द्रः** becomes Kāshmīrī **ʦạnd^{a}r त्सन्दर्**, and the Hindī **chhoṭā** becomes Kāshmīrī **ʦhoṭ^{u} त्सोटु**. In fact, to Kāshmīrī ears, **c** is **ʦ** followed by **y**, and **ch** is **ʦh** followed by **y**. In other words, to a Kāshmīrī, **c च्** is really **cy च्य्**, and **ch छ्** is really **chy छ्य्**. It thus follows that many Kāshmīrīs, when writing their own language in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, put no dot under **त्स** or **त्स्**, when these represent **ʦ** or **ʦh** respectively; but, on the contrary, represent **c** by **च्य्** and **ch** by **छ्य्**. So strongly is the **y**-sound heard in these two letters by Kāshmīrīs, that **ca च** is usually pronounced **cĕ च्य**, and **cha छ** is usually pronounced **chĕ छ्य**, **ya य** following a consonant being always sounded as **ĕ** or **yĕ** (see article **ĕ**). Thus, the word **caras चरस्** is usually pronounced **cĕras च्यरस्**, and the word **chakun छकुन्** is usually pronounced **chĕkun छ्यकुन्**. In the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, each method of writing each of these two words is equally common. In the Perso-Arabic character (in which the short vowels are generally omitted) this question of spelling hardly arises. Similarly, the word **cāra चार** is quite commonly written **cyāra च्यार**, and **chot^{u} छ्यॅतु** is equally commonly written **chyot^{u} छ्यॅतु**. Again, the 1 p.p. of the verb **chōrun छोरुन्** should according to rule be **chūr^{u} छूरु**, but we also find it written **chyūr^{u} छ्यूरु**, which is liable to confusion with another **chyūr^{u} छ्यूरु**, the regular 1 p.p. of the verb **chīrun छीरुन्**, qq.v.

Hence, if a word commencing with **cĕ, cy, chĕ,** or **chy** is not found in this Dictionary, it should be looked up under **ca, c, cha,** or **ch,** and vice versa respectively. Important words which have been noted as actually occurring in literature under both forms are as a rule given under both, with appropriate cross-references, each in alphabetical order; but it will be understood that it would be impossible to give every word commencing with **c** or **ch** twice over, in its two different spellings.

cāī (K.Pr. *chāī*), i.q. **cāh^{i}**, q.v.

cĕ च्य in **cĕ cĕ च्य च्य**, see **cyon^{a}.**

ci चि ـچ pron., adv., and conj. what?; which, what; as, because; either, whether, or, even; in Rām. 573 **ci** is used in the sense of the Persian چون, like,—*ci guldasta*, (the six seasons were standing together) like a posy.

cĩ चीँ m. onomat. in the following:—**cĩ-cĩ karun चीँ-चीँ करुन्** । **पौनःपुन्येन सूक्ष्माक्रन्दविधानम्** m.inf. to utter repeatedly low sounds when crying, to sob. **cĩ karun चीँ करुन्** । **स्वरविशेषः** m.inf. a certain sound, the short involuntary exclamation uttered, when one is suddenly and unexpectedly pinched or the like.

cōb चोब् چوب m. a mace, a club, a stick; met. a beating (El., who makes the word f.; K.Pr. 73, 81, 85, 94, 171, 198; W. 141). In the latter sense the object beaten is put in the dative, as in **hūnis cōb,** beating (given to) a dog (K.Pr. 85), **zamīnas cōb,** beating the ground (K.Pr. 94). **—din^{i} —दिनि** । **ताडनम्** m. pl. inf. to give sticks; to administer a thrashing, to wallop, flog, birch (esp. children in punishment). **—khĕn^{i} —ख्यनि** । **ताडनावाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. to eat sticks; to be flogged, etc., as a punishment. **-ĕ-kor^{u} चोबि-कॅरु** چوب کر m. (? spelling) a bitter root and tonic used in Kashmīr for horses, and much exported, *Picrorhiza Kurroa* (L. 75). **-ĕ-kŏṭh चोबि-क्वठ्** m. the aromatic root of the *kŏṭh* plant. Its sale is a state monopoly (L. 75, 77, 83, 389, 418). See **kŏṭh.**

côbukh 1 چابک m. (sg. dat. **cābakas चाबकस**), a whip.

côbukh 2, cābukh چابک adj. e.g. quick, active; adv. quickly (YZ. 493).

cibôl^{u} चिबोलु adj. boyish, childish, puerile, only noted in the m. abl. sg. and in the following adverbial phrases:—

cibāli cibāli karun चिबालि चिबालि करुन् । वात्सल्यविधानम् m.inf. to show love to a child regardless of its conduct (whether it is naughty or not), to spoil a child with injudicious affection. **—cibāli gatshun —चिबालि गक्षुन् । अयोग्येऽपि वात्सल्यापत्तिः** m.inf. (of a child) to be petted or treated with affection (even when naughty), to be spoilt by injudicious affection so that he is encouraged in naughtiness.

cŏbur चुबुर् m. (sg. dat. **cŏbaras चुबरस्**), a youth, a young man between the ages of 16 and 30.

cŏb[ü]r[ü] चुब्रू । तरुणी f. a young woman (esp. one who has not borne children) between the ages of 16 and 30, who is characterized by good looks and becoming dress. **cŏb[a]ri-mot[u] चुब्रि-मंतु । व्यसनी** m. 'girl-mad', madly in love at first sight with some particular girl; lusting for a girl.

caca चच । पितृव्यः m. a father's brother, a paternal uncle. The word is mostly used in villages or by Musalmāns. **-bāba -बाब । वृद्धपितृव्यः** a father's elder brother; also, a father's paternal granduncle.

cāčŏ चाँच्य, see **cōṭ[ü]**.

cica चिच or **cicŏ चिच्य । स्तनौ** m. the bosom, esp. that of a young undeveloped girl.

cic[ü] चिचू f. an event (El.).

cōca or **cōcŏ चोंच** (= چۄچ) **। दारुहस्तकः** m. a ladle or spoon, made of wood when large and of bell-metal, etc., when small (El. spells this word *choïchih*). **—bazun —वज़ुन् । अधिकाराप्तिः** m.inf. to wield the spoon; to hold authority or possess the power of superintendence, esp. in distributing another's food, money, etc. **-mār -मार् । भोजनबाधाविधानम्** m. 'spoon-hitting', preventing another from completing a meal or finishing a dish. **—sapanun —सपनुन्** or **—sapazun —सपज़ुन् । संकुचितीभवनम्** m.inf. 'to become a ladle'; hence, to become shrivelled or withered, as of the hand or other limb owing to cold, of the face owing to grief or loss, or of a flower, herb, or the like owing to the heat of the sun or to being broken.

cācā-myā-myā चाँचा-म्या-म्या । उच्छृङ्खलीकरणम् m. spoiling a child by showing affection or praising it even when it is naughty. Cf. **cibôl[u]**.

cōcur[u] चोंचुरु । ओषधिशाकभेदः m. adder's tongue (L. 72), a certain pungent herb growing wild in the forests, and used as a vegetable. It is described as having small leaves, and growing in the spring. **cōcar[i]-hākh चोंचरि-हाख् । वन्यशाकभेदः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), id. considered as a vegetable.

cicrahāray चिच्रहारय् । पीडाक्रन्दः f. a scream arising from any sudden pain. Cf. **cācarāray, cicarāray,** and **chicharahāray.**

cācarāray चाँचरारय् । खेदाक्रन्दः f. crying aloud from pain, groaning; groaning in a state of prolonged unconsciousness. Cf. **cicrahāray, cicarāray,** and **chicharahāray.**

cicarāray चिचरारय् । स्वरविशेषः f. groaning, moaning, usually the low moaning of a number of starving people, esp. children. Cf. **cicrahāray, cācarāray,** and **chicharahāray.**

cōd चोद् । व्यभिचारिणी f. an immoral woman, esp. one who receives men only in her own house. Cf. **biṭh-cōd.**

cōd[i], f. silver (El.).

caudōl चौडोल् । कर्णरथः m. a kind of litter or sedan in which women are carried.

caudas چوٗدس (L. 271), the term used by Kāshmīrī Musalmāns for the fourth day after a man's death, on which day a feast is given at the deceased's house.

cudsu (?) (L. 258), the giving of presents on the fourth day after death. Cf. **caudas.**

cāg चाँग् m. the cone of a fir-tree (El.).

cŏga चुग چوغہ **। आप्रपदीनवस्त्रम्** m. a kind of cloak reaching to the feet like a dressing-gown.

cŏgal[i] चुगलि چغلی **। पिशुनता** f. tale-bearing, back-biting, slandering, slander.

cŏgul चुगुल् । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy bearing soft white rice. This rice is considered the best of all kinds, and is grown in Tēlbal on the Ḍal Lake (El. s.v. *dányi* and L. 333).

cŏgul[u] चुगुलु چغل **। सूचकः** m. an informer, a spy; a tale-bearer, a tell-tale.

cāh चाह چاہ **। भूरन्ध्रम्** m. a well (El., YZ. 103, 214, 396, 406); a pit (natural or artificial) (Rām. 958, 1147). **—gatshun —गक्षुन् । तिरस्कारखेदाप्तिः** m.inf. go to a pit; hence, to have one's life made a burden by another's abuse. **-ĕ zanakhdān** چاہ زٕنخدان m. the hollow (or pit) of the chin (YZ. 214).

cāhas gatshun चाहस् गक्षुन् । गर्ते निपातः m.inf. to go into a pit; hence, to fall into or commit an unworthy action.

cāh[i] चाहि, cāhy चाह्य, or **cāy चाय्** (also spelt **cyāh[i] च्याहि, cyāy च्याय्**), f. tea (K.Pr. 39, Gr.M.). According to El. two kinds of tea are sold in Kashmīr—Suratī and Sabz. Suratī tea is like English tea, and Sabz tea is brick tea imported via Ladāk and the Panjāb. There are two ways of preparing tea in Kashmīr. For **mugal cāh[i]**, five cups of water are poured upon a *tôlā* of tea. It is then boiled for half an hour, when more cold water is added, along with condiments and sugar, after which it is boiled for half an hour more. Milk is then added. It is now ready for drinking. The

colour is reddish. The second mode of preparing tea is called **shīr^{i} cāh^{i}**. The tea is placed in the teapot with a little soda and water and boiled for half an hour. Milk, salt, and butter are then added, after which it is boiled for another half-hour, when it is ready for drinking. According to K.Pr. (l.c.) the salt used in the infusion of tea is called **phul**. It is found in the Nubra valley in Ladāk, and contains the carbonate and sulphate of soda and a little of the chloride of sodium. **cāh^{i} karüñ^{ü}**, f.inf. to make tea (El.).

cāhi-kosh^{u} चाहि-कंशु । निःसारचव्यम् m. tea-leaves which have been infused, 'tea-leaves.' **-nör^{ü} -नॉरू । चव्यपात्रविशेषः** f. a teapot (with a spout like the English vessel), the vessel in which tea is placed after it has been made (El.).

cāhyāh चाह्याह् or **cyāhyāh च्याह्याह्** f. a cup of tea, tea (the infused liquid) (Śiv. 1824). This is **cāh^{i}** with suff. of indef. art., lit. 'a tea'.

cĕh च्यह्, see **cyon^{u}**.

chŏch छॉंच् । फलविशेषः f. a bramble; a raspberry, *Rubus nivens* (L. 73, El.). This word is often spelt **chānch** or **cānc**.

chich-kuts^{ü}r^{ü} छिच्-कुच्रू । उपहासशीला f. a woman who is fond of ridiculing others, a silly jesting woman.

chāchĕ-pūt^{u} छाँच्य-पूतु । शब्दवत्क्रीडनकम् m. a kind of toy, a child's rattle. Cf. **chāṭun**.

chichur छिछुर् । विस्फोटविशेषः, मांसखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **chicharas छिछरस्**, ag. **chich^{á}r^{i} छिछ्रि**, abl. **chichari छिछरि**; pl. nom. **chich^{á}r^{i} छिछ्रि**, dat. **chicharĕn छिछर्यन्**, abl. **chicharyau छिछर्यौ**), a boil, a pustule or swelling full of matter; met. a small lump of fat mutton.

chicharahāray छिछरहारय् । क्लेशस्वरः f. a short sudden cry of pain (e.g. when one is unexpectedly pinched). Cf. **cicrahāray, cācarāray,** and **cicarāray**.

chüc^{ü}-müts^{u} छ्चू-मंच्, see **chakun**.

chacyōv छच्योव्, see **chakun**. **chācyov छाँच्योव्**, see **chāṭun**. **chicyōv छिच्योव्**, see **chĕkun 2**.

chŏd छ्वद् । बुभुक्षा f. (sg. dat. **chŏz^{ü} छ्वज़ू**), hunger, desire for food; craving genl. **—yiñ^{ü} —यिञ् । अत्यपेक्षोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. hunger to come; a craving to arise (in one who is a slave to the habit) for snuff, bhang, opium, or other intoxicant.

chaḍun छडुन् । परित्यागः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **choḍ^{u} छ्ंडु**, f. **chüḍ^{ü} छ्ंडू**, f.pl. **chajĕ छज्य**; 2 p.p. **chajyōv छज्योव्**), to release, let go, dismiss (e.g. a man or beast from confinement or from work in which he or it is engaged). **choḍ^{u}-mot^{u} छ्ंडु-मंतु** (f.sg. **chüḍ^{ü}-müts^{ü} छ्ंडू-मंच्**, pl. **chajĕ-matsa छज्य-मच्**), perf. part. released, etc.

chag छग् or **chĕg छ्यग्। पलायनत्वरा** f. sudden dispersal, rout, as when a crowd is suddenly attacked and scatters, or when a flock of birds rises and flies away on the approach of a human being (Śiv. 1860). **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ्। निवारणा** f.inf. to scatter, disperse, drive away, as ab. **—lāgüñ^{ü} —लगंञ्। निवारणाग्निः** f.inf. to be dispersed, scattered, driven away, routed, as ab. **—ṣānüñ^{ü} —ष़ानंञ्। पलायनत्वरोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause an assembly or a flock to suddenly scatter, as ab.

chāg^{ü}r^{ü} छाँग्रू। संभ्रमः f. hurry, flurry in doing anything (so as to get it done before anyone comes or something happens).

chĕh छ्यह्, chih 1 छिह्, see **chuh**.

chih 2 छिह् । ईषदाघातः f. (sg. dat. **chish^{ü} छिशू**), a slight accidental blow (esp. of something hard) on the edge or point of anything, a knock.

chīh 1 छीह् । क्षुतम् f. (sg. dat. **chīsh^{ü} छीशू**), a sneeze, sternutation.

chīh 2 छीह् f. a very small amount of anything, as in **aṣh^{ĕ}ka chīh,** a very little love (H. vii, 30).

chuh 1 छुह्, vb. subst. This verb is defective, being only used in the present tense and rarely in the imperative; it is participial in form, being liable to change for gender. Its forms are m.sg. 1 **chus छुस्**, 2 **chukh छुख्**, 3 **chuh छुह्**; pl. 1 **chih छिह्**, 2 **chiwa छिव** (**chiv छिव्**, m.c. in H. vii, 9), 3 **chih छिह्**; f.sg. 1 **chĕs छ्यस्**, 2 **chĕkh छ्यख्**, 3 **chĕh छ्यह्**; pl. 1 **chĕh छ्यह्**, 2 **chĕwa छ्यव**, 3 **chĕh छ्यह्**. The final **h** of the forms **chuh, chih,** and **chĕh** is added only to aid pronunciation, and is dropped before all suffixes, as in **chu-na छुन**, he is not, **chĕm छ्यम्**, she is to me. When a suffix commences with a vowel the **u** of **chuh** becomes **w**, and the **i** and **ĕ** of **chih** and **chĕh** become **y**. Thus, **chuh + ā** becomes **chwā छ्वा**, is he? and **chih + ā** and **chĕh + ā** both become **chyā छ्या**, are they (m.)? is she? or are they (f.)?

In H. vii, 9 a pres. cond. pl. 2 **chiv छिव्** occurs.

For the other tenses of the vb. subst. the vb. **āsun** (q.v.) is employed.

Chuh is also employed as an auxiliary verb, forming, with the pres. part., a present tense, as in **suh chuh karān,** he makes or is making, and, with the perf. part., a perfect tense, as in **tăm^{i} chuh kor^{u}-mot^{u},** he has made. In such cases verbal suffixes are added to the auxiliary verb and not to the participle. There is this peculiarity, that when this occurs the suffix of the agent case of the 2nd pers. sing. is generally **y**, not the **th** used with the

past tense. Thus, **tsĕ koru-th,** thou madest, but **tsĕ chu-y kor^{u}-mot^{u},** thou hast made.

As a vb. subst. **chuh** is very commonly used with a dative of possession, thus providing Kāshmīrī with a verb signifying 'to have'. Thus, **mĕ chuh** or (with suffix) **chu-m,** there is to me, i.e. I have.

Except as stated above in regard to the agent of the 2nd pers. sing., this verb takes the usual pronominal and adverbial suffixes. Thus, **chus,** I am; **chus-ay,** I am for thee; **chukh,** thou art; **chukh-a,** art thou? **chuh-an** (for **chukh-an**) **karān,** thou makest him; **chuh-an-a karan,** dost thou make him? **chwā** (**chuh** + **ā**), is he? **chyā** (**chĕh** + **ā**), is she? **chu-na,** he is not; **chu-nā,** is he not? **chu-y,** he is to thee, or he is verily; **chu-y-ĕ,** is he to thee; **chu-s,** he (or there) is to him; **chi-s,** they (m., or there) are to him; **chĕ-na,** she is not; **chĕ-nā,** is she not? **chĕ-y,** she is to thee, or she is verily; **chĕ-y-ĕ,** is she to thee? **chĕ-s,** she (or there or they, f.) is to him, and so on. In H. xii, 6, **chiy** is used instead of **chuy,** he is verily. Cf. Gr.Gr. 189 and Gr.M.

chuh 2 छुह् m. onomat. the noise made in driving a horse, *tchk* (H. xi, 8).

chuhan छुहन्, chuhana छुहन, see **chuh.**

chahōra छहोर in the following: **—baṭañ —वटञ् । अतिनिर्लज्जा, कुलटा** f. a shameless brāhman woman; a woman of good caste who goes about openly in public and has no sense of modesty; an unchaste woman of good family. Cf. **chōra.**

chaj 1 छज् । प्रस्फोटनम् m. a winnowing basket, a winnowing fan.

chaj 2 छज् । अवतंसः m. the crest of a bird.

chajĕ-maṭsa छज्य-मट्स, see **chaḍun** and **chalun.**

chüj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} छ्ंजू-मंट्सू, see **chalun.**

chajyōv छज्योव्, see **chaḍun** and **chalun.**

chik^{u} छिकु, see **chyuk^{u}.**

chŏka 1 and **2 छुक,** see **chŏkh 1** and **2.**

chuk^{u} छुकु । सेकयन्त्रम् m. a squirt, a syringe.

chakh छख् । प्रसारः f. (sg. dat. **chaki छकि**), the spreading abroad of anything usually collected in piles or heap, e.g. dust or grain; esp. the scattering abroad of seed-grain, sowing seed broadcast. Cf. **chakun, atha-chakh,** s.v. **atha,** and Gr.Gr. 125.

chakh diñ^{ü} छख् दिञ् । प्रक्षेपणम् f.inf. to sow broadcast.

chĕkh छ्ख्, chĕkha छ्ख, see **chuh.**

chēkh छेख् । उपभोगाशंसा m. (sg. dat. **chēkas छेकस्**), a wish for good luck expressed when another puts on new clothes or ornaments for the first time.

chikh छिख् । सेकः f. (sg. dat. **chiki छिकि**), sprinkling, the throwing a little water or other liquid to a distance (Gr.Gr. 125); cf. **atha-chikh,** s.v. **atha.**

chika-chikh छिक-छिख् । सेकासेकि f. mutual sprinkling of water, when two persons sprinkle each other or throw water on each other as ab.

chŏkh 1 छुख् । शोधना m. (sg. dat. **chŏ̆kas छुकस्**), slight washing (of a dish, a garment, etc.), rinsing out once with water (Gr.Gr. 123). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । क्षालं** m.inf. to rinse out with water. **—trāwun —त्राव्तेर-क्षालनम्** m.inf., id.

chŏkh 2 छुख् । व्रणः m. (sg. dat. **chŏkas छुकस्**), a wou^{u}nd (K.Pr. 17, 146, Rām. 187, 430, 529, etc.), a sore (esp. from a missile), a blow with effusion of blood (El.) met. the blow or striking of a churning stick in milk (K.Pr. 174); **lōla-chŏkh** (pl.), the wounds of love, pangs caused by love (YZ. 451). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । व्रणविधानम्** m.inf. to wound (esp. by a missile).

chŏka-dŏd छुक-द्वद् । मथितम् m. buttermilk churned without water. **-lāgay -लागय् । स्वव्रणोत्पादनम्** f. wounding oneself; esp. the revengeful self-wounding done when a person is aggrieved by the action of another on whose head he intends that the guilt of causing the wound shall fall. **-lākam -लाकम । कण्टकयुता कविका** m. a thorn-bit (for horses). **-lākañ -लाकञ् । हठप्रार्थना** f. persistent asking for anything (esp. by children who won't be satisfied with a refusal). Cf. the next. **-phakīr -फकीर् । अतिहठी भिक्षुः** m. an obstinate persistent beggar, who inflicts wounds upon his own person in order to terrify people into giving him something. **-phakīrī -फकीरी । हठभिक्षुवृत्तिः** f. the conduct of such a beggar; leading the life of such a beggar.

chukh छुख्, chukha छुख, see **chuh.**

chakhnā, see **cakhnā.**

chŏk^{ü}j^{ü} छुक्ंजू, see **chŏkul^{u}.**

chŏkal छुकल् । व्रणोपेतः adj. e.g. wounded, bruised (esp. of fruit or the like). Cf. **chŏkalad.**

chŏkul^{u} छुकुलु । स्पष्टः शीघ्रश्च adj. (f. **chŏk^{ü}j^{ü} छुक्ंजू**), clear and quick (of speaking, reading, singing, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 146).

chŏkalad छुकलद् । व्रणयुक्तः adj. e.g. having a sore (Gr.Gr. 135, El.); wounded, lit. (e.g. of soldiers in a battle, or any other animate creature), or met. (YZ. 149, the heart). Cf. **chŏkal.**

chŏkalun छुकलुन् । संघट्टाद्भिन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chŏkalyōv छुकल्योव्**), to be scattered, become separate from the others, e.g. of one of a number of things floating down a river being separated by an eddy from the rest. Cf. **chaḳ^{a}run.**

chakun क्कुन् or **chĕkun 1 क्यकुन्** । **कीर्णनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chok^{u} क्कुक्**; 2 p.p. **chacyōv क्च्योव्**; imperat. sg. 2 **chĕkh क्यख्**, Śiv. 1776), to scatter abroad things usually together in large numbers, to scatter, throw about (K.Pr. 117; YZ. 163; Śiv. 732, 1079, 1092, 1149, 1400, 1401, 1497, 1861; Rām. 109, 440, 778, etc.); esp. to scatter seeds, to sow broadcast. El. spells this *chhikun*, i.e. **chĕkun 1** and **2**. The causal of this verb is **chakanāwun** or **chaḳ^{a}ranāwun**; the regular causal form **chaḳ^{a}run** or **chaḳ^{a}rāwun** is not used in the sense of a causal, but has the meaning of the primitive verb (Gr.Gr. 174).

chakana yun^{u} क्ककन यिनु । **स्वयमवकीर्णीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to be scattered; esp. (of seeds, etc.) to be scattered abroad automatically, to be self-sown.

chakith tshunun क्ककिथ् त्सुनुन्। **अवकीर्य प्रक्षेपः** m.inf. to scatter abroad; esp. to throw out into the open, dust, sweepings, etc., collected in a basket.

chok^{u}-mot^{u} क्कुक्-मंतु । **कीर्णः** perf. part. (f. **chüc^{ü}-müts^{ü} क्चूच्-मंच्**), scattered abroad; sown broadcast.

chĕkun 2 क्यकुन् or **chikun क्किकुन्** । **सेचनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyuk^{u} क्किकु** or **क्युकु**; 2 p.p. **chicyōv क्किच्योव्**), to propel liquids to a distance in one stream, to squirt; to urinate, make water (in this sense impersonal in the tenses derived from the past participle). El. gives this word the meaning of **chakun**, q.v.

chakanāwun क्ककनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakanôw^{u} क्ककनोवु**), to cause to scatter (Gr.Gr. 174), see **chakun.**

chikiñ क्किकिञ् । **श्वप्रमेहणम्** f. the act of urinating by a dog.

chŏkañ क्कुकञ् । **हठः** f. obstinate and persistent begging for something valuable which the owner does not wish to give; cf. **chŏka-phakīr** under **chŏkh 2.** **—trāwüñ^{ü} —त्रावंञ्** । **प्रार्थनाहठविधानम्** f.inf. to beg obstinately, as ab.

chakāra क्कार । **समन्तात्प्रक्षेपः** m. the act of scattering about in all directions. **—dyun^{u} —द्यिनु** । **समन्ताद्व्याप्तिः** m.inf. to give scattering; to be scattered about in all directions; to become spread on all sides (e.g. of a flood, a conflagration, or an epidemic).

chakür^{ü} क्कर्कूर् । **गानविशेषः** f. a kind of song sung by women to the accompaniment of a drum and other instruments. The leader sings a phrase, which is sung in turn by the others.

chūkur क्कूकुर् m. (sg. dat. **chūkaras क्कूकरस्**), a lad, a growing boy; hence, a small person, a person of humble station. Cf. K.Pr. 42, where the sg. dat. is incorrectly written *chuñkaras*, i.e. **चुँकरस्**.

chūkür^{ü} क्कूर्कूर् । **आरूढयौवना** f. a good-looking full-grown girl.

chaḳ^{a}run क्कंक्रुन् । **अवकीर्णनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaḳ^{o}r^{u} क्कंक्रु**), to scatter abroad, throw about things collected together, esp. of dust or of seeds scattered on the roadside or the like, and not on a field. Although in form the caus. of **chakun** (q.v.), this verb has not a causal signification (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

chaḳ^{a}ran-wôl^{u} क्कंक्रन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wāj̆ĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who scatters or disperses (El.).

chaḳ^{a}rana yun^{u} क्कंक्रन यिनु । **अवकीर्णीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to be scattered about, thrown broadcast, thrown about (of dust, or of seeds scattered automatically, and self-sown, i.e. not sown on ground properly prepared beforehand). **—āmot^{u} —आमंतु** । **अवकीर्णीभूतः** perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüts^{ü} —आमंच्**), scattered, thrown about as ab. (of dust, seeds, etc.).

chaḳ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} क्कंक्रु-मंतु । **अवकीर्णः** perf. part. (f. **chaḳ^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü} क्कंक्रू-मंच्**), scattered, thrown about (of seeds or the like improperly scattered on the roadside, etc., as ab.).

chaḳ^{a}ranāwun क्कंक्रनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaḳ^{a}ranôw^{u} क्कंक्रनोवु**), i.q. **chakanāwun,** causal of **chakun** (Gr.Gr. 174). See **chakun.**

chaḳ^{a}rāwun क्कंक्रावुन्। **अवकीर्णनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaḳ^{a}-rôw^{u} क्कंक्रोवु**), i.q. **chaḳ^{a}run,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

chaḳ^{a}rāwana yun^{u} क्कंक्रावन यिनु । **प्रक्षिप्तीभवनम्** m. inf. pass., i.q. **chaḳ^{a}rana yun^{u},** see **chaḳ^{a}run.**

chaḳ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} क्कंक्रोवु-मंतु । **अवकीर्णः** perf. part. (f. **chaḳ^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü} क्कंक्रांवू-मंच्**), i.q. **chaḳ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** see **chaḳ^{a}run.**

chȧk^{a}rawun^{u} क्कंक्रवुनु n.ag. (f. **chȧk^{a}rawüñ^{ü} क्कंक्वंञ्**), one who disperses or scatters.

chŏkawan क्कुकवन् । **जलेऽवगाहनम्** f. (sg. dat. **chŏka-wüñ^{ü} क्कुकवंञ्**), the act of dipping into water (as when one holds a garment by one end and dips into, and moves it about in, the water).

chŏkawun क्कुकवुन्। **जलेऽवगाहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakow^{u} क्कुकंवु**), to dip (a garment or the like) into water and move about the article dipped therein; to stir any liquid contained in a vessel, to churn by shaking.

chŏkawana yun^{u} क्कुकवन यिनु । **मथितीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. (of curds, water, or the like) to be shaken about in a closed, or nearly closed, vessel, to be churned by shaking.

chŏkay क्कुकय् । **हठप्रार्थना** f. persistently and obstinately begging for something (of children). Cf. **chŏka-lākañ** under **chŏkh 2.**

chal 1 क्चल् । **खण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **chali क्चलि**). a bit, part, scrap, portion, fragment (Rām. 878); a crumb (Gr.M.). Frequently **—°** (Gr.Gr. 162), as in **lācha-chal लाक्च-क्चल्** f. a wafer (Gr.M.). **-dal -द्यल्**। **विरोधः**

m. quarrelling combined with mutual recriminations. Cf. **chala-pol**^{u} bel.

chala-bāgay छल-वागय् । खण्डशो विभाजनम् f. division by partition or by breaking up into fragments. **-chāg^{ü}r^{ü} -छाँग्रू । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपः** f. fragment-hurry; hence, improperly to scatter about in all directions. **-chāg^{a}ri -छाँग्रि । विक्षिप्ततया** adv., abl. of the preceding, (of the mind or intellect) scatteredly, in an agitated manner, distractedly. **—chala karith trāwun —छल करिथ् त्रावुन्** m.inf. to break anything in pieces (Gr.M.). **-pol^{u} -पल्लु । वाग्युद्धम्** m. mutual recriminations and abuse, wordy warfare. **-wŏg^{ü}r^{ü} -व्वग्रू । इतस्ततोऽपयापनम्** f. causing a crowd to scatter and flee away in various directions, breaking up an assembly.

chali chali gatshun छलि छलि गछुन् । खण्डशो भवनम् m.inf. to be smashed, broken in pieces, to fall to pieces. **—chali karun —छलि करुन् । खण्डशो विधानम्** m.inf. to smash to pieces.

chal 2 छल् in the following: **-chŏkh -छुख् । अतिक्षालना** m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas -छुकस्**), the washing of a great number of articles at one time, a 'washing'.

chala-chŏkh छल-छुख् । मार्जनम् f. (sg. dat. **-chŏki -छुकि**), the act of washing, cleaning (esp. cotton clothes, see **chalun**).

chalan-grāy छलन्-ग्राय् । ईषत्क्षालना f. a slight, hasty washing. **-pôrut^{u} -पोरुत्तु । क्षालनसंप्राप्तिः** m. an opportunity or time for washing accumulated dirty clothes, 'washing-day.'

chal 3 छल् m. a device, expedient (Rām. 44).

chēla छेल । ऊर्मिकाविशेषः m. a plain ring of gold, silver, or other metal, worn on the finger or toe—the Hindōstānī *challā*.

chūl छूल् । निर्झरः m. (pl. dat. **chūlan छूलन्** Gr.Gr. 51), a waterfall, cascade (Śiv. 983).

chūla-wôn^{u} छूल-वोञु । निर्झरवारि m. cascade water, a small mountain stream issuing from a waterfall.

cahil چہل card. forty (Rām. 797).

chöl^{i}-böl^{i} छ़ालि-वालि । ऊर्ध्वाधस्तात् adv. from above (cf. **bāl 1**) and below, heedlessly, carelessly, u.w. vbs. of coming, etc.

chalun छलुन् । क्षालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chol^{u} छ़ल्लु**, f. **chüj^{ü} छ़ूज्**; 2 p.p. **chajyōv छज्योव्**), to wash, cleanse (K.Pr. 17, 40, 41, 43, 82, 112, 154; YZ. 232; Śiv. 1022, 1575; Rām. 622, 774, 1644, etc.). According to El., s.v., when cotton cloth is referred to **chalun** is used, but when the reference is to woollen cloth **mandun** or **mandanāwun** is the word employed.

chal^{i} chal^{i} छ़लि छ़लि । असकृत्क्षालयित्वा freq. part. washing frequently or continually; commonly used as adv.

chalith chŏkith छ़लिथ् छ़ुकिथ् । समग्रतया क्षालयित्वा adv. (a jingling repetition of the conj. part. **chalith**), having completely washed. Cf. **chala-chŏkh** under **chal 2**. **—tshunun —त्सुनुन् । क्षतक्षेदनम्** m.inf. having washed to throw away; hence, (of friends who have become estranged) to wash one's hands of another person, entirely to abandon friendly intercourse.

chol^{u}-mot^{u} छ़ल्लु-मंतु । क्षालितः perf. part. (f. **chüj^{ü}-müts^{ü} छ़ूज-मंच़ू**), washed, cleansed by washing (Rām. 786, clothes).

chalin-wôn^{u} छ़लिन्-वोञु । क्षालननिर्माल्यम् m. the dirty water left after washing anything (esp. after washing rice, etc., preparatory to cooking), washings.

chölith-chūlith छ़ालिथ् छ़ूलिथ् । निश्चित्य adv. exactly, accurately, u.w. vbs. of speaking, answering, etc.

chĕm छ़म्, chim छ़िम्, chum छ़ुम्, cf. **chuh.**

chamb छ़म्ब् । भृगु m. a mountain precipice (K.Pr. 227, Rām. 1014); a ravine, precipitous cleft (Śiv. 1627).

chamba-ḍula gatshun छ़म्ब-ड़ुल गछुन् । अकालमृत्युः m.inf. to fall over a precipice; hence, to die a sudden or untimely death. **-t^{a}lür^{ü} -त्लंरू । अतितीक्ष्णस्वभावा** f. a precipice-bee; hence, a passionate woman, ready to abuse on the slightest provocation.

chambas gatshun छ़म्बस् गछुन् । पापे निमज्जनम् m.inf. to go to a precipice; hence, to be plunged in bad company and sinful habits. **-pĕṭh wasath -प्यठ् वसथ् । अदृढस्थितिः** f. living on a precipice; an insecure position, liability to destruction at any moment (e.g. a village built on a sandbank in the midst of a river).

chàmb^{i} gatshun छ़ंम्बि गछुन् । प्रपातगतिः m.inf. to go over a precipice; hence, the sudden irresistible flood of water from a river or canal that has burst its banks.

chŏmb छ़ुम्ब् or **chŏmba छ़ुम्ब** (Gr.Gr. 122) **। कणमर्दनम्** m. a method of threshing paddy, in which the stalks are held in the hand and the heads struck against a post. This preserves the straw from being injured, as it would be if trodden out by cattle on a threshing-floor. The *chúmba* of L. 464. Cf. **atha-chŏmb** under **atha.** **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । ताडनम्** m.inf. to flog, whip (with a rod on the bare skin). **—karun —करुन् । ताडनम्** m.inf., id.

chŏmbun छ़ुम्बुन् । कणमर्दना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chṃb^{u} छ़ंम्बु**), to thresh grain, as described in art. **chŏmb,** q.v. **chṃb^{u}-mot^{u} छ़ंम्बु-मंतु । कणशो मर्दितः** perf. part. (f. **chŏmb^{ü}-müts^{ü} छ़ुम्बू-मंच़ू**), threshed, as ab.

chāmpa छाम्प, see **chāpa.**

chāmph छाम्फ्, see **chāph.**

chān 1 छान् । **तक्षा** m. a carpenter, a house carpenter (El., Śiv. 337, K.Pr. 41, 178, W. 140). His wife is **chönᵘ 2 छांञू**, **chāna-kŏlay छान-कलय्** or **chāna-bāy छान-वाय्**. Of these the first is generally used as a kind of surname, added to the woman's proper name. Regarding the other two see below. As a title (e.g. **Yēkar chān,** Yēkar, the carpenter) the gen. of this word is **chānunᵘ छानुनु**.

chāna-bāy छान-वाय् । **तक्षस्त्री** f. a carpenter's wife. The word is honorific, cf. **chāna-kŏlay** bel. **-kijᵘ -किजू** or **-kījᵘ -कीजू** । **कार्यावशेषणम्** f. a carpenter's nail; the last and final nail put into a house by the builder, thus completing the work; met. in any work nearly completed the small amount remaining to be done. Kāshmīrī carpenters are constantly omitting a nail here or some work there in order that they may be recalled and get another job; this is called 'the carpenter's nail' (K.Pr. 41). **-kŏlay -कलय्** । **तक्षस्त्री** f. a carpenter's wife. This word is non-honorific. Cf. **chāna-bāy** ab. and Gr.Gr. 34. **-koṭᵘ -कटु** । **तक्षपुत्रः** m. a carpenter's son; met. a real carpenter's son, a good carpenter (Gr.Gr. 132). **-ṭhas -ठस्** । **तक्षशब्दः** m. carpenter's bang, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits a piece of wood with the back of his adze. **-ṭŏkh -ट्वख्** । **तक्षशब्दः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏkas -ट्वकस्**), carpenter's hammering, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits an iron wedge or other similar article employed in splitting wood.

chān 2 छान् । **निपतनम्** m. sifting; falling down (as powder leaking through the interstices of a sieve, of a basket, or ripe pollen from certain flower-clusters).

chāni, see **chönᵘ.**

chĕna छन, **chĕnā छना**, **chun छुन्**, **chuna छुन**, see **chuh.**

chēna छेन m. a cymbal (El.).

chŏṇᵘ छुंनु or **chonᵘ छंनु** । **ऊनः, रिक्तः** adj. (f. **chŏñᵘ छुंञू** or **chünᵘ छंञू**), empty, void; (of a cargo-boat) empty, in ballast (Gr.M.); empty of wealth, poverty-stricken (cf. **atha-chŏṇᵘ** under **atha**); less than a certain amount, deficient in quantity; adv. (like the Hindōstānī *khāli*) only, merely. This word is generally used with emph. **y,** as in **chŏṇu-y छुंनुय्** or **chonu-y छंनुय्** (Śiv. 1201), and is thus spelt: *chhŏnói* by El., so K.Pr. 42, *chhĕnī*, and 239, *chhanī* for **chünᵘy छंञूय**. **-nonᵘ -नंनु** । **रिक्तः** adj. (f. **chünᵘ-nünᵘ छंञू-नंञू**), empty and naked; hence, poverty-stricken.

chañĕ-mŏchĕ छञ-मछ । **अकिञ्चनत्वे** adv. in a condition of being poor or hard up (esp. in connexion with having to provide a wedding feast or the like), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

chônᵘ 1 छोनु, see **chānun.**

chônᵘ 2 छोनु । **उत्पवनाभ्रब्धफलम्** the result of sifting, the cleansed and sifted rice, flour, or whatever article is passed through a sieve or strained.

chönch, see **chōch.**

chonchih, see **cōca** or **cōcĕ.**

chindᵃrun छिन्दरुन । **मोहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyundᵒrᵘ छिन्दरु** or **छ्युन्दरु**; this verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), to be stupefied, esp. of the stupefied amazement caused by the attainment of more than one hoped for or expected.

chandith چنڈتھ (YZ. 134), incorr. for **ṭshandith,** see **ṭshandun.**

chināl छिनाल । **पामरः** m. a vile man living by vile habits and with vile companions.

chönil छांनिल् । **तक्षता** f. the art or profession of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

chinālᵃgī छिनाल्गी । **पामरता** f. a vile, despicable mode of life or conduct.

chinölil छिनांलिल् । **पामरत्वम्** f., i.q. **chinālᵃgī,** q.v.

chönⁱlözᵘ छांनिलांज़ू । **तक्षवृत्तिः** f. the livelihood or craft of a carpenter, carpentry, esp. of one who has taken to the craft after giving up some other art (Gr.Gr. 143).

chanin छनिन् m. a utensil (El.).

chanun छनुन् or **chĕnun छ्यनुन्** । **निष्पतनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chanyōv छन्योव्**), to be strained, sifted; to fall from a mass (as grain falling through a hole in a basket), to dribble away; to exude (Śiv. 1008); (of a tree) to lose its leaves (Śiv. 1039, 1208); to waste away (Śiv. 1002); to be broken up into parts (of a ring of dancers, Śiv. 1010).

chānun छानुन् । **उत्पवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chônᵘ छोनु**, f. **chönᵘ छांञू**; 2 p.p. **chāñōv छाञोव्**), to sift (Śiv. 1527); to strain, filter; to trim (Gr.Gr. xxii); to search minutely, investigate; to shake down fruit from a fruit-bearing tree.

chônᵘ-motᵘ छोनु-मंतु । **उत्पूतः** perf. part. (f. **chönᵘ-müṣᵘ छांञू-मंचू**), sifted; strained, filtered, examined, investigated; (of a fruit-tree) having had its fruit shaken down off the branches.

chŏnun छुनुन् or **chŏnnun छुन्नुन्** । **ऊनीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chŏnyōv छुन्योव्** or **chŏnnyōv छुन्योव्**), to be deficient, to be below the full size, quantity, or weight (Śiv. 1212).

chŏnyō-motᵘ छुन्यो-मंतु । **ऊनीभूतः** perf. pass. (f. **chŏnyĕ-müṣᵘ छुन्ये-मंचू**), reduced in size, quantity, etc. (e.g. of dried-up fruit, wealth, etc.).

chānṭa छाण्ट, see **chāṭa.**

chônṭᵘ छोण्टु, **chānṭun छाण्टुन्**, etc., see **chāṭun.**

chinôvᵘ छिनोवु । अकिञ्चनता m. poverty, esp. that caused by loss of wealth or savings.

chānawañ छानवञ् । उत्पवनभृतिः f. wages paid for sifting flour, etc. Cf. **chān 2.**

chānaway छानवय् । तक्षभृतिः f. wages paid to a carpenter. Cf. **chān 1** (Gr.Gr. 142).

chānay छानय् । उत्पवनम् f. the act of sifting, esp. of flour or other similar minute powder.

chānözᵘ छानॉज़ू । तक्षवृत्तिः f. the profession or craft of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 143).

chañ or **chĕñ छञ् । शब्दविशेषः** m. onomat. the noise made by a metal vessel or the like falling on the ground, clang, clatter; cf. **chŏñ. -chakh -छख् । क्रीडाविशेषः** m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-chakas -छकस्**), clang and clatter; a kind of musical dance. The girls who dance wear bells and tinkling anklets which are sounded in time with the music and singing; cf. **chŏñ-chŏkh** under **chŏñ. -chambᵘrᵘ -छंव्रू । अकस्मान्मृतिः** m. a sudden and accidental death, as if it were caused by falling down a precipice. **-chañ -छञ् । स्वनितविशेषः** m. onomat. clash, chink, tinkle, the noise of metal to metal, e.g. of metal vessels knocking against each other, or of rings or bells on a bell-girdle.

chŏñ छुञ् । शब्दविशेषः m. onomat. chink, tinkle, the sound made by money in a bag, a bell-girdle, or the like; cf. **chañ. -bŏṇgᵘrĕ -वुंग्र्य । शब्दवत्कङ्कणानि** f.pl. bracelets (of crystal or precious metal) supplied with bells, so as to make a tinkling sound. **-chŏkh -छुख् । क्रीडाविशेषः** m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas -छुकस्**), i.q. **chañ-chakh,** see **chañ. -chŏñ -छुञ् । अभीक्ष्णशब्दः** m. onomat. chink-chink, tinkle-tinkle, the sound of chink repeated over and over again. **-dār -दार् । शब्दवद्वस्तु** adj. e.g. a chinker, a tinkler, that which has the power of emitting chinks or tinkles, such as a staff or a girdle supplied with rings or bells to make a chinking or tinkling noise. **-ṭŏñ -ट्टुञ् । धनव्ययविधानम्** m. onomat. making chinks, making money (esp. someone else's) fly, squandering.

chañĕ छञ, **chȧñⁱ छ॑ञि**, **chüñᵘ छ॑ञू**, see **chŏṇᵘ.**

chönⁱ छा॑ञि, (Śiv. 1532) **chönī छा॑ञी**, i.q. **chönᵘ.**

chŏñᵘ छुञू, see **chŏṇᵘ.**

chönᵘ 1 छा॑ञू । उत्पवनम्, उत्पवनोत्यफलम् f. sifting, winnowing, straining; knocking down walnuts from a tree; siftings, the resultant of sifting (e.g. cleaned or winnowed grain) (Śiv. 1532, 1533). In Śiv. 1532 **chönī** is m.c. for **chönⁱ**, i.q. **chönᵘ.**

chönᵘ 2 छा॑ञू । तक्षकस्त्री f., see **chān 1,** a carpenter's wife, usually employed as the latter part of a proper name, as in **Zūna chönᵘ**, Zūna the carpentress (Gr.Gr. 37). K.Pr. spells this word *chhāni*, i.e. *chāni*.

chönᵘ 3 छा॑ञू, see **chānun.**

chañĕr छञर् । रिक्तता m. emptiness.

chŏñĕr छुञर् । ऊनता m. incompleteness, want of full weight or measure; loss, detriment (El.).

chŏṇᵉrun छुंञ्रून् or **chŏṇᵉrāwun छुंञ्रावुन् । ऊनीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏṇᵉrᵘ छुंञ्रु** or **chŏṇᵉrôwᵘ छुंञ्रोवु**), to make less, to reduce below a certain fixed quantity, to lessen (the *chhenrāwun* of K.Pr. 119). **chŏṇᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ छुंञ्रोवु-मंतु । ऊनीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **chŏṇᵉröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ छुंञ्रावू-मंच्चू**), reduced below a fixed weight or scale of quantity.

chapa छप pl. nom. of **chaph 1, 2,** and **3,** qq.v.

chāpa छाँप । मुद्रितः m. anything printed, such as a book, a patterned cloth, or a pattern generally.

chôpᵘ छोपु or **chôpᵘ छोँपु । मन्थानविशेषः** m. a kind of small churning-stick, used for churning curdled milk, etc. **—dyunᵘ —द्युनु । मन्थनम्** m.inf. to churn as ab.

chaph 1 छफ् or **chĕph 1 छ्यफ् । मण्डनम्** f. (sing. dat. **chapi छपि**), fine dressing, adornment, wearing jewels and rich garments. **—karünᵘ —करंनू । सुवेशधारणम्** f.inf. to wear fine clothes, etc., to be expensively dressed.

chaph 2 छफ् or **chĕph 2 छ्यफ् । उपहारः** f. (sg. dat. **chapi छपि**, pl. nom. **chapa छप**), a sacrificial offering (cf. **chapun 2**).

chapa-chörᵘ छप-छा॑रू । उपहारः f. sacrifice-haste, unexpectedly becoming a sacrifice in company with some one who is dying or suffering great calamity, unexpectedly sharing such a fate.

chapi lagun छपि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice instead of or on behalf of any one.

chaph 3 छफ् or **chĕph 3 छ्यफ् । तक्षणम्** f. (sg. dat. **chapi छपि**), a paring, chip, shaving, when cutting wood either with a hatchet, etc., or (e.g. a reed-pen) with a penknife; a gash or cut in shaving (L. 457 *chĕp*). **—hĕñᵘ —ह्यंनू । खण्डोत्यापनम्** f.inf. to raise up or elevate a splinter or shaving when cutting a stick; to put a point to a reed-pen, etc.

chāph छाँफ् । मुद्रा, मुद्राचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. **chāpi छाँपि**), an instrument for sealing or stamping, a seal, signet-ring; a stamp or impression made by a seal, etc., either in sealing-wax or in ink, etc.

chōph छोफ् । चिह्नवस्तु m. (sg. dat. **chōpas छोपस्**), a machine or stamp (usually of wood) for impressing marks on heaps of grain, etc., so as to prevent the pile being broken without detection.

chipakàlⁱ छिपकॅलि f. a lizard (Gr.M.).

chapal क्पल् । **उत्थितखण्ड:** adj. e.g. having a chip or splinter elevated from the surface, having a split point (as in a reed-pen).

chāpul^{u} क्याँपुलु, i.q. **chāpun^{u}**, q.v. **chāpàl^{i}-kün^{ü} क्याँपलि-कंञू**, i.q. **chāpàn^{i}-kün^{ü}**, see **chāpun^{u}**.

chāpàn^{i} क्यापनि in **chāpàn^{i} kün^{ü} क्यापनि कंञू**, i.q. **chāpàn^{i} kün^{ü}**, see **chāpun^{u}**.

chapun 1 क्पुन् । **वृष्टिक्षेप:, शरणीकरणम्, कालक्षेप:** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop^{u} क्प्**), to be hidden, concealed (Rām. 398, 978); to take shelter from heavy rain; generally, to take refuge with (K.Pr. 243), seek the patronage of any one; to endure patiently trouble or calamity in the hope of better times; to waste time, pass time unprofitably. The caus. of this verb is **chapanāwun, chạp^{a}rāwun, chŏp^{a}run 1**, or **chŏp^{a}rāwun 1** (Gr.Gr. 174).

chapan-jāy क्पन्-जाय् । **शरणभूमि:** f. a place of shelter, a shelter under which a person waits for rain to pass over; generally, a place of refuge. **-shāī -श्याई्** f. a place of refuge (El.). **chapani yun^{u} क्पनि यिनु** । **शरणीकरणम्** m.inf. to come for refuge, to take refuge with any one, to claim sanctuary (Rām. 475).

chapith क्पिथ् conj. part. used as adv. secretly, privately (Rām. 398, 978).

chapun 2 क्पुन् । **पिण्डादेर्नद्यां क्षेप:** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop^{u} क्प्**), to cast into a river the remains of an offering to a deity, flowers left after a sacrificial ceremony, etc.

chāpun क्यापुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôp^{u} क्योप्**), to print (a book, cloth, or the like) (Gr.M.).

chāpun^{u} क्यापुनु, i.q. **chãpun^{u}**, q.v.

chãpun^{u} क्याँपुनु, chāpun क्यापुन्, or **chãpul^{u} क्याँपुलु** । **क्षेपणी** m. (sg. dat. **chãpanis क्याँपनिस्**), a sling (for casting stones, etc.) (K.Pr. 96). **chãpàn^{i} kün^{ü} क्याँपनि कंञू** । **क्षेपणीक्षेप्यशिला** f. the stone, or missile, of a sling.

chapanāwun क्पनावुन् । **क्षेपणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chapanôw^{u} क्पनोवु**), to cause some one to pass time, or to cause him to wait till a shower of rain is passed over (caus. of **chapun 1**, Gr.Gr. 174).

chapar क्पर् । **आच्छादनम्** m. a hut, a temporary shelter of straw and wood or the like.

chāp^{ü}r^{ü} क्याप्रू । **कण्डोलिका** f. a kind of large basket.

chạp^{a}run क्पर्रून् or **chạp^{a}rāwun क्पराविन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chạp^{o}r^{u} क्पर्रु** or **chạp^{a}rôw^{u} क्पर्रोवु**), i.q. **chapanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

chŏp^{a}run 1 क्वप्रून् or **chŏp^{a}rāwun 1 क्वप्राविन्** । **व्ययीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏp^{o}r^{u} क्वप्रु** or **chŏp^{a}rôw^{u} क्वप्रोवु**), to spend (money), to expend (articles); esp. to spend extravagantly, dissipate. This verb is an irreg. caus. of **chapun 1**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174). **chŏp^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} 1 क्वप्रु-मंतु** । **व्ययीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **chŏp^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü} क्वप्रू-मंचू**), expended, dissipated. **chŏp^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} क्वप्रोवु-मंतु** । **व्ययीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **chŏp^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü} क्वप्रावू-मंचू**), id.

chŏp^{a}run 2 क्वप्रून् or **chŏp^{a}rāwun 2 क्वप्राविन्** । **गूहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏp^{o}r^{u} क्वप्रु** or **chŏp^{a}rôw^{u} क्वप्रोवु**), to fling away anything so as to conceal it, to conceal hurriedly; to hide, conceal (faults, bad qualities).

chŏp^{a}rāwan क्वप्रावन् । **गूहना** f. (sg. dat. **chŏp^{a}rāwüñ^{ü} क्वप्रावंञू**), throwing something about so as to conceal it, hurried concealment; concealment of faults, bad qualities, etc.; causing time to pass. **-dag -दग्** । **कालविक्षेपव्याज:** f. causing time to pass, pretending to waste time, temporizing in order to get something done. Cf. **chapāwan-dag** under **chapāwan** and **chāwan-dag** under **chāwan**.

chapōṭa क्पोट । **खण्ड:** m. a splinter, a chip, as in pointing a stake or mending a reed-pen.

chapath क्पथ् । **प्रक्षेप:** f. (sg. dat. **chapüts^{ü} क्पंच्**), throwing away, scattering and abandoning; hence, putting up with, or making the best of, a work or a life full of pain and affliction.

chapāwan क्पावन् f. in the following:— **-dag -दग्** । **अन्योन्यसंदर्शनम्** f. wasting time in the performance of any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each other as the proper person to do it; as when e.g. A says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing is done. Cf. **chāwan** and **chŏp^{a}rāwan-dag** under **chŏp^{a}rāwan**.

char 1 क्र् or **chīr^{ü} 1 क्षीर्** । **रोगभेद:** f. name of a certain disease, a crop of boils on the hands, feet, or back, impetigo contagiosa; also used of carbuncles.

char 2 क्र् । **सेक:** f. a sprinkle of water, oil, ghī, or the like from the tips of the fingers, small in amount, and thrown to a distance. Cf. **chir 1.**

charū, see **chiryuv^{u}.**

chēr क्षेर् । **अधिक्षेपद्रावणम्** f. irritation, annoying or frightening a person by abusing him or worrying him; using such means to drive a person away, or make him run away.

chĕrā क्षरा, see **charāh.**

chir 1 क्षिर् । **सिंचनम्** f., i.q. **char 2**, q.v.

chir 2 क्षिर् । **दोहनप्रवाह:** f. the thin stream of milk issuing at one pull of the udder at the time of milking (Gr.Gr. 13).

chir 3 क्षिर् । **अजाविक्षीरम्** f. the milk of a goat or sheep. **chiri-goru क्षिरि-गंरु** । **अजाविक्षीरविक्रेता** m. a seller of such milk; his wife is **chiri-gàr^{i}-bāy क्षिरि-गंरि-बाय्**,

while a female seller of such milk is **chiri-gürᵘ** छिरि-गॅरू.

chir 4 छिर् । फलसारसंभव: f. the growth of the substance of a seed (as of rice, etc.), the filling out of the husk of a seed. Cf. **dŏda-chir,** under **dŏd.**

chira छिर । मेषार्भक: m. a lamb, the young of a sheep (male or female), esp. when newly born. **—kaṭh —कट् । अल्पमेष:** m. (sg. dat. **—kaṭas —कटस्**), a young male sheep, a lamb ram. **-pūtᵘ -पूतु । मेषार्भक:** m. a young lamb (male or female).

chīrᵘ 1 छीरू । रोगभेद: f. (sg. dat. **chērĕ 1 छेर्य**), i.q. **char 1,** q.v.

chīrᵘ 2 छीरू । वेत्रम f. (sg. dat. **chērĕ 2 छेर्य**, for **chērĕ 3,** see **chērun**), a switch, stick, wand, rod, cane, walking-stick; a wand of office (Śiv. 222, 1029).

chēri-bardār छेरि-वर्दार् । वेत्रधर: m. a wand-bearer, the marshal who walks before people of consequence with a wand of office to make way and keep off crowds (Śiv. 1153).

chīrᵘ 3 छीरू, see **chērun.**

chōr छोर् m. in the following:— **—lagun —लगुन् । विक्षतविष्ठाचरणम्** m.inf. unhealthy evacuation to occur unawares, sudden diarrhœa to occur. Cf. **chôrᵘ.**

chŏra 1 छ्वर । अन्त्रविशेष: m. a certain part of the female genital organ; apparently the triangular segment in front of the vagina on which are the clitoris and the meatus urinarius. The word is also used in filthy abuse.

chŏra 2 छ्वर in the following:— **-chŏr -छ्वर्** or **-chŏra -छ्वर । पीडावैह्वल्यम्** f. agitation, distress, fluttering, quivering (from pain, sorrow, etc., like that of a fish caught in a net).

chōra छोर in the following:— **-baṭañ -वटञ् । कुलटा** f., i.q. **chahōra-baṭañ,** see **chahōra,** p. 159, col. *a*, l. 26.

chôrᵘ छोरु । विष्ठाविकार: m. an unhealthy condition of the evacuations, diarrhœa, etc. (K.Pr. 49), esp. of horses or cattle. Cf. **chōr.**

chāri-könzᵘ छारि-कांज़ू । विक्षताम्लदधि m. *dahī* (curdled milk) which has turned liquid, green, and sour.

chŏrᵘ छॉरू । त्वरा f. hurry, fluster, agitation from fear or the like occurring in the performance of any action.

chūrī छूरी in the following:— **-mār -मार् । अतिहठी भिक्षु:** m. 'a dagger-striker', a kind of beggar so importunate that he will even kill himself with a dagger if his request is not complied with. Such threats are not uncommon, and invariably result in the request being granted, as a refusal would bring the guilt of murder on the head of the refuser.

cahᵃra or **cĕhᵃra चहर** چہر **। चित्रम्** m. face, visage, countenance; (usually) a likeness, a portrait.

cahār چہار card. four. **cahār-dah** چہار دہ card. fourteen (Rām. 1083).

cĕhāru (?), the slants of a roof (L. 464).

charāh छराह or **chĕrā छ्रा । केवलम्** adv. alone, only (Śiv. 243, **chĕrā**).

chirkāv छिर्काव् । भूमिसिञ्चनम् m. sprinkling water on the ground (to lay dust or the like).

chirkāwun or **chirᵃkāwun छिर्कावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chirkôwᵘ छिर्कोवु**), to scatter, sprinkle (water, etc.) (Gr.M.).

chērilad छेरिलद् । संभ्रमवान् adj. e.g. one who acts hurriedly owing to irritation, fear, or the like. Cf. **chŏrᵘ.**

chīrᵘ-müṣᵘ छीरू-मंच़ू, see **chērun.**

charun छरुन् । पुरीषोत्सर्ग: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chorᵘ छॅरू.** This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles, as in K.Pr. 13, 200), to evacuate, go to stool (K.Pr. 17). **chorᵘ-motᵘ छॅरू-मंतु । पुरीषोत्सर्गेण मलिनित:** perf. part. (f. **chhürᵘ-müṣᵘ छ्हॅरू-मंच़ू**), dirtied by evacuations (e.g. a pan or commode).

chērun छेरुन् । अधिक्षेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyūrᵘ 1 छ्यूरू,** pl. **chīrⁱ छीरि**; f. **chīrᵘ 3 छीरू,** pl. **chērĕ 3 छेर्य**; 2 p.p. **chēryōv छेर्योव्.** For **chyūrᵘ 2** see **chōrun,** for **chīrᵘ 1** and **2** see s.vv., and for **chērĕ 1** and **2** see **chīrᵘ 1** and **2**), to irritate, to worry a person by abusing him or harassing him. **chyūrᵘ-motᵘ छ्यूरू-मंतु । अधिक्षिप्त:** adj. (f. **chīrᵘ-müṣᵘ छीरू-मंच़ू**; for **2** see **chōrun**), irritated, etc.

chiran छिरन् । पीतपायसम f. an oblation of rice boiled in milk, coloured yellow with saffron, etc., and offered to Vāc, the goddess of speech, on the day on which a boy commences his first studies.

chōrun छोरुन् । त्याग: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chūrᵘ छूरू** or **chyūrᵘ 2 छ्यूरू,** pl. **chūrⁱ छूरि** or **chyūrⁱ छ्यूरि**; f. **chūrᵘ छूरू** or **chyūrᵘ छ्यूरू,** pl. **chōrĕ छोर्य**; 2 p.p. **chōryōv छोर्योव्.** For **chyūrᵘ 1** see **chērun**), to release, loosen, dismiss, let go (Rām. 490), esp. something tied up or confined; to let go (something held); to give, give away (Gr.Gr.). **chūrᵘ-motᵘ छूरू-मंतु** or **chyūrᵘ-motᵘ 2 छ्यूरू-मंतु । परित्यक्त:** perf. part. (f. **chūrᵘ-müṣᵘ छूरू-मंच़ू** or **chyūrᵘ-müṣᵘ छ्यूरू-मंच़ू.** For **chyūrᵘ-motᵘ 1** see **chērun**), let go, etc., as ab.

chrār sharīf, m. name of the place which holds the shrine of Kashmīr's greatest saint, Nūr Dīn (L. 250, 293; not mentioned in RT.Tr. or by El.).

chiryuvᵘ छिरिव् । मीनविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **chirivis छिरिविस्**), a certain fish found in the Valley of Kashmīr, with a long snout, from 8 to 15 seers in weight, the *chharū gād* of El. and *charri gad* of L. 157.

chirivⁱ **- cỗṭ**ᵘ क्विरिवि - चोँटु । परप्रसादनमुखः **chiryuv**ᵘ-chinned, one who says flattering things, one who is soft-spoken in order to carry out objects.

chĕs क्यस्, **chis क्विस्**, **chus क्युस्**, see **chuh.**

chishū क्विशू, see **chih 2.**

chīshū क्वीशू, see **chīh.**

chata क्वत or **chĕta क्यत** in the following (cf. **chot**ᵘ) :—

-chiran-hyuhᵘ -क्विरन्-हिहु । अतिशुक्लवर्णः adj. (f. **-chiran-hish**ū -क्विरन्-हिशू), lit. like white and yellow rice-milk, very white and clean-looking, esp. of something edible. **-hôr**ᵘ -होरु । शुक्लचित्रोपेतः adj. (f. **-hör**ū -हॉरू), marked or ornamented with a white pattern, esp. of a cloth or the like which has become dirty and dark-coloured, and then is given such a pattern to freshen it up. **-lay -लय् । शुक्लताविकृतिः** f. spoiled by becoming white or being whitened (as a face by sickness or by foul air, or anything by being touched with white matter that comes off). **-tᵃl -त्ल् । शुक्लतूदफलम्** m. the fruit of the white mulberry, white mulberry-fruit. **-ṭyokᵘ -व्यंकु । कुष्ठी** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis -व्यकिस्**; f. **-ṭĕcū -व्यंचू**), having white spots on the skin, one who suffers from a leprosy that comes out in white spots.

chaṭa क्वट । मेषादिपशुसमूहः m. a flock of sheep, etc., esp. such a flock led out for the season on to the hills for grazing.

chāṭa क्वाँट । शिष्टः, अरोचकः adj. e.g. left to one side as unpleasing (of unsatisfactory things picked out of a pile and left uncared for, e.g. the bad fruit picked out of a basket of fruit and laid aside).

chotᵘ क्वतु or **chyotᵘ क्व्यंतु । शुक्लः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **chatis क्वतिस्** or **chĕtis क्व्यतिस्**, and so on; f. **chüṣū 1 क्वंचू** or **chĕṣū 1 क्व्यंचू**; for **chüṣū 2** see **chath 2**), white [Śiv. 113, 1543, 1607, 1662, K.Pr. 42 (**chotᵘ pôṣhᵘ**, a white cotton coat), 116; Rām. 1502, 1614]; **dāri-chotᵘ**, white-bearded, a venerable person (Rām. 1600). **—shīn hyuhᵘ —शीन् हिहु । अतिश्वेतवर्णः** adj. [f. **chüṣū** (**chĕṣū**) **shīn hishū क्वंचू** (**क्व्यंचू**) **शीन् हिशू**], white like snow, snow-white. **chotu-y क्वतुय् । निष्प्रयोजनमेव** adv. uselessly, needlessly, unnecessarily, u.w. vbs. of coming back and the like.

chátⁱ (**chĕtⁱ**) **krĕhánⁱ ṣáránⁱ क्वति** (**क्व्यंति**) **क्रंहनि च्रारनि । छिद्रान्वेषणम्** m. pl. inf., lit. to select blacks and whites; hence, to be zealous in picking holes in a person's (esp. a blameless person's) character, or in harmless words or actions.

chüṣū (**chĕṣū**) **dāl क्वंचू** (**क्व्यंचू**) **दाल् । शुक्लदाली** f. white *dâl*, a certain dish made up of husked millets, husked beans, or similar white grains. **—han —हन् । उच्छिष्टा** f. 'the white little', i.e. that which remains after sorting or sifting out the dirty portion of things, such as grain or the like. **—küñū —कंञू । प्रदेशविशेषः** f. the white stone, N. of a place also known as 'Sangsafēd', marked by a white rock, from which issues the source of the river formerly known as *Śvētagangā*, and now as **Chaṣa-kŏl,** q.v. s.v. The place is to the south-west of Śrīnagar, in the central part of the Pīr Panṣāl Range round Mount Taṭakūṭī. See RT.Tr. II, 418.

chôtᵘ क्वोँतु m. (?), a broom of twigs, a branch of a tree used as a broom. Only noted in K.Pr. 35. The form of the sg. nom. is uncertain.

chaṭãg क्वटाँग् । धटकपञ्चकमानम् m. a certain weight, a chittack, the sixteenth part of a seer or 5 *tōlās*, approximately 2 ounces avoirdupois; anything which weighs a chittack.

chath 1 क्वथ् । गृहपटलम् m. (sg. dat. **chatas क्वतस्**), the thatch or roof of a house; a ceiling.

chath 2 or **chĕth 1 क्वथ् (क्व्यथ्) । क्षतिः** f. (sg. dat. **chüṣū 2 क्वंचू** or **chĕṣū 2 क्व्यंचू**; for **1** see **chotᵘ**), injury, loss, harm, especially the loss or diminution of the original stuff incurred in the manufacture of vessels, ornaments, wooden furniture, or the like. **—gāṣhüñū —गक्वंञू । क्षतिसंपत्तिः** f.inf. such loss of original material to occur. **—hĕñū —ह्यंञू । निर्भृत्यायासनम्** f.inf. to take (advantage of) loss, to cause or get a person to work for nothing. **—nakha wālüñū —नख वालंञू । अयुक्तं कार्यसंपादनम्** f.inf. to repay loss, to work badly (of one who is compelled to work against his will).

chüṣū(chĕṣū)-pūtᵘ क्वंचू (क्व्यंचू)-पूतु । पाश्चात्यप्रसवोद्भवार्भकः m. a son of loss, a son born last of all in a large family (and hence unwelcome).

chaṭh क्वठ् । अश्वादिभारः m. (sg. dat. **chaṭas क्वटस्**), the weight or amount of the load of a beast of burden, such as a horse, ass, or camel.

chĕth 2 क्व्यथ् m. the presentation of an offering to a deity (in Sanskrit *balidānam*) (Rām. 1132).

chiṭh क्विठ् । चित्रपटः f. (sg. dat. **chiṭi क्विटि**), cotton cloth stamped in colours, chintz; a chintz garment (K.Pr. 28 contrasted with satin, 154, 239). **chiṭi-dutay क्विटि-दुतय्** f. a chintz garment with very wide sleeves worn by Musalmān women; it is sometimes simply called **dutay,** q.v. (El.). **-gar -गर्** m. a chintz-maker (El.). **-nârⁱwār -नॅरिवार् । चित्रपटवस्त्रभुजाग्रम्** m. a large kind of sleeve or cuff made of chintz and worn by women.

chiṭhī क्विठी f. a ticket (El.).

chaṭʰr क्वथ्र । क्षत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **chaṭᵃras क्वत्रस्**, abl. **chaṭᵃra क्वत्र**, and so on, but pl. nom. **chaṭʰr**

क्ंथ्र्), an umbrella, esp. a large umbrella held over kings or a small silver umbrella put over the idol in a temple; a sort of umbrella made of flowers, etc., used at festivals (an ordinary umbrella is **chaṭ[a]r[i]**, q.v.); (?) a certain pot-herb, *Megacarpæa polyandra* (L. 72, *chattr*).

chaṭ[a]ra-būñ[ü] क्ंतर-बून्। **वङ्गपुत्रिणी** f. an umbrella plane-tree; hence, met. a woman with many children, grandchildren, and other relations. **-gul[u]** -गुलु। **ग्रामविशेषः** m. N. of a well-known village in Lār (Lahara) Pargana, close to Rāmarādan, for which see RT.Tr. I, 114 (iii, 467 n.). **-hāl** -हाल्। **धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-höj[ü]** -हांज़ू, Gr.Gr. 69), a certain kind of rice with a soft white grain, which is very fruitful.

chiṭal छिटल्। **चित्रपटवसना** f. a woman who habitually wears cloth stamped in colours; see **chiṭh.**

chatun क्तुन् or **chĕtun** च्तुन्। **श्वेतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chatyōv** क्त्योव्), to become white, to turn white (Siv. 1704); to be white; (of the eyes) to become white, to lose their sight (Rām. 1196). The caus. of this verb is **chaṭ[a]run** or **chaṭ[a]rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

chatyō-mot[u] क्त्यो-मंतु। **शुक्लीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **chatyē-müṭ[ü]** क्त्ये-मंच़ू), become white, turned white, whitened.

chāṭun क्हाँटुन्। **आविष्कारः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōṭ[u]** क्होँटु, pl. **chōṭ[i]** क्होँटि; f. **chōṭ[ü]** क्होँटू, pl. **chācĕ** क्हाँच्; 2 p.p. **chācyōv** क्हाँच्योव्), to pick, pick out, cull, select, sort; to discuss (rumour, news, etc.); to make public something which was known as a secret, esp. to disclose suddenly a secret anger, sorrow, or the like. **chōṭ[u]-mot[u]** क्होँटु-मंतु। **मनस आविष्कृतः** perf. part. (f. **chōṭ[ü]-müṭ[ü]** क्होटू-मंच़ू), picked out, selected; discussed (of news, rumour, etc.); disclosed (of anger, etc.).

chaṭ[a]ra क्ंतर, see **chath[a]r.**

chaṭ[a]r[i] क्ंतरि। **आतपत्रम्** f. an umbrella, a parasol. Cf. **chath[a]r.**

chaṭ[a]ri-bardār क्ंतरि-वर्दार्। **छत्रवाहकः** m. an umbrella-bearer, an official whose duty it is to carry the state umbrella over a king's head; see **chath[a]r.**

chator[u] क्तंरु or **chatur[u]** 1 क्तुरु। **गौराङ्गः** adj. (f. **chatür[ü]** क्तंरू or **chat[ü]r[ü]** 1 क्तंरू), fair-complexioned, fair-skinned, fair-limbed, esp. of a child, and equivalent to 'beautiful'.

chatur[u] 2 क्तुरु। **मत्स्यार्भकः** m. (f. **chat[ü]r[ü]** 2 क्तंरू), a young fish, any tiny fish like a minnow or our whitebait.

chat[a]rĕ क्तर्य। **क्षुद्रमीनसमूहः** f.pl. a flock or crowd of such small fish.

chüṭ[ü] क्चू, see **chot[u]** and **chath** 2.

chaṭa-kŏl क्च़-क्कल्। **श्वेतगङ्गाख्या नदी** f. the White River, N. of a certain river in Kashmīr, called in Sanskrit *Śvētagaṅgā* (White Ganges) or *Dugdhagaṅgā* (Milk Ganges). Its source is at Chüṭs[ü]-küñ[ü] in the Pīr Pantsāl Range to the south-west of Śrīnagar. It runs into the Vĕth (Jehlam) in the town of Śrīnagar at a place named in Sanskrit *Balukhādakēśa*, still of some repute for its sanctity, and opposite the old quarter of Diddāmaṭha. Cf. **chüṭs[ü]-küñ[ü]** under **chot[u]**, RT.Tr. II, 418, and El. s.v. *chatsakŏl.*

chaṭsar क्च़र् or **chĕṭsar** च्यच़र्। **शौक्ल्यम्** m. whiteness (Śiv. 1707).

chaṭs[a]ran क्च़्रन्। **श्वेतीकरणम्(संभवनम्)** f. (sg. dat. **chaṭs[a]rün[ü]** क्च़्रंचू), the act of making white, of whitening; the condition or state of becoming white, whitening.

chaṭs[a]run क्च़्रून्। **शुक्लीकरणम्, लज्जितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaṭs°r[u]** क्च़्रु), to make white, to whiten; met. to put to shame, to make ashamed, to leave without answer; caus. of **chatun** (Gr.Gr. 173, 175). **chaṭs[a]rana yun[u]** क्च़्रन यिनु। **लज्जितीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to be put to shame, to feel shame, to feel oneself disgraced.

chaṭs[a]rāwun क्च़्रावुन्। **श्वेतीकरणम्, लज्जितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaṭs[a]rôw[u]** क्च़्रोवु), i.q. **chaṭs[a]run**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173). **chaṭs[a]rāwana yun[u]** क्च़्रावन यिनु। **लज्जितीभवनम्** m. inf. pass., i.q. **chaṭs[a]rana yun[u]**, see **chaṭs[a]run.**

chaṭs[a]rôw[u]-mot[u] क्च़्रोवु-मंतु। **शुक्लीकृतः, ह्रेपितः** perf. part. (f. **chaṭs[a]röw[ü]-müṭ[ü]** क्च़्रांवू-मंच़ू), made white, whitened, whited; caused to feel ashamed; publicly disgraced.

chaṭsa trēla क्च़ त्रेल m. a certain kind of apple (see El. s.v. *trēla*).

chwā क्वा, **chĕwa** च्यव, **chiwa** च्यिव, see **chuh.**

chav क्व्। **वस्त्रशोभा** f. the fine show or beauty made by new clothes when they are put on for the first time on the expiry of mourning for a father or other relation, going out of mourning. **—gandüñ[ü]** —गंडून्। **वस्त्रशोभाविधापनम्** f.inf. to tie on pretty clothes; (esp. of a man's wife's relations) to put a man out of mourning by giving him a new suit of clothes, to induce (by such means) a son (or the like) to go out of mourning (for his father or the like).

chāv 1 क्हाव्। **अन्तिमपाकः** m. the final cooking of rice or other cooked food, after pouring off the water in which it has been boiled. It is then heated for a short time in order to drive off the surplus moisture. This heating is called **chāv.** El. writes the word *chhao*, makes it f. and translates it 'boiling' (Śiv.

1020, 1717). —**yun**ᵘ —**यिनु** । **परिपाकसमापत्तिः** m.inf. cooking to be completed, as ab.

chāv 2 छाव् f. flinging, in the following :—**chāwa-chāv छाव-छाव्** । **प्रक्षेपाप्रक्षेपि** f. a kind of gymnastic exercise, throwing a stick or the like from one to another, backwards and forwards. Cf. **chāwun 1.**

chawŏ छव्व । **चीलाधःप्रान्तोर्ध्ववेष्टना** m. the act of tucking up the skirts of a garment (as is done by villagers when working in the fields).

chiv छिव्, see **chuh.**

chāvĕkh छाव्यख्, see **chāwun 2.**

chiwalay छिवलय् f. in the following :—**chiwalayĕ nērañĕ छिवलय नेरञ** । **पर्याप्तादधिकीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. surplusage to issue, more than sufficient to exist, e.g. when food or money is being distributed amongst a number of people after every one has been supplied, something to remain over and above ; to be enough and to spare.

chāwan छावन् in the following :— **-dag -दग्** । **कालक्षेपणम्** f. wasting time in the performance of any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each other as the proper person to do it ; as when e.g. A says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing is done. Cf. **chŏpᵃrāwan** and **chapāwan. -dās -दास्** । **इतरेतरदर्शकः** m. 'Mr. Shirker', one who wastes time as above, a work-shirker, a skulker.

chāwun 1 छावुन् । **प्रक्षेपणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôwᵘ छोवु**), to throw anything at or to another person (Rām. 923, 1433).

chôwᵘ-motᵘ 1 छोवु-मतु । **अन्यं प्रति प्रक्षिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **chöwᵘ-müsᵘ छोवू-मचू**), flung at another.

chāwun 2 छावुन् । **उपभोगः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôwᵘ छोवु**), to enjoy, make use of, partake of, experience (Śiv. 26, 60, 132, 181, 511, 1008, 1058, 1691, 1711, 1782, 1800, 1823 ; Rām. 1525, 1627, 1634, 1770) ; to experience (an odour), to smell (H. xiii, 3) ; to enjoy happiness or prosperity, to be happy, blessed. **azal chāwun chuh अज़ल् छावुन् छुह**, fate is to be experienced, one must dree one's weird (H. ix, 6). **chāvĕkh छाव्यख्** or **chāyĕkh छाय्यख्** । **उपभोगसिद्धिः** ben. sg. 2, mayst thou use, mayst thou have full enjoyment of (Gr.Gr. 252). Hence, used as a subst. masc., full enjoyment, perfect bliss, equivalent to the Persian *mubārakī* (Śiv. 668).

chôwᵘ-motᵘ 2 छोवु-मतु । **उपभुक्तः** perf. part. (f. **chöwᵘ-müsᵘ छोवू-मचू**), enjoyed, used, partaken.

chāwun 3 छावुन् । **सूत्रसंदापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôwᵘ छोवु**), to embroider (cloth, etc.) (K.Pr. 260, where the inf. is translated 'jewels'. It seems really to mean 'embroidery', i.e. an embroidered garment ; so W. 149).

chāwun 4 छावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôwᵘ छोवु**), to complete the cooking of rice, vegetables, or the like when being boiled (K.Pr. 41) ; the 'completion' is done by pouring off the water, and placing the food over the fire for a short time, so as to drive away the surplus water. Cf. **chāv 1** and **aḍa-chôvᵘ 1** under **aḍ.**

chāwun 5 (YZ. 254, 258, 527, etc.), incorr. for **cāwun,** to give to drink, q.v.

chiwun छिवुन् । **मदोत्पत्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chivyōv छिव्योव्**), to be intoxicated, maddened (with wine, drugs, etc. (K.Pr. 5, Śiv. 1860) ; to be proud, puffed up, arrogant, intoxicated with the possession of wealth or the like ; to be intoxicated, in rut (of an elephant, etc.). **chivyō-motᵘ छिव्यो-मंतु** । **प्राप्तमदः** perf. part. (f. **chivyē-müsᵘ छिव्ये-मंचू**), intoxicated ; arrogant (whether by nature or owing to some special cause) ; in rut (of an elephant, etc.).

chivĕr छिव्यर् । **मदमत्तता** m. intoxication ; arrogance.

chiwᵃrāwun छिव्रावुन् । **मादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chiwᵃrôwᵘ छिव्रोवु**), to intoxicate, madden (by the administration of wine or drugs or by suggestion) ; to make proud.

chyā छ्या, chĕy छ्यय्, chĕyĕ छ्यय : chuy छुय्, chuyĕ छुय, see **chuh.**

cāhy चाह्य् f., i.q. **cāhⁱ**, q.v.

chyukᵘ 1 छ्युकु or **छ्युकु**, see **chikun.**

chyukᵘ 2 छ्युकु or **छ्युकु** । **जलसेकयन्त्रम्** m. a squirt, syringe for projecting water.

chāyĕkh छाय्यख् (Śiv. 668), see **chāwun 2.**

chyundᵒrᵘ छ्युन्दरु, see **chindᵃrun.**

chyūrᵘ-motᵘ 1 and **2 छ्यूरु-मंतु**, see **chērun** and **chōrun.**

chyotᵘ छ्यंतु, see **chotᵘ.**

chŏzᵘ छुंज़ू, see **chŏd.**

cūjᵘ चूज़ू, f. **cījᵃlā चीज़्ला** m. the ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) (El.).

caka 1 चक । **निष्कासितवारिद्धि** m. (for **2** see **cakh 1** and **2**), curds, curdled milk (*dahī*) from which the liquid portion, or whey, has been strained.

cāka चाक, see **cākh 1** and **2.**

cȧkⁱ चंकि । **लोभः** f. longing, desire, urgent wish (for anything or to do anything). —**atsünᵘ —अत्सनू** । **प्राप्त्यभ्यासोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. longing to enter, to expect to get something again and again because one has already once got it easily ; to be in the habit of doing anything, to do a thing easily from long practice.

caki-khōr चकि-खोर् m. an eater of longing ; hence, one who does a thing easily from long practice, an old servant (K.Pr. 39).

cika चिक, see **cikh.**

cōka 1 चोक । पाककोष्ठस्थानम् m. a square; an enclosure set apart for cooking or distributing food, the space in which a Hindū cooks and eats his victuals (the ground being first plastered with mud and cowdung); a similar place set apart for worship; a cooking-range. In the houses of the common people it is placed either in the small hall of the house or in the topmost floor (El., who spells the word *chŏka*). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । भूलेपनम्** m.inf. to prepare such an enclosure for eating or for worship, to plaster the ground with mud and cow-dung as ab.

cōka 2 चोक m. an impediment, in the following: **cōka pyon^{u} चोक प्यनु । विघ्नापात:** m.inf. an impediment to fall, a stoppage or impediment to occur during the execution of some work. **—tshunun —क्षुनुन् । विघ्नापातनम्** m.inf. to throw an impediment, to cause an impediment to occur to another in the execution of some work on which he is engaged.

cōka 3, 4 चोक, cf. **cōkh 1** and **2.**

cuk^{i} (?), f. a kind of barberry-tree bearing red fruit, *Berberis Lycium.* **cuki-phal** (?), m. its fruit (L. 74).

cūk^{i} चूकि । पीठम् f. a square and low four-legged seat, a stool, a bench.

cikacāv चिकचाव् । यौवनमद: m. the intoxication of youth (K.Pr. 207, of a young girl), the effervescence of spirits in a young man making him self-confident and daring.

cokdan (?) m. a pole for beating the mud at the bottom of a lake when collecting water-chestnuts (L. 355, *chokdan*). Cf. **gör^{i}-kôw^{u},** under **gôr^{u}.**

cakdār چکدار m. a kind of Government tenant, an official who has obtained waste land on privileged terms (L. 414, 426). Cf. **cakh 1.**

cūk^{i}dar चूकिदर् m. a watchman, guard, sentinel, chowkidar; a messenger (Rām. 584).

cakh 1 चख् چک । **चेत्रविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **cakas चकस्**), a plot of land (usually hitherto uncultivated) let for a fixed rent by Government; turf-clods (L. 464).

cakh 2 چخ m. enmity, opposition, strife, altercation, tumult, wrangling. **-cakh चख्-चख्** چخ چخ । **पौन:पुण्येन-भर्त्सनम** m. babble, prating; scolding over and over again, a good continued scolding, esp. when administered to children or the like.

caka-bok^{u} चक-वंकु । वाचामाहति: m. the confused noise of a number of people talking at once, a hubbub. **-cakh -चख् । कोलाहल:** f. the confused noise made by a number of people (esp. children) talking or abusing each other at the same time, an angry hubbub. Cf. **cikra-bākar.**

cākh 1 चाख् چاک (also spelt **cyākh च्याख्**) । **छेद:** m. (sg. dat. **cākas चाकस्**), a tear or rent (of cloth, leather, or the like), cf. **cōkh 2**; a crack (El.); as adj. broken, torn (El.); a splitting (of a rock, etc.) (Rām. 1197, 1694); met. of the heart being broken (Rām. 237, 771, 1503). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । छेदनम** m.inf. to tear, to rend (e.g. the clothes in grief, etc.) (YZ. 19, 440; Rām. 119, 266, 283, 1537). **—gatshān^{i} —गछ्नि । छिन्नीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. tearing to occur, to be torn; to be split (with dat. of subject, YZ. 130). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf., i.q. **cākh dyun^{u}** ab. (YZ. 536, Śiv. 828, Rām. 156, 441, 444, 874, 1305).

cāka-wüṭ^{u} चाक-वंटू । वस्त्रछेदभेद: f. a slit or slash made on each side of the lower part of a garment. **-wacĕ diñĕ -वच्य दित्र । वस्त्रकण्ठादिभागछेदनम्** f.pl.inf. to give such slits, hence to slash or tear a garment from the neck to lower end.

cākh 2 चाख् چاخ । **हृष्टपुष्ट:** adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **cākas चाकस्**), active, alert; dexterous; sound, healthy, hale, hearty, in good spirits.

cākh 3 चाख् m. in **cākh-bākh चाख्-वाख् । रोदनाह्वानादि:** m. loud lamentations, cries of grief, sorrow, or pain. Cf. **cikh-bākh,** under **cikh. -bākh dyun^{u} -वाख दिनु । आह्वानपूर्वकविज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to make a complaint with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official).

cakha चख (cf. چخ) । **निराकरणम्** m. driving away with abuse (e.g. a dog out of a kitchen). **—karun —करुन् । तिरस्कार:** m.inf. to drive away with abuse, as ab.

cikh चिख् । तीक्ष्णशब्द: f. (sg. dat. **ciki चिकि**), a shrill sound made by any mechanical means; a high-pitched cry (not necessarily loud); (pl.) met. grumbling, murmuring (Gr.M.). **-bākh -वाख् । दैन्यादिख्यापन-विज्ञप्ति:** m. (sg. dat. **-bākas -वाकस्**), a complaint made with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official). Cf. **cākh-bākh,** under **cākh 3.**

cika diñĕ चिक दित्र f. pl. inf. to grumble, murmur (Gr.M.). **-nād -नाद् । तीक्ष्णध्वन्याह्वानम्** m. a call or cry uttered in a high-pitched, but not harsh, voice.

cīkh चीख् । तीव्रदूरगामिस्वर: f. (sg. dat. **cīki चीकि**), a shrill, far-travelling sound, such as that emitted by the whistle of a locomotive-engine; a scream, a screech. **-bākh -वाख् । सूच्चस्वररोदनम्** f. (sg. dat. **bāki वाकि**), weeping associated with screeches or screams (as when caused by rage or pain).

cōkh 1 चोख् । चतु:शालगृहम् m. (sg. dat. **cōkas चोकस्**), a house in the form of a hollow square, with a court-yard in the centre, into which rooms on all the four sides open.

cōkh 2 चोख् । **छेद्**: m. (sg. dat. **cōkas चोकस्**), a long straight rent or tear in cloth or the like. Cf. **cākh 1.**

cōkh चोंख् । **आघात**: f. (sg. dat. **cōki चोंकि**), a sudden blow or bruise (esp. from something inanimate, e.g. from coming into collision with a block of wood or the like); a shock, loss in trade, etc. **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ्** । **हानिकरणम्** f.inf. to cause loss to another by setting an obstacle or stumbling-block in the way of his success. **—lāgüñ^{ü} —लगंञ्** । **हानिसंभव**: f.inf. a stumbling-block to occur; loss to occur by an obstacle coming in the way of success. **—khĕñ^{ü} —ख्यंञ्** । **हान्यवाप्ति**: f.inf. to suffer loss as ab.

cakh-cāk^{i} चख्-चंकि । **गुप्तशस्त्री** f. a kind of dagger (worn concealed on the waist).

cakh-candur^{u} चख्-चन्दुर् । **अङ्गारचूर्ण**: m. a kind of charcoal used for fireworks. It is made by burning certain kinds of bark, and collecting the extinguished sparks. Children wrap it up in cloth, and swing it about after setting it on fire. Cf. Hindī *cakacaundh*.

cakh^{a}ma चख्म چکھما । **उपानद्विशेष**: m. a kind of leather stocking worn in snowy places, snow-boots.

cakhnā (K.Pr. 55), incorrect for Hindōstānī *ciknā*, smooth, shining, cheerful.

cōkh^{ü}r^{ü} चोंख्रु । **मण्डली** f. a group of four, an assembly of four persons; hence, a small assembly.

caūkharun चौंखरुन् or **cōkharun चोंखरुन्** । **संकोचनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **caūkharyōv चौंखर्योव्**), to shrivel up, become withered, as the hands or feet from excessive cold, or some delicate flower from extreme heat.

cōkharāwun चोंखरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cōkharôw^{u} चोंखरोवु**), to cause to be withered or shrivelled (Gr.Gr. 170).

cŏkhta चुख्त । **भोजनविशेष**: m. roast meat kept over from dinner and suitable for the following midday meal, equivalent to our 'cold joint'.

cakla चक्ल چکلہ । **ग्रामसमूह**: m. a tract of country divided into village-areas, a group of villages (H. ix, 10).

cakladār (= Hindōstānī چکلے دار) m. a subordinate revenue official or speculating contractor for small areas of land (L. 403, 421).

cikan चिकन् چکن । **पट्टचित्राणि** m. a particular mode of working silk flowers on muslin or other cloth (El.); embroidery, 'chicken-work.' **-dôr^{u} -दोर्** m. an embroiderer (El.). **—kaḍān^{i} —कडंनि** । **अतिपरीक्षणम्** m. pl. inf. to pick out embroidery; met. excessively and unnecessarily to test another's statements; to bring under discussion over and over again. **-kār** چکن کار adj. c.g. embroidered, the name of a certain kind of shawl (L. 377, *chiknikár*).

cukun चुकुन् । **समाप्तीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **cukyōv चुक्योव्**), to be finished, completed, settled, decided (of a lawsuit, quarrel, or the like).

cākar चाकर् چاکر or **cākar चाँकर्** (K.Pr. 42) । **सेवक**: m. a servant, esp. a house servant, a shampooer servant, or the like.

cakōra चकोर । **तीक्ष्ण**: adj. c.g. sharp, quick, intelligent (esp. of a boy or girl).

cikra चिक्र in the following: **cikra-bākar चिक्र-वाकर्** । **कोलाहल**: f. noise, esp. the disturbing noise created by a number of children quarrelling or crying. Cf. **caka-cakh** under **cakh 2.** **—hāray —हारय्** । **कोलाहलविशेष**: f. the noise made by a crowd (esp. of children or of birds).

cikār चिकार् । **प्रदेशविशेष**: m. N. of a mountainous tract in the west of Kashmīr along the left bank of the Vĕth (Jehlam) between Cikōtī and Dōmēl. Immediately to its west is the British District of Hazārā.

cikāra چکارہ adj. c.g. lit. 'of what use?' useless, worthless, contemptible. **cikāras hyon^{u} चिकारस् ह्यंनु** । **माने गणनीयत्वम्** m.inf. to be countable on an occasion of honour (i.e. of one whose character has to be considered before deciding as to the amount of respect to be shown to him); to consider mean or contemptible (used especially with reference to one who has taken a bribe and cannot be trusted).

cakrun (El.), for **chak^{a}run**, q.v.

cūkaras (K.Pr. 42, *chuṅkaras*), see **chūkur.**

cukāw चुकाव् । **मूल्यनिश्चय**: m. the settlement or fixing of a price between buyer and seller; the settlement or adjustment of an account.

cukāwun चुकावुन् । **मूल्यनिश्चयीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cukôw^{u} चुकोवु**), to fix or settle a price (between buyer and seller), to agree to a price. **cukôw^{u}-mot^{u} चुकोवु-मंतु** । **कृतमूल्यनिश्चय**: perf.part. (f. **cukŏw^{ü}-müt^{ü} चुकांवू-मंचू**), having the price settled, that of which the price has been agreed upon.

cakwari (?), a certain kind of boat used by people of high rank in Kashmīr (L. 382, *chakwari*).

cal चल् । **आपात**: m. a sudden or unexpected happening of any conduct (such as giving and repaying, buying and selling, or the like). **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **विरुद्धापात**: m.inf. something unpleasant to happen unexpectedly (such as the arrival of an enemy, or the inconvenient demand for the repayment of a debt).

cāl 1 चाल् । **रूपशोभा** f. (sg.dat. **cāli 1 चालि**), beauty of form (of anything animate or inanimate) (K.Pr. 71, of a horse; so W. 139).

cāl 2 चाल् or **cyāl च्याल्** । **रीति**: f. (sg. dat. **cāli 2 चालि** or **cyāli च्यालि**), rule, practice, course, procedure,

method, mode, manner; conduct, behaviour, character (Gr.M., K.Pr. 156); with suff. of indef. art., **cālāh,** a mode of life (Śiv. 818).

cēla चेल । शिष्यः m. a pupil, disciple, follower; esp. one of the disciples or followers in a Hindū monastery, whose duty it is to carry on the traditions and perform the ritual laid down by the founder.

cil चिल् । महाकीलः m. a wooden pile, a piece of timber driven into the ground for building or strengthening embankments, etc. (Śiv. 1109); cf. **cilacil.** **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । स्तम्बनिखननम्** m.inf. to drive a pile or piles. **cila-juvürᵘ चिल-जुवरू । कीलात्मदीपाधानी** f. a wooden pillar driven into the ground for carrying a light, a lamp-post.

cīl चील् m. *Pinus excelsa* (El.).

cila चिल, see **cilla.**

col (?), N. of a Kāshmīrī tree, *Euonymus* sp., the spindle-tree. It is somewhat rare and grows at high elevations. Its wood is highly valued as a material for pen-boxes and for tablets in lieu of slates at school (L. 79, 82, *chol*). Cf. **cūāl.**

cölⁱ चॉलि f. excitement, in the following: **cölⁱ khasüñᵘ चॉलि खसंञू । मदारोहः** f.inf. excitement to rise, esp. mad desire for the accomplishment of some purpose to arise in a person who cannot accomplish it without assistance.

cūāl चूआल् m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El.). Cf. **col.**

cūlⁱ चूलि । चोलः f. (sg. dat. **cōlĕ चोल्य**), a small jacket or bodice, usually reaching down about as far as the navel.

cilacil चिलचिल् f. in **cilacil karüñᵘ चिलचिल् करंञू । संघशः स्तम्बनिखननम्** f.inf. to drive a number of piles close together in making an embankment, etc. Cf. **cil.**

cailcalīra ? चैल्चलीर m. *Parmelia chamchadalis* (El.).

calādōr चलादोर् । वाङ्मात्रेण कार्यसाधकः e.g. one who is good at urging others to work (with his voice only, and not by example).

cilkī (Hindōstānī چلکی), the local rupee formerly current in Kashmīr and worth about 10 ānās in British-Indian coinage (L. 236).

cālākh چالاک adj. e.g. active, alert, nimble; expert, dexterous; clever, ingenious; vigilant; artful, cunning. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** m.inf. to remain vigilant, to keep vigilant (Rām. 1321).

cilikh चिलिख् । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **ciliki चिलिकि**), the manner or customary method of conducting any business. **—nērünᵘ —नेरंञू । नवीनरीतिप्रचारः** f.inf. such a method to issue forth, the starting of a new method of business.

cilla चिल्ल چلا or **cila चिल । चत्वारिंशद्दहः कालः** m. a period of forty days; the forty days of Lent during which Musalmān religious fraternities seclude themselves in their cells or in their mosques, and remain at home fasting and engaged in divine worship; the fast of Lent.

cilas bĕhun चिलस् व्यङ्न । चत्वारिंशदाह्निकव्रतविधानम् m.inf. to pass forty consecutive days in fasting and divine worship in a cell or mosque, etc.; to keep Lent.

cilim चिलिम् । धूमपानपात्रम f. the bowl of a *huqqa*, or hubble-bubble tobacco pipe, which holds the tobacco and the fire (K.Pr. 204, *chilam*). **—cyonᵘ —च्यंनु,** to smoke tobacco (K.Pr. 241).

cālān چالان m. an invoice or waybill, bill of lading, letter of advice (H. viii, 10).

cilās चिलास् । देशविशेषः m. the country commonly called Chilās, to the north and north-west of Kashmīr. It contains a celebrated shrine of Śāradā, the patron goddess of Kashmīr.

cilösⁱ चिलॉसि । देशविशेषोद्भवः adj. e.g. of, belonging to, or produced in the country of Chilās; a kind of tobacco, the plant of which has green flowers, *Nicotiana rustica* (L. 316).

cum 1 ـچ m. boasting, gasconade, in the following: **cum-kūṭunᵘ चुम्-कूटुनु । अन्तःसुषिरो बहिःपुष्टः** m. that which is hollow within but outwardly solid in appearance, a hollow fraud.

cum 2 चुम् m. fawning, in the following: **cuma-cōṭᵘ चुम-चॉंटु । सान्त्वभाषी** m. one who fawns and licks, a flatterer, sycophant, fawner. Cf. **cumun.**

camba चम्ब m. *Jasminum grandiflorum, J. officinale,* and *J. revolutum* (El.).

cumba (L. 464, *chúmba*), see **chŏmb.**

cambēl चंबेल् f. the jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum.*

camakh चमख् । दीप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **camaki चमकि**), glitter, brilliance, splendour; flash; gleam. Cf. Gr.Gr. 125.

cama-khama चम-खम (= چم خم) **। अत्यभिमानी** adj. e.g. moving gracefully, swaying coquettishly; hence, stately, pompous.

camkan चमकन् । भूषणदशाविशेषः m. a glittering leaf of metal suspended from jewellery worn on the forehead, etc., a spangle.

camakun चमकुन् (also spelt **cĕmakun च्यमकुन्**) **। दीपनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **camakyōv चमक्योव्**), to shine, beam, glow, glitter, sparkle, glisten (Śiv. 1703); to shine, be pre-eminent (in character, etc., of human beings); to be prosperous, have a bright outlook, (of trade or the like), to revive (Gr.M.).

camkāth चमकाथ् m. (sg. dat. **camkātas चमकातस**), *Desmodum tiliæfolium* (El.).

camakāwun चमकावुन् (also spelt **cĕmakāwun च्चमकावुन्**), conj. 1 (1 p.p. **camakāwôwᵘ चमकावोवु**), to cause to shine, to make brilliant, polish (Śiv. 1660).

cumun चुमुन् । अतिप्रार्थनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cumᵘ चुमु**), to show humility (to a person), to fawn upon, flatter, to implore with flattering words.

cāmpa चाम्प, see **cāph.**

camār चमार् । दुर्जनः m. lit. a low caste leather-worker, but used to mean any vile person, a vile sinner, one whose conduct is sinful and vile.

camārgī चमार्गी । दौर्जन्यम् f. conduct such as that of a vile sinner (see **camār**), a habit of causing sorrow or trouble to others.

camārtônᵘ चमार्तोनु । दौर्जन्यव्यवहृतिः m. conduct such as that of a vile sinner (see **camār**), esp. when such is performed by a person usually well-conducted.

cumṭa चुमट । स्फुलिङ्गग्रहणी m. tongs, forceps, pincers, nippers, used principally for taking up burning coals or the like.

cān (El.), for **chān**, q.v.

cana चन । चणकः m. the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*, commonly called 'gram' (El.). **-cambēl -चंवेल् । कणशो भक्ष्यम्** f. anything to be eaten in grains, such as mixed peas, pulses, and the like, parched together and eaten dry. **-phálⁱ pötʰᵃr -फलि पांथ्र् । अदृढमैत्र्यादिसंबन्धः** m. lit. the manner of pea-grains; hence, a condition of temporary, loose friendship, quickly made and quickly dissolved.

caunī, see **cūnⁱ.**

cĕn च्चन् । पेयम् m. (for gender see Gr.Gr. 120), a drink, a beverage (Sanskrit *pānam* in *Kashmīra-śabdâmṛta*, IX, ii, 41), esp. a beverage fit to be drunk in large quantities, a large draught.

cĕna- च्चन-, see **cyonᵘ.**

cĕnī च्चनी । पेयम् m. impers. fut. part. of **cyonᵘ**, that which is to be drunk, bibendum (Gr.Gr. 111); hence, any potable beverage.

cīn 1 चीन् m. the country of China (Gr.M.); see **cūna.**

cīn 2 चीन् f. a large dish (El., K.Pr. 2, 6, 211, where it is spelt *chin*, i.e. *cin*).

cīn 3 چین ? f. a fold, plait (YZ. 5, of hair).

cīnā चीनाँ, cinwā चिन्वा m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.). It is like rice in appearance, but is grown on dry land (L. 337).

cīnⁱ 1 चीनि, see **cūna.**

cīnⁱ 2 चीनि adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **cīni चीनि**), of or belonging to China (Gr.Gr. 150). **—khôsᵘ —खोसु** m. a china cup (ib.); see, however, **cūna.**

cūna चून or **cyūna च्यून । सुधा** m. (in composition this word takes the form **cīnⁱ चीनि**, as if from **cyūnᵘ च्यूनु**), lime.

cīnⁱ-khôsᵘ चीनि-खोसु । सुधाविशेषलिप्तभाजनम् m. a kind of metal cup (usually of brass) covered or ornamented with a lime-cement or enamel (probably really connected with the word 'china', see the next; in Gr.Gr. 150 the word **cīnⁱ** is given as an adj. meaning of or belonging to China). **-pyāla -प्याल । सुधालिप्तकंसम्** m. a kind of earthenware cup ornamented with lime-cement or enamel. (The word *cīn*' has here two meanings—one connected with *cūna*, lime, and the other meaning china, i.e. a cup made after the Chinese fashion.)

cūnⁱ चूनि । रत्नखण्डम् f. a spark, a small ruby or other gem, or a similar spark of an imitation gem (El. **chaunī**, i.e. **caunī**). **—hĕnᵘ —ह्यंनू । वस्त्राङ्कनम्** f.inf. to mark a pattern of creases along the edge of a cloth. **—lāgünᵘ —लागंनू । कथनानुसाह्यम्** f.inf. to set sparks or other small gems, to fasten them in an ornament; to corroborate or confirm a statement made by another.

cūni-dār चूनि-दार् । उट्टङ्कितमणिकः adj. e.g. (of an ornament, etc.), set or studded with sparks or small gems. **-gar -गर् । मण्युट्टङ्कृत्** m. a gem-setter, one whose profession is to set sparks or small gems in ornaments of gold, silver, etc.

cānc (El.), i.q. **chōch**, q.v.

cāncĕ for **cācĕ**, see **cōṭᵘ.**

cōnca, cōncĕ (and **chonchih**), see **cōca.**

cāncā-myā-myā, see **cācā-myā-myā.**

cāncarāray, see **cācarāray.**

canḍ चण्ड् । चण्डी f. an unruly woman, a vixen, a slattern; a woman of bad character who will not obey the ordinary decencies of life.

canḍa-bāpār चण्ड-बापार् । चण्डीतुल्यता m. habitual action such as that of an unruly woman or slattern. **-müṭsᵘ -मंच्नू । उन्मत्तकल्पा** f. a mad slattern, a woman who is such a vixen or slattern that she is as good as insane.

canda चन्द् (also spelt **cĕnda च्चन्द्**) **। वस्त्रकोशः** m. a pocket (in a garment) (K.Pr. 4, 8, 18, 25, 43, 189, 201, 253; W. 135; Śiv. 1201); a purse (El.). **-golᵘ -गंलु । वस्त्रकोशमुखम्** m. the opening of a pocket. **-gŏṭsᵘrᵘ -ग्वट्स्रू । वस्त्रकोशाधारः** f. the bag part of a pocket, which holds the articles put into it. **-ṭsūr -च्चूर् । वस्त्रकोशादपहारकः** m. a pickpocket, one who steals from pockets. **-ṭsūrⁱ -च्चूरि** f. pocket-picking (El.).

cönḍⁱ, see **cōḍⁱ.**

condᵘ चंण्डु । मादकवस्तुभेदः m. an intoxicating drug made of opium and smoked in a pipe.

candöjᵘ चण्डांजू, see **candāl.**

candāl चण्डाल् । चण्डाल: m. (f. **candöjᵘ चण्डांजू**), a man of a degraded tribe, such as a leather-worker or other low caste.

candālᵃgī चण्डाल्गी । चण्डालता f. the actions of a candāl; hence (of a man of higher caste), cruel, vile, despicable, or sinful conduct.

candālil चण्डालिल् । चण्डालता f., i.q. **candālᵃgī**, q.v.

candan-, incorr. for **ṣandan-**, q.v.

cang چنگ m. a claw (of a wild beast), talon (of a bird). **—yunᵘ चंग् यिनु । बाधापात:** m.inf. a claw to come (i.e. falling into someone's claw); hence, distress to arrive (esp. some causeless distress to arise through the action of a king or the like which can only be avoided or removed at great cost), tyranny to be experienced. **canga-tala nērun चंग-तल नेरुन् । भयाद्विमुक्ति:** m.inf. to issue from under the claw, to escape clear from tyranny or distress.

cāng, see **cāg.**

canga चङ्ग (= چنگ) **। वाद्यविशेष:** m. a certain musical instrument, a kind of Jew's harp (L. 307); N. of a sept in Kashmīr, whose ancestor is said to have played this instrument (L. 307).

cĕnagrākh च्यनग्राख्, see **cyonᵘ.**

cangus चंगुस् m. N. of a village famous for its singing- and dancing-girls (El.).

cĕnahār च्यनहार्, see **cyonᵘ.**

cṏnjᵘ च्वंजु or **conjᵘ चंजु । असमीक्ष्यकारी** adj. (f. **cŏnjᵘ च्वंजू** or **cünjᵘ चंजू**), one who is accustomed to act without discrimination or without previous reflection.

canj-phanj चंज्-फंज् । सत्यानृतवाक्यम् m. (apparently a jingle of **phanj**, cf. Persian فند falsehood; see **phand**), statements partly true and partly false (e.g. in flattery or the like).

cāṅkar चांकर् (K.Pr. 42), see **cākar.**

cuṅkaras (K.Pr. 42), see **chūkur.**

cônṭᵘ चोण्टु, see **cōṭᵘ.**

cönṭᵘ चांण्टू, see **cōṭᵘ.**

cēntha चेन्थ, see **cētha.**

cinwā चिन्वा, see **cinā.**

cĕna-wôlᵘ च्यन-वोलु, see **cyonᵘ.**

cūnzᵘ चून्ज़ू f. a maid-servant (El.).

cañ चञ् । शब्दभेद: m. onomat. the sound made by a slap of the open hand on the shoulder or similar flat part of the body. **-cañ -चञ् । अनुकरणशब्दविशेष:** m. onomat. a howl, such as that made by a dog when beaten.

ciñ चिञ् । पात्रविशेष: f. a kind of earthenware dish or saucer used by Musalmāns (El. *chin*).

cĕñᵘ च्यंञू, see **cyonᵘ.**

cāñĕr चाञर्, see **cyāñĕr.**

capa 1 चप چپه **। अरित्रम्** m. an oar, a paddle.

capa 2 चप m. a crumb of bread (El.).

capa 3 and **4 चप**, see **caph 1** and **2.**

côpᵘ चोपु m. the instep (El.).

capacār चपचार् । अतिशीघ्रता m. extreme haste or speed (in the performance of any action or business). Cf. **capᵘrᵘ 1** and **cār 1.**

caph 1 चफ् m. onomat., used in the following: **capa-caph चप-चफ्** f. (Gr.Gr. 75), or **caph-caph चफ्-चफ् । खादनशब्द:** m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-capas -चपस्**), the ugly sound made in greedily eating, as if one were a hungry dog.

caph 2 चफ् । विरुद्धसूचना f. (sg. dat. **capi चपि**), false tale-bearing, slandering (esp. of a servant to his master against a fellow-servant); cf. چپ دادن to deceive. **—khĕnᵘ —ख्यंनू । विरुद्धसूचनाविधानम्** f.inf. to tell false tales of, inform against, as ab.

capa gatshun चप गक्षुन् । एकपक्षीभवनम् m.inf. (of an overseer or the like) to show habitual disfavour to one person or set of people and at the same time to show habitual favour to another person or set of people.

cāph चाँफ् f. (sg. dat. **cāpi चाँपि**), pressing, squeezing, used in the following: **cāpa cārañĕ चाँप चारञ । कीलेर्हस्तबन्धनम्** f. pl. inf. to put to a certain form of torture, in which wedges of wood are placed between the fingers, which are then tightly bound together. Cf. **capᵘrᵘ 2.**

caphkālⁱ चफ्कालि । कण्ठाभरणविशेष: f. a necklace worn by women, composed of little ornaments in the form of the bud of the *campā* flower (Hindī, *campā-kalī*).

caphkali-hoṭᵘ चफ्कलि-हंटु । धृतकण्ठभूषणकण्ठ: m. a throat adorned by wearing such a necklace. **-hotsᵘ -हंत्सु । कण्ठभूषामुद्रणवस्तु** m. a die for stamping the *campā*-bud beads of such a necklace. **-pholᵘ -फंलु । कण्ठभूषाफलम्** m. a single *campā*-bud bead of such a necklace. **-pōsh -पोश् । कण्ठभूषाफलपुष्पम्** m. the gold setting (like a flower) in which the *campā*-bud beads of such a necklace are set. **-roshᵘ -क्षंषु । कण्ठाभरणभेद:** m. a long, thick variety of the above necklace.

cipa-kônᵘ चिप-कोनु । मन्दप्रकाशनेत्र: adj. (f. **-könᵘ -कांनू**), dull-eyed, blear-eyed (e.g. from illness, or from having mean, insignificant eyes).

caplī (= Hindōstānī چپلی) f. a slipper, a sandal (cf. L. 69).

caupān, cōpān چوپان m. a shepherd (L. 361).

cōpāndīga (? چوپان دیگ) m. *Achillea millefolium* (El.).

cāpar चापर् । अत्युक्ति: m. excessive talkativeness, vain talking (esp. when untruthful); cf. **car. —karun**

—करुन् । अतिनिन्द्यवङ्भाषणम् m.inf. to prate excessively, use vain talking (esp. when the talking is reprehensible).

cāpár[i] चापंरि । वङ्भाषणशील: adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of using excessive talking (esp. when vain talking).

cāpur[u] चापुरू । अतिनिन्द्यवाचाल: adj. (f. **cāp[ü]r[ü] चापंरूू**), i.q. **cāpár[i]**, q.v.

cap[ü]r[ü] 1 चपंरू । शीघ्रता f. haste, agitation, flurry ; cf. **capacār** and **cār 1.** **cap[a]ră gandạñĕ चपर्य गण्डञ । शीघ्रताबाधनम्** f. pl. inf. to harass or afflict a person so as to induce him to perform quickly some action (e.g. to repay a debt).

cap[ü]r[ü] 2 चपंरू । कीलविशेष: f. the wedge placed between the fingers and used in the torture called **cāpa cārañĕ.** See **cāph.**

cap[a]rās चपरास् । दौत्यमुद्रा m. a badge as a mark of office worn by official messengers or peons (usually upon the belt or head-dress).

cap[a]rös[i] चपरांसि । दूत: m. one who wears a *cap[a]rās* or badge, a peon, orderly, messenger of a court (L. 450).

capāth चपाथ् جپات । चपेटिका f. (sg. dat. **capöth[ü] चपांठ्यू**), a slap with the palm of the hand, esp. on the cheek (K.Pr. 74, 156 ; Śiv. 873). **—lāyün[ü] —लायंत्यू । चपेटिकाप्रक्षेपणम्** f.inf. to slap a person on the cheek ; met. to swindle another out of property.

capaṭhal चपठल् । दीर्घचतुरस्र: adj. e.g. quadrangular and, at the same time, long ; plank-shaped.

capāv चपाव् । सर्वनाश: m. the entire destruction of a living being, utter destruction.

car चर् । अत्युक्ति: m. excessive talking, esp. self-conceited talk, bragging, as e.g. when a man who is not able to accomplish more than a very little, brags about his ability to accomplish something difficult, and does nothing but talk, without making a real attempt ; cf. **cāpar, carcar,** and **caral.** **—karun —करुन् । अत्युक्तिविधानम्** m.inf. to stand by and prate advice as ab.

cār 1 चार् । शीघ्रता m. quickness, speed ; cf. **capacār** and **cap[ü]r[ü] 1.**

cāra-cār चार-चार् । अतिशीघ्रता f. extreme haste or speed in the performance of any work.

cār 2 चार् । पीडनम् m. drawing tight ; bracing ; tying tightly (Gr.Gr. 124), fastening, strapping, binding ; pressing upon, bearing hard upon, oppression ; wringing, squeezing (cf. **atha-cār** under **atha** and **cāpa cārañĕ** under **cāph**). **—atsun —अच्सुन् । बाधोत्पत्ति:** m.inf. squeezing to enter ; harassment or urgent pressing of a person to occur in order to induce him to do something or to make him repay a debt, pay a tax, and so on ; squeezing to extort payment to occur. **—karun —करुन् । बाधाविधानम्** m.inf. to urge or harass a person to do something quickly ; as ab., to squeeze for payment. Cf. **cap[a]ri gandạñĕ** under **cap[ü]r[ü] 1.** **—tsānun —त्सानुन् । तोदनम्** m.inf. id. **—yun[u] —यिनु । बलात्कारसंभव:** m.inf. squeezing to come ; oppression from violence, esp. violence to induce a person to do anything, to occur.

cāra चार or cyāra च्यार جارد । उपाय: m. a device, stratagem, artifice ; a means of success ; redress, help, resource (Śiv. 11, 69, 129, 152, 429, 1473, 1581, 1582, 1897 ; Rām. 264, 333, 385, etc.). **-sāz -साज़्** m. a helper, protector (Rām. 70). **-sözī -सांज़ी** f. helping, giving protection (Rām. 361).

cari (? spelling), in **cari-hākh,** m. (L. 72) (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a certain warm potherb, *Campanula* sp.

cēr चेर् । स्यूतिविशेष: f. a kind of sewing, tacking two pieces of cloth together. Cf. **cūr[i].**

cīr चीर् m. twisting, wringing ; tearing by twisting or wringing (Gr.Gr. 123) ; cf. **atha-cīr** under **atha,** and **ara-cīr** under **ara 1.** **-cār -चार् । छेदनम्** m. tearing fine cloth or the like by twisting and wringing. **—dyun[u] —दियु । निष्पीडनम्** m.inf. to squeeze out, wring out liquid from anything, e.g. matter from a boil.

cīra चीर । दृढम् adv. firmly, tightly, u.w.vbs. of tying, etc.

cīr[i] 1 चीरि । चीरिका f. (sg. dat. **cīrĕ चीर्य**, Gr.Gr. 61 ; for **2** see **cīrun**), a slip of paper, esp. one used for a memorandum, account, a lottery ticket (Gr.Gr. 60), or business acknowledgment ; a document, paper used as evidence, a deed. Cf. **amānath-cīr[i].** **—trāwün[ü] —त्रावंत्यू । परोक्षप्रश्नपत्त्रापातनम्** f.inf. to throw down a paper ; esp. to cast a lottery slip or the like, when a number of names are written on separate slips of paper and mixed together, the prize-winner being drawn by chance from among them.

cīr[i] 3 चीरि f. (sg. dat. **cīrĕ चीर्य**), a certain thorny plant (Śiv. 1021).

cor[u] 1 चंरू । मेषविशेष: m. the 'Persian lamb', the young of a sheep found in Central Asia.

cár[i]-mus[a]la चंरि-मुस्ल । मेषविशेषचर्म m. the soft woolly skin of this lamb used for making warm clothing, such as *pōstīns* and the like.

cor[u] 2 चंरू । बङ्भाषी adj. (f. **cür[ü] चंरूू**), one who is fond of talking much, esp. of talking untruths and nonsense, a careless, heedless prater. Cf. **car.**

côr[u] 3 चोरू (also written **cyôr[u] च्योरू**) । **अयोग्यकर्मा** adj. (f. **cör[ü] 3 चोरूू**, Gr.Gr. 12, for **côr[u] 1** and **2** and **cör[ü] 1** and **2** see **cārun 1** and **2**), one who is accustomed to conduct himself unworthily in whatever

he says or does; an idiot (Gr.Gr. 12, Śiv. 1639; El. *chór*, f. *chār*).

cör^{ü} 1 and **2 चार्रू**, 1 p.p. f. of **cārun 1** and **2**, qq.v.

cör^{ü} 3 चार्रू, see **côr^{u}.**

cör^{ü} 4 चार्रू । तृणभेद: f. a kind of long-leafed grass growing in wet ground and used as fodder.

cūr^{i} चूरि । वलि: f. a collection of creases in fine cloth or the like made by folding, sewing, etc., gathers, rucking, smocking, 'shirring.' Cf. **cēr. cūri-bulbul चूरि-वुल्वुल् । अन्त:शून्यो बहिर्विलासी** m. a man outwardly prosperous but really so poor that he wants the necessaries of life. **-nor^{u} -नर्रू । वलिनवस्त्रभुज:** m. a garment, the sleeves of which are ornamented with fancy smocking.

curu (? spelling) in **curu-caras** (L. 67, *churu charras*), a kind of 'charas' (see **cars**) extracted from the female hemp plant, and the same as the Indian *gānjā*. It is also called **gard bang** (dust bhang), and **curu** is apparently the same as the Hindōstānī *cūrā*, powdered.

cūr^{u} चूरु for **cyūr^{u}**, see **cīrun.**

carb चर्ब् جرب । मेद: m. (sg. abl. **carba 1 चर्ब**), fat, grease, suet, tallow (Rām. 839).

carbā-bagaira (?) **चर्ब-वगैर** m. a dish composed of suet and vegetables (El.). Cf. **bagôr^{u}.** **-ṭsūnṭh -च़ूण्ठ । अतिस्थूला** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsūnṭi -च़ूण्टि**), an apple of fat; hence, a plump (esp. a fat and stupid) woman.

carbas tāl wölinj gaṭshüñ^{ü} चर्बस् तल् वालिञ् गच़्ञू । निर्भयीभवनम् f.inf. the heart to go (concealed) under the suet; hence, to show a brave face in the presence of a cause for fear.

carba 2 चर्ब । मेदुर: adj. c.g. (for **1** see **carb**), fat, stout, plump.

carbī جربي f. fat, grease, suet, tallow. **—anün^{ü} —अनञ्ञू । मदोद्भव:** f.inf. to bring fat; hence, self-confidence or presumption to arise in one (esp. in one who has suffered defeat and subsequently obtained assistance and materials).

curba चुर्ब in the following: **curba bazun चुर्ब वज़ुन् । विशिष्टास्वादभोजनम्** m.inf. to give or prepare a special titbit of dainty food just after midday, in addition to the usual morning and afternoon meal.

cirbāl चिर्बाल् । कन्दुकविशेषक्रीडा m. the game of football.

carca चर्च । चर्चा, आदरातिशय: m. discussion, encomium, esp. of some absent person's actions or affairs; coming into fashion, great appreciation (e.g. of something for sale which has a great many would-be purchasers).

carcar चर्चर् m. in the following: **carcar karun चर्चर् करुन् । वञ्चनम्** m.inf. to prate, chatter, so as to distract the attention of another from his work. Cf. **car. —lāgun —लागुन् । कोलाहलभेद:** m.inf. to keep making a noise that distracts the attention of another (of children and the like).

cārcār चार्चार् in the following: **cārcār-goy^{u} चार्चार्-गंयु । वञ्चभाषी** adj. (f. **-güy^{ü} -गंयू**), one who by nature is a prater or talker of nonsense.

circir चिर्चिर् । पक्षिशब्द: m. onomat. the chirping or twittering of small birds (esp. when a number are collected together). Cf. **ciriv ciriv. —karun —करुन् । मन्द्स्वरकोलाहल:** m.inf. to make a twittering; to make a low murmuring sound (of talking or weeping), esp. one which distracts the attention of another; to be peevish (Gr.M.). **—lāgun —लागुन् । मन्द्स्वरकोलाहलारम्भ:** m.inf. such a low murmuring sound to begin.

carāg (K.Pr. 204), **cĕrāg** (K.Pr. 161), **cirāg** (K.Pr. 189) چراغ m. a lamp, a light.

cirāg bēg (? spelling, L. 459, *chirāgh beg*), diarrhœa of cattle. ? cf. **charun.** Perhaps the word should be spelt **chirāg** or **charāg.**

carī gāḍ (L. 157, *charri gad*), ? incorr. for **chiryuv^{u}**, q.v.

cir-gyush^{u} चिर्-ग्युश् । शब्दविनोद: m. diversion or pleasure caused by vocal exercise, such as reading aloud, singing, or orating.

carkh चर्ख् جرخ । परिवर्तनम् m. (sg. dat. **carkas चर्कस्**), turning or whirling round, esp. of some wheel-shaped object; a wheel (El.). Cf. **carakh. —dyun^{u} —दिनु । परिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to walk round and round anything, esp. with one's face towards it (YZ. 247). **—phērun —फेरुन् । व्यवहारापत्ति:** m.inf. the revolution to go round; in buying and selling in the market, business to be set in motion, esp. of some traffic which had been stopped or suspended.

carka phērun चर्क फेरुन् । भ्रान्तीभवनम्, प्रदक्षिणम् m.inf. to go round by a wheel, hence, circumambulation round a sacred object or temple, keeping it on the right hand (Rām. 88); to find one's brains whirling; giddiness, staggering, reeling to occur; to ride a horse in circles, to cause a horse to curvet (Rām. 1333, 1339). **—phirun —फिरुन् । प्रदक्षिणीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause another to circumambulate, as ab., or to cause him closely to walk round oneself or another.

carkas khasun चर्कस् खसुन् । क्रियारूढीभवनम् m.inf. to mount the whirling; hence, to be so entangled or involved in an action or business that one can neither abandon it nor take it up, esp. when this is due to emulation or competition. The Sanskrit *cakravāṭa*.

carakh चरख् m. (sg. dat. **carakhas चरखस्**), a wheel; hence, an instrument, machine (Gr.M.) (a variant of **carkh**).

cirkh चिर्ख् । **पूयः** f. (sg. dat. **cirki चिर्कि**), purulent matter, pus.

carkhárⁱ चर्खरि । **चक्रभ्रामणवस्तु** f. an instrument (e.g. a peg held in a potter's hand) for causing a wheel to revolve.

caral चरल् । **वङ्कभाषी** adj. c.g. one who is accustomed to brag about the great things he can do, but who really can do nothing, and who only talks without giving active help. Cf. **car.**

curēl चुरेल् । **कुत्सितकर्मा** f. the ghost of a woman who dies in a state of pregnancy or impurity, and thus reappears as a demon; a witch, hag, beldame, vicious slut.

cirma (? spelling, L. 341, *chirma*), a certain weed, *Ranunculus* sp.

cārun 1 चारून् (also written **cyārun च्यारून्**) । **पीडनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côrᵘ 1 चोरु**; f. **cörᵘ 1 चारू**; for 3 see s.v.), to oppress, harass, worry, or dun a person in order to induce him to pay a debt, a fine, or tax. Probably the same as **cārun 2.**

cārun 2 चारून् (also written **cyārun च्यारून्**) । **सुबद्धीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côrᵘ 2 चोरु**; f. **cörᵘ 2 चारू**; for 3 see s.v.), to tie up tightly, draw tight, strap up; to press upon, bear hard upon; to enter in a ledger or register (Śiv. 1912) (perhaps, in this meaning, another word, cf. Hindōstānī *caṛhānā*). Cf. **cārun 1.**

cirn चिर्न् । **अन्त्रमेदः** m. the fat surrounding the entrails, suet. Cf. **ciran 2.**

ciran 1 चिरन् । **आनाहरोगः** f. constipation, esp. of children. Cf. **cīran 2.**

ciran 2 चिरन् । **अन्त्रमेदोनाडी** m.pl. the bowels with their enclosing fat or suet. Cf. **cirn.**

cīran 1 चीरन् । **निष्पीडनम्** f. squeezing out, wringing out.

cīran 2 चीरन् । **विट्प्रच्छर्दम** f. constipation. Cf. **ciran 1.**

cirain (? spelling, L. 74, *chirain*), a certain tree found in Kashmīr at a high elevation, with a slightly acid berry, *Pyrus lanata*.

cīrun चीरून् । **निष्पीडनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cyūrᵘ च्यूरु**, pl. **cīrⁱ चीरि**; f. **cīrᵘ चीरू**, pl. **cīrĕ चीर्य**), to squeeze or wring out clothes or the like (Śiv. 1022); to squeeze together, contract (cf. **bumb 2**).

cīrⁱ cīrⁱ hyonᵘ चीरि चीरि ह्यंनु । **अतिव्यथावाप्निः** m.inf. to be wrung with pain from a long-standing disease difficult to cure.

carand चरण्ड् । **चिरण्टी** f. a woman who after maturity resides in her father's house, and owing to her being free from control waxes fat and wanton.

crōng च्रोङ्ग m. a handful (of grain) (El.).

caranārabind चरनारविन्द m. a foot like a lotus, a foot-lotus; a polite or reverential name for a superior's or deity's foot. Borrowed from Sanskrit *caraṇārarinda* (Śiv. 1035).

carpárⁱ चर्परि । **निरर्थवङ्कभाषी** adj. c.g. one who is a great talker, inopportunely and without rhyme or reason. Cf. **car.**

carporᵘ चर्परु । **वङ्कभाषी** adj. (f. **carpürᵘ चर्परू**), i.q. **carpárⁱ**, q.v.

cārpāy چارپای f. a charpoy, bedstead, bed (H. x, 5).

cārĕr चार्यर् । **अयोग्यशीलत्वम्** m. the condition of one who habitually uses improper or unfit language; muteness, idiocy.

cars चर्स् or **caras चरस्** (also written **cĕrs च्यर्स्** and **cĕras च्यरस्**) । **भङ्गारेणुः** m. 'charas', the pollen of the Indian hemp or *bhang*, an intoxicating drug when smoked (K.Pr. 54, Śiv. 1182, L. 67). Cf. **curu.**

carsa-biṭh चर्स-विठ् । **भङ्गारेणुधूमपानगोष्ठी** f. a company of *charas*-smokers. **-büṭhᵘ -बंठू** । **भङ्गारेणुधूमपानस्थानम्** f. a place to which people resort for smoking *charas*. **-shōda -शोद** । **भङ्गारेणुधूमपाय्युन्मादी** m. one who is a slave to the habit of smoking *charas*, a *charas*-sot. **-wān -वान्** । **भङ्गारेण्वापणः** m. a *charas*-shop. **-yār -यार्** । **भङ्गारेणुसखा** m. a boon companion in *charas*-smoking.

cārsō چارسو m. (sg. dat. **cārsōyĕs چارسویس**), a cross road; a market (YZ. 202).

ciraita चिरैत m. verbena, *Ophelia chirata* (El.).

cŏrta चुर्त m. in the following: **cŏrta karun चुर्त करून्** । **निरोधनम्** m.inf. to stop a person's work by withholding the promised necessary materials, supplies, or other help. **—gaṣhun —गक्षुन्** । **निरोधावाप्निः** m.inf. to have one's work stopped by not obtaining such supplies, etc., as ab.; to be needy, necessitous.

crāṭh च्राठ् m. (sg. dat. **crāṭas च्राटस्**), N. of a pargana of Marāz, the rice of which is esteemed excellent (El.).

cirvĕ चिर्व् । **पृथुकाः** f.pl. rice or other grain scalded with hot water, and then parched and beaten in a mortar. It is used for food, esp. as a viaticum when travelling.

-gorᵘ -गरु । **पृथुकविक्रेता** m. a seller of this food.

cirvĕn khasun चिर्वन् खसुन् । **अनारोह्यारोहः** m.inf. lit. to climb up upon (a pile of) this food; hence, met. to mount in absence of mind on to anything not intended for being mounted (e.g. stepping over a wall instead of going through the gate).

ciriv ciriv चिरिव् चिरिव् । **चटकध्वनिः** m. onomat. the chirping of sparrows. Cf. **circir.**

cīrawunᵘ चीरवुनु n.ag. (f. **cīrawünᵘ चीरवंत्रू**), one who squeezes or wrings out cloth; (a cloth) which is wrung out (K.Pr. 254).

cārwôyᵘ चार्वोयु (= چارو) । **पशुः** m. a quadruped, esp. a cow, bull, or the like.

cạsh चंश् । **मीनविशेषः** f. the name of the fry of a certain fish, or of a certain small fish, usually found in holes in mountain streams. The *cạsh* proper has a pointed head, small mouth, dark back, silver belly, and firm scales (L. 158).

cashm or **cash^{a}m** چشم m. the eye (El.; YZ. 12, 417; Rām. 59, 516, 523, etc.; in YZ. 144 the word is written *cashma*).

cashma چشمہ m. a spring, source, fountain (YZ. 205). **—shöhī** شاہی— or **—söhibī** صاحبی— m. N. of a fountain on the northern shore of the Śrīnagar city lake. Its waters are considered to be very delicious (El.).

cāsht چاشت m. the middle hour between sunrise and the meridian; the meal eaten at that hour, breakfast, luncheon (El.). i.q. **kôj^{u}**, q.v.

cạṭ^{i} चंटि । **दण्डधनम्** f. a sum of money paid as a punishment, a fine (El.). **—hĕñ^{ü} —ह्यंञ्** । **दण्डदापनम्** f.inf. to take (i.e. inflict) a fine.

cạṭi lagun चटि लगुन् । **दण्डाधारीभवनम्** m.inf. to become subject or liable to a fine; esp. to be fined for, or charged with, another's fault.

cīta चीत, citra चित्र m. *Plumbago Europea* (El.).

cöṭ^{i} चोंटि । **पुत्तली** f. a flat pat of soap, curd, or similar substance, bearing the impress of a man or other image; esp. a square of English soap (which usually has such a device stamped upon it), or a piece of native-made soap stamped, in imitation of English soap, with the form of an idol or other image.

cõṭ^{u} चोँटु । **आस्याधोवयवः** m. the chin, the lower part of the face; the mouth (El.). **—hol^{u} gatshun —ह्ंलु गक्शुन्** । **प्रार्थनालाघवावाप्तिः** m.inf. the chin to become crooked; met. to receive a slight, or disrespect, in response to repeated requests for an urgent need. **—raṭun —रटुन्** । **वाग्विहननम्** m.inf. to grasp the chin; met. to stop a person as he begins to speak (by placing the hand over his mouth). **—tsaṭun —त्सटुन्** । **कथनावसरे तद्विघातपूर्वभर्त्सनम्** m.inf. to cut the chin; to interrupt a person when he is speaking, by scolding, blame, or reproaches.

cõṭ^{i}-gand चोँटि-गण्ड् । **भक्षणनिरोधः** m. a knot on the jaw; to confine oneself, or to be confined, to one special food (e.g. owing to a vow or to sickness). **-hol^{u} -ह्ंलु** । **वक्रचिबुकः** adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü} -ह्ंजू**), one who has a crooked chin, wry-chinned. **-tsünd^{ü} -त्सण्ड्** । **वाङ्निरोधनम्** f. a blow on the chin; met. when a person commences to speak, to stop him by the use of abusive language.

cõṭ^{ü} चोँटू f., only used in the pl. **cāčĕ चाँच्य** । **ओष्ठौ**, the lips. Cf. **cõṭ^{u}**, the chin.

cāčĕ-myāčĕ चाँच्य-म्याँच्य । **ओष्ठप्रान्ते** f.pl. the corners of the lips, the right and left corners of the mouth.

cūṭ^{i} चूटि । **भूषणविशेषः** f. a certain ornament, the cup-shaped silver bells fastened at the end of the long hair worn by girls hanging down the back. The use of this ornament is said to date from the time of Chinese domination, about a hundred and fifty years ago.

cit-batō चित्-वतो m. *Trifolium pratense* (El.).

caṭh चट् । **आहतवाक्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **caṭas चटस्**), a statement or piece of news mixed up with false additions invented by the teller, a partly untrue story, an exaggerated statement, a lie that is partly the truth, a false rumour; cf. **caṭal** and **caṭūr^{ü}**. **-bāz -वाज़्** । **अनृतभाषी** adj. e.g. one who, either maliciously or in order to give pleasure, is accustomed to tell invented stories or spread false rumours. **—karun —करुन्** । **सर्वनाशः** m.inf. to make a falsehood; hence, to cause great damage (e.g. by undoing an action, or by causing loss of money). **—lāyun —लायुन्** । **अनृतप्रसारः** m. to spread abroad false reports likely to create disturbances or other breaches of the peace.

cāṭh चाट् m. (sg. dat. **cāṭas चाटस्**), eating, devouring, in the following: **cāṭh kaḍun चाट् कडुन्** । **शीघ्रतया जीर्णनम्** m.inf. to be worn out very quickly (of clothes taken into wear and the like).

cĕth 1 च्यथ् having drunk (K.Pr. 102), see **cyon^{u}**.

cĕth 2 च्यथ् m. (sg. dat. **cĕtas च्यतस्**), thought (Gr.Gr. 25), perception, consciousness, wits; vigilance, caution; memory, recollection, remembrance. **—thawun 1 —थवुन्** । **हृदयंगमीकरणम्** m.inf. (for 2 see **cyon^{u}**), to impress (a story or subject) upon one's mind; to store accurately in one's memory. **—tshunun —क्शुनुन्** । **सुज्ञातीकरणम्** m.inf. to thoroughly master (a branch of learning, a story, or the like).

cētha चेँथ । **धनैकत्रीकरणम्** m. a subscription, collection, assessment for a joint purpose.

cīth चीथ् । **अतिक्षुद्रः** adj. e.g. a niggard, one who, even though he have the wherewithal, stints himself and his family in the necessaries of life.

cịtha चिठ m. in **cịtha trāwun चिठ त्रावुन्** । **रुचितीकरणम्** m.inf. to approve, choose, prefer.

cịṭh^{i} चिठि f. a letter; a document, esp. a cheque, a bill of exchange, IOU, or other instrument acknowledging money (H. viii, 10).

cŏṭh च्वठ् । **निपातः** m. (sg. dat. **cŏṭas च्वटस्**), a fall (of a person slipping in mud, etc., and falling down).

cōṭh 1 चोठ् । **आघातः** m. (sg. dat. **cōṭas चोटस्**; in some of the phrases below the word is fem.), a hurt, wound, bruise, blow, stroke, esp. on the lower part of the leg, from a fall, or violent contact with some inanimate object such as a stone or a log of wood; also of the blow of one inanimate object as ab. with

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another. —**khyon^{u}** —ख्यंनु । **आघातहान्याप्नि:** m.inf. to eat such a blow, hence to receive a blow from an inanimate object, as ab.; met. to be hurt (of two people, etc., colliding); to suffer loss or injury by some obstacle intervening to prevent the completion of a matter. —**diñ^{ü}** —दिञू । **आहननम्** f.inf. to strike a person with a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg when he is erect or walking; to cause to trip or stumble. —**lāgüñ^{ü}** —लगंञू । **आहतिप्राप्नि:** f.inf. (of a person erect or walking) to receive a blow from a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg; to trip, stumble.

cōṭh 2 चोठ् । चातुर्थिकाहज्वर: f. (sg. dat. **cōṭhi चोठि**), fever recurring every fourth day, a quartan ague.

cūth चूथ् । योनि: m. (sg. dat. **cūtas चूतस्**), vulva (obsc.).

cuṭha चुठ । पुष्ट: adj. (as subst., f. **cuṭh^{ü} चुठ्ॅ**), young and thriving (in bodily powers), strong, vigorous.

cuṭh^{a}k^{i} चुठ्कि । अर्धप्रसृतिमात्रग्राह्यम् f. a handful; a very small quantity (of grain or the like), only so much as can be taken up in one open hand.

caṭal चटल् e.g. or **caṭul^{u} चटुलु** (f. **caṭ^{ü}j^{ü} चट्ज़ू**) । **मृषार्थभाषी** adj. one who habitually tells false and invented stories, a liar, an untruthful flatterer. Cf. **caṭh.**

citana चितन m. *Pyrus Kumaonensis* (El.).

cōṭun चोटुन् । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **cōṭyōv चोट्योव्**), to be pleased, satisfied (used in the old language, now mostly vill.).

caitany चैतन्य or **cötany,** m. (sg. dat. **caitanĕs चैतन्यस्** or **cötanĕs**), consciousness, intelligence, sensation; meton. (Skt. *cētana*) an intelligent being, a being possessed of consciousness, animate, as opposed to **zaḍa,** inanimate matter (Śiv. 1525).

caṭiñ चटिञ् । व्यञ्जनविशेष: f. a kind of pickle or sauce, 'chutnee' (the solid ingredients of which are chopped up or reduced to a pulp and retained in the vinegar). —**karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । **विहतीकरणम्** f.inf. to reduce to a state of chutnee, to reduce to a pulp, mash, destroy (lit. and fig.). —**gaṣhüñ^{ü}** —गष्ंञू । **विहतीभवनम्** f.inf. to be mashed, reduced to pulp like the ingredients of chutnee (e.g. of a worm or a beetle trodden upon).

caṭūr^{ü} चटूरू f. in the following: **caṭōrĕ ṣaṭañĕ चटोर्य ष़टञ । अनृतसंभाषणानि** f. pl. inf. idly, or for one's own or other's amusement, at a time of peace to spread abroad news, esp. false news, of disturbances, riots, and the like.

citra 1 चित्र, see **cīta.**

citra 2 चित्र m. serpent-stick (*Staphylea emodi*) (El.).

cōt^{ü}r^{ü} चोत्रू । वङ्भाषिणी f. a woman who excessively talks nonsense, a gabbler, prater, chatterbox.

cōtür^{ü} चोतंरू । (चक्रिका)मण्डली f. a group of gossips, an assembly in which a number of people meet together and criticize others.

catāv चताव् । स्तुति: m. praising one person to another, eulogy, commendation.

catāwun चतावुन् । प्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **catôw^{u} चतोवु**), to praise one person to another (esp. when the praise is deserved), to eulogize, commend.

cav ,, (YZ. 512), i.q. **cyōv,** see **cyon^{u}.**

cāv 1 चाव् । उत्कण्ठातिशय: m. eager desire, longing (K.Pr. 247), esp. to complete or carry out some work. Cf. **barun 1** (YZ. 31, Rām. 747, 752).

cāv 2 चाव् । वस्त्राकृतिविशेष: m. a kind of loose vest or shirt resembling the *qabā*, but having buttons instead of strings at the neck and navel and between the two; = the Persian *pairahan.*

cāv 3 चाव्, see **cikacāv.**

ciwa चिव । जायकम् m. a yellow kind of fragrant sandal-wood. **-ṭyok^{u} -ट्यंकु । जायकतिलकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis -ट्यकिस्**), a mark on the forehead made with powder of this wood.

côw^{u}-mot^{u} चोवु-मंतु, see **cāwun.**

cöw^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} 2 चांवू-मंचू । दुग्धा गौ: f. (for 1 see **cāwun**), a cow that has been milked (perf. part. of **cāwüñ^{ü},** q.v.).

cāwun चावुन् or cyāwun च्यावुन । पायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côw^{u} चोवु** or **cyôw^{u} च्योवु**), to cause to drink, give to drink (K.Pr. 64; YZ. 268, 411, 506, 527; Śiv. 15, 179, 195, 970, 1006, 1017, etc.; Rām. 427, 1174, 1395, 1522); met. to cause a person to drink (information), to slander one person to another, to inform; to irrigate (a garden) (YZ. 254). (Caus. of **cyon^{u},** q.v.; another form of the caus. is **cāwanā-wun.** In the printed edition of YZ. this verb is incorr. spelt *chāwun.*) **côw^{u}-mot^{u} चोवु-मंतु । पायित:** perf. part. (f. **cöw^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} 1 चांवू-मंचू,** for 2 see s.v.), caused to drink, one to whom drink has been given and who has drunk, (of cattle) watered; met. caused to drink (information), hence one to whom slander is told, one who is informed against another. **cöwith thawun चांविथ् थवुन् । ज्ञातोक्त्य स्थापनम्** m.inf. having made to drink to put; met. to tell tales about one person to another so as to cause them to sink into his mind, to slander one person to another.

cĕwān च्यवान्, see **cyon^{u}.**

cāwanāwun चावनावुन् । पायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cāwanôw^{u} चावनोवु**), i.q. **cāwun,** q.v. (Śiv. 1069, 1173, 1344, 1857, 1863).

cāwüñ^{ü} चावंञू or **cyāwüñ^{ü} च्यावंञू । गोदोहनम्** conj. 1 (past tenses only used in f., 1 p.p. **cöw^{ü} चांवू**), to

milk a cow (K.Pr. 87, **cāway,** I shall milk for thee; Śiv. 1368, 1837).

cĕwawun^{u} च्यवुन् । पानं कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **cĕwawüñ^{ü} च्यवंञ्**), one who is drinking, a drinker, esp. one who is accustomed to drink (Śiv. 1759); for the form see Gr.Gr. 105.

cĕwawañ च्यवञ् । पानमूल्यम् f. wages for drinking (Gr.Gr. 129); hence —°, a present customarily given to a young wife by her father-in-law when he pays a visit to her husband's house and she offers him a ceremonial spiced drink.

cawöy^{i} चवांयि । प्रमादी adj. c.g. one who owing to his careless nature speaks a great deal without heed to his words, mixing them up, and thus talking nonsense as if he were a lunatic; a blundering gabbler.

cawôy^{u} चवोयु । असंगतभाषी adj. (f. **cawöy^{ü} चवांयू**), i.q. **cawöy^{i}**, q.v.

cyū च्यूँ in **cyū-phyor^{u} च्यूँ-फ्यर् । अश्रुविन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris -फ्यरिस्**), a tear-drop, esp. a hypocritical tear-drop forced out from the eyes to exhibit feigned sorrow or trouble.

cāy चाय् । पानविशेषः f. tea, i.q. **cāh^{i}**, q.v. **cāyĕ-nör^{ü} चाय-नार्‌ । पानविशेषपात्रभेदः** f. a teapot.

cĕyĕ च्यय, she was drunk, or they (f.) were drunk; see **cyon^{u}.**

cyāh^{i} च्याहि, i.q. **cāh^{i}**, q.v.

cyāhyāh च्याह्याह्, see **cāh^{i}.**

cyākh च्याख्, another spelling of **cākh**, q.v.

cyāl च्याल् for **cāl**, q.v.

cyon^{u} च्यंनु । पानम् conj. 1, irreg. [conj. part. **cĕth च्यथ्**, freq. part. **cĕ cĕ च च** or **cĕth cĕth च्यथ् च्यथ्** (Gr.Gr. 105); pres. part. **cĕwān च्यवान्** (ib. 103); 1 p.p. **cyōv च्योव्** (YZ. 512, **cav** ,,>), pl. **cyēy च्येय्**; fem. **cĕyĕ च्यय**; 2 p.p. **cĕyōv च्ययोव्**; fut. sing. **cĕma च्यम**, 2 **cĕkh च्यख्**, 3 **cĕyi च्ययि**; pl. 1 **cĕmaw च्यमव्**, 2 **cĕyiw च्ययिव्**, 3 **cĕn च्यन्**; pres. impve. sg. 2 **cĕh च्यह्**; cond. past sg. 1 **cĕmahö च्यमहाँ**, 2 **cĕhökh च्यहाँख्**, 3 **cĕyihē च्ययिहे**; the sg. dat. of inf. is **cĕnas च्यनस्**, and so on (cf. Śiv. 1000, 1220, 1344, 1385). For further forms see Gr.Gr. and Gr.M.], to drink (K.Pr. 102; YZ. 193; Śiv. 90, 579, 753, 1090, etc.; Rām. 557, 624, 806, etc.); to smoke (tobacco) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 241). **-kyut^{u} -कित् । पानक्रियार्थकः** adj. (f. **cĕñ^{ü}-kiṣ^{ü} च्यंञ्-किष्**), anything intended to be drunk, a beverage placed ready to be drunk, something intended to be drunk and for no other purpose. For the form see Gr.Gr. 115.

cĕna-bāv च्यन-वाव् । पानार्हवस्तु m. a beverage, something liquid prepared specially for drinking. **-grākh -ग्राख् । पानकृत्** n.ag.m. (sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस्**, f. **-grākañ -ग्राकञ्**), a drinker, one who drinks; one who habitually drinks, a man who is remarkable as a drinker, a great drinker, a hard drinker. **-hār -हार् । पेयम्** adj. c.g. anything drinkable, potable (Gr.Gr. 129); one who is able to drink a great deal, a mighty toper. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । पानकृत्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), i.q. **cĕna-grākh**, ab.

cĕth thawun 2 च्यथ् थवुन् m.inf. (for 1 see **cĕth 2**), to drink up the entire contents of a drinking vessel and to set the latter down empty.

cyôn^{u} च्योनु । त्वदीयः possessive pron. (f. **cyön^{ü} च्यांञ्**), thy. This word is used as the gen. of the personal pron. **ṭ^{u}h**, thou, q.v.

cyön^{i}-sond^{u} च्यांनि-संन्दु । त्वदीयस्य संबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü} -संञ्ज़्**), of or belonging to thy masculine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (horse).

cyāñĕ-hond^{u} च्याञ-हंन्दु । त्वदीयायाः संबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंञ्ज़्**), of or belonging to thy feminine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (mare).

cyāñĕr च्याञर् or **cāñĕr चाञर् । त्वदीयत्वम्** m. the condition of being thine; hence, the condition of one who says "I am thine", extreme humility, extreme subserviency.

cyāra चार, see **cāra.**

cyôr^{u} च्योरु, see **côr^{u}** and **cārun** 1 and 2.

cyūr^{u} च्यूरु, see **cīrun.**

cyārun च्यारुन्, see **cārun.**

cyôw^{u} च्योवु, cyāwun च्यावुन्, cyāwüñ^{ü} च्यावंञ्, see **cāwun, cāwüñ^{ü}.**

cyēy च्येय्, they (m.) were drunk; see **cyon^{u}.**

cīz चीज़् جیز । वस्तु m. any inanimate thing, article, commodity (Śiv. 1119, 1126, 1546; Rām. 152, 771, 1464, 1638); a matter, affair (K.Pr. 183); a thing of value, a valuable, precious thing: in the last sense also used with reference to animate objects with emph. **y, chuna kēh cīz^{ü}y,** he is not any thing, he is insignificant (Gr.M.). El. makes this word f. With the suff. of indef. art. we get **cīzāh चीज़ाह्** (Śiv. 1650, Rām. 152, 1464).

d द् ऽ. The third consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the eighteenth (or, if we count **ʦ, ʦh,** and **z,** the twenty-first) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twelfth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced as in India proper, with a sound much softer and more dental than the English *d*.

The Sanskrit aspirate *dha* **ध** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **dh ध्** is represented by **d द्**. Thus, the Sanskrit *dhanaṁ* **धनं**, wealth, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **dana दन**. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **dh ध** is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit *Dharma-rāja* **धर्मराज**, a name of the god Yama, appears in Kāshmīrī written in these characters both as **धर्मराज़** and **द्मराज़**, but the pronunciation is always **darmarāza.**

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with **ध्** or with **द्**, that letter will always be transliterated **d,** and hence words found in any native book spelt with **ध्** should be looked up in the English order, under **d.** Thus **धर्मराज़** will be found, in alphabetical order, under **darma-rāza** in the article **darma.** As a rule, spellings with **ध्** will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the **ध्** in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name *Dharma-rāja* **धर्मराज** will be shown in this Dictionary as **darma-rāza द(ध)र्मराज़.**

ḍ ड़् ऽ. The fourth consonant in the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the thirteenth (or, if we count **ʦ, ʦh,** and **z,** the sixteenth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is the cerebral **ḍ** of India proper, and has no corresponding sound or character in Arabic or Persian, or, indeed, in any European language. It has something of the sound of the English *d* in 'drum', but is properly pronounced by turning back the tongue and pressing the under surface of the tip against the palate.

The Sanskrit aspirate *ḍha* **ढ** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī the **ḍh ढ्** is represented by **ḍ ड़्**. Thus the Hindī *ḍhēr* **ढेर**, a heap, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **ḍēr ड़ेर्**.

In most Indo-Aryan vernaculars of the present day, including Hindī and Pañjābī, *ḍ* **ड़** ऽ, when non-initial, is pronounced as a cerebral *ṛ* **ड़** ऽ. This cerebral *ṛ* **ड़** ऽ does not occur in Kāshmīrī, the pronunciation as **ḍ ड़** ऽ being generally retained, even when non-initial. Thus the Hindī *baṛa* **बड़ा**, great, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **boḍᵘ बंड़ु**. Sometimes, however, an original *ḍ* **ड़** becomes a simple dental **r र्** in Kāshmīrī. Thus the Sanskrit *biḍālaḥ* **बिडालः**, a cat, becomes **brôrᵘ ब्रोर्**, and the Hindī *ghōṛā* **घोड़ा**, a horse, is represented by **gurᵘ गुर्**. In the dialect of the Sindh Valley, and perhaps also elsewhere in Kashmīr, **r र्** and **ḍ ड़्** are frequently interchanged. Thus, in a collection of Kāshmīrī folk-tales collected in the Sindh Valley by Sir Aurel Stein, the word for 'daughter' is not only the Śrīnagar **kūrᵘ कूर्**, but often, even on the same page, **kūḍᵘ कूड़ु**, and the word for 'to search' is both **ʦhāḍun छाड़ुन्** and **ʦhārun छारुन्**.

Occasionally we find **ḍ ड** optionally interchanging with a dental **d द्**, as in **ḍal डल्** or **dal दल्**, a leaf.

dā̃ दाँ, see **dāñĕ.**

ḍā̃ डाँ । गोशब्दनम m. onomat. the lowing of a cow, a moo (K.Pr. 72, written *dañ*). **—karun —करुन् । अपह्नवः** m.inf. to moo (K.Pr. 72); met. to hem and haw, in the sense of denying or turning off the truth, e.g. concealing or denying the existence of something entrusted for safe custody, evading the execution of an order.

dai, see **day.**

dāi (W. 165), **ḍāi** (K.Pr. 80), and **ḍāī,** i.q. **ḍāy,** q.v.

da,ī (K.Pr. 54), i.q. **day,** q.v.

dāī (K.Pr. 263), i.q. **dāy 2,** q.v.

di दि in **di di दि दि**, see **dyun**ᵘ.

dū د, ۵ card. two, used for **z**ᵃ**h** (q.v.) in various phrases, such as **dū-pahar**, midday (K.Pr. 176); **dū-zang**, two-legged (ib. 61); **har-dū**, both (ib. 235).

duā دعا m. (cf. W. 18), a prayer, a supplication (to God); an invocation of good, a blessing; an imprecation, curse, malediction = **bad-duā**, see **bad**.

dab 1 द्व् । निपातः, निपातशब्दः m. a fall from a height, tumble (K.Pr. 43); the sound of a fall, flop, crash, bang (K.Pr. 227); **dastāras dab**, dashing one's turban upon the ground (a token of grief principally among Hindūs, K.Pr. 51); **manáṭⁱ dab**, the fall (of a stone weighing) a *sēr* and a half, hence a punishment (K.Pr. 56); **tōri-dab**, the fall or stroke of an adze (K.Pr. 114, 236); **dŏkᵃrⁱ-dab**, the blow of a hammer (Śiv. 1563). **—bōzun** —वोज़ुन् । **पर्यन्तफलविचारणम्** m.inf. to hear the flop; to foresee accurately the result of any course of conduct. **-dab** -द्व् । **पटलादौ पादादिना असकृदाहतिः** m. the noise of footsteps, etc., in an upper story, heard in the story below. **—dyun**ᵘ —द्युन् । **निपातनम्** m.inf. to throw down from a height, crash to the ground (Rām. 1032); met. to abandon contemptuously any task already begun. **—dāwun** —दावुन् m.inf. to hurl down from a height (Śiv. 1879, from heaven to earth). **—gaṭshun** —गट्शुन् । **अलं भवनम** m.inf. to go flop, to suddenly cease (e.g. of a shower of rain, a storm, a fever, or the like). **—khyon**ᵘ —ख्यॅन् । **निपातः** m.inf. to fall from a height when climbing. **—karun** —करुन् । **द्वन्द्वयुद्धम, अलं भवनम्** m.inf. to wrestle (cf. **daba-dab** bel.); to cease suddenly (e.g. a shower of rain, a fever, etc.). **—lagun** —लगुन् । **निपातावाप्तिः** m.inf. to come in contact with the ground as the result of a fall from a height, to come crash to the ground (K.Pr. 16); to stumble and fall when walking (K.Pr. 43). **—pyon**ᵘ —प्यॅन् । **निपातावाप्तिः, प्रयोजनोपलक्षणम्** m.inf. to fall from a height; met. to fall from a high rank to a lowly position; to be knocked down by another; (of an object desired or tried for) to come into sight, success to come into view. **—tārun** —तारुन् । **स्यूतौ द्वितीयस्यूतिः** m.inf. to sew in a particular way, to fell, to run and fell. **—ṭshunun** —ट्शुनुन् । **कुण्ठितीकरणम्** m.inf. to constrain, compel, e.g. to do something impossible, to insist on a reply which cannot be given, or to give something which should not be given.

daba behun द्व ब्यहुन् । लीनीभवनम् m.inf. to be pressed, squeezed, or jammed down into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc. **—běhanāwun** —ब्यहनावुन् । **लीनीकरणम्** m.inf. to press, squeeze, or jam down into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc. **—byūṭhᵘ-motᵘ** —ब्यूठु-मॅतु । **लीनीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—bīṭhᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —वीठु-मॅच्यू), pressed, squeezed, or jammed down, as ab. **-dab** -द्व् । **मल्लयुद्धक्रीडा** f. (dat. **dabi-dabi** द्वि-द्वि), wrestling; cf. **dab karun**, ab. (K.Pr. 11; Śiv. 1754, dat.). **-dañ** -द्वञ् । **सद्यः पातः** m. the sudden fall, or being knocked down, of something solid. **-dāñĕ** -द्वाञ । **त्वरया कुट्टनम्** m. smashing and pounding up anything suddenly, suddenly knocking to 'smithereens'. **-lörᵘ** -लॅारु । **इन्द्रवारुणीवज्रभङ्गः** m. a breaking in pieces, like a cucumber falling from a height. **-lörᵘ gaṭshun** -लॅारु गट्शुन् । **इन्द्रवारुणीवज्रभङ्गावाप्तिः** m.inf. to be knocked down and broken, like a cucumber, as ab. ~~of~~ a man's body or the stem of a tree, etc.). **-lörᵘ karun** -लॅारु करुन् । **इन्द्रवारुणीवज्रभञ्जनम्** m.inf. to knock down and break, as ab. **-lūr** -लूर् । **निपत्य भञ्जनम्** m. a knocking down and smashing, esp. of a lofty house levelled to the ground by an earthquake or the like. **-lay** -लय् । **(मोह)गाढनिद्रा** f. the heavy sleep of exhaustion after great exertion, or due to grief, illness, etc. **-layĕ pyōmotᵘ** -लय प्योमॅतु । **गाढनिद्रालीनीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **-layĕ pyēmüṭsᵘ** -लय प्येमॅच्यू), one who is asleep from exhaustion, as ab. **-layĕ pyonᵘ** -लय प्यॅनु । **गाढनिद्रापातः** m.inf. to fall asleep from exhaustion, etc., as ab. **-sūr** -सूर् । **भस्मौषधविशेषः** m. a certain medicine made of ashes of cowdung, pounded while still warm and mixed with clarified butter or oil. It is used as a remedy for a cough. **-tronᵘ** -त्रॅनु or **-tryūnᵘ** -त्र्यूनु । **निपातवाधा** m. the serious injury (e.g. a sprain or broken limb) caused by a fall from a height or slipping on a muddy road. **-tronᵘ gaṭshun** -त्रॅनु गट्शुन् or **-tryūnᵘ gaṭshun** -त्र्यूनु गट्शुन् । **अतिनिपातबाधावाप्तिः** m.inf. to suffer such a serious injury. **-tronᵘ karun** -त्रॅनु करुन् or **-tryūnᵘ karun** -त्र्यूनु करुन् । **निपातनेन बाधनम्** m.inf. to cause such a serious injury to another by throwing him down.

dabas-pĕṭh dusᵘ द्वस्-प्यठ् दुसु । अतित्वरापत्तिखेदः m. a blow upon a fall; being at one's wits' end in a matter of extreme hurry and importance, e.g. the sudden arrival of a king in a distant province necessitating the immediate collection of supplies by the local Governor when such supplies are not available. **-pĕṭh dusᵘ pyonᵘ** -प्यठ् दुसु प्यॅनु । **कार्यसाधने कार्यान्तरापातः** m.inf. blow upon blow to fall; met. a sudden, difficult, and urgent work to be imposed upon one who is already using all his energies on some other equally important and difficult business.

dab 2 द्व् m. *Typha angustifolia*, a kind of bulrush (El.).

ḍab 1 डब् m. N. of a village near Shöd'pūr (Shadipur), in Sāiru'l-mawāẓi' Pargana. Near it is a lake called **Ḍabsar**. See El. s.v. Cf. **dŏb 2.**

ḍab 2 डब् । चन्द्रवेदिका f. a covered wooden balcony outside the upper story of a house; a palace (El.).

ḍaba-ḍolᵘ डब-ड्वलु । प्राकारविशेषः m. a wooden railing dividing out spaces in a room or enclosed area.

ḍab 3 डब् । गुह्यम् f. the vulva.

ḍāb डाँब् । दम्भः m. deception, dissimulation, feigning, hypocrisy; esp. of a criminal undergoing punishment feigning insensibility, pretended fainting, or similar device to get the punishment stopped. **—karun —करुन् । असत्येनापह्नवः** m.inf. to do feigning; esp. in gambling or the like, to pretend something wrongfully, unfair dissimulation. **—lāgun —लागुन् । दम्भाविष्कारः** m.inf. to apply feigning; esp. to pretend to be ill in order to avoid doing any work, to malinger. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । दम्भविधानम्** m.inf. (of a criminal under punishment) to pretend fainting as ab.

ḍāba-kāgᵘrᵘ डाँब-काग्रू । दम्भव्यवहृतिः f. a dissimulation-brazier; hence, the practice of dissimulation; esp. keeping quiet in the hope that something may be neglected, or that some other person may be charged with neglecting its completion.

ḍaba 1 डब । उरोरोगविशेषः m. a certain disease accompanied by boils on the chest.

ḍaba 2 डब । समुद्गकः m. a small round covered box or casket.

dāba दाब (=داب) **। प्रभावः** magnificence, pomp; power, vigorous authority. **—karun —करुन् । प्रभावानुभावनम्** m.inf. to exercise vigorous authority. **—thaẃun —थ्वुन् । प्रभावसंरक्षणम्** m.inf. to assert or establish one's authority immediately on taking office. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । प्रभावख्यापनम्** m.inf. to proclaim, or spread abroad a reputation for, one's invincible powers.

ḍabⁱ ड्बि । समुद्गकः f. a small covered box (smaller than **ḍaba 2**, q.v.).

ḍēb ड्याँब्, see **ḍēmb.**

ḍĕbᵘ ड्यॅबू, see **ḍyobᵘ.**

ḍībⁱ ड्रीबि । क्षुद्रोखा f. a kind of small cooking-pot with a narrow mouth, used for cooking small quantities of rice.

dŏb 1 द्वब् । श्वभ्रः m. a hole or pit in the ground (H. xii, 6). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । श्वभ्रनिर्मितिः** m.inf. to dig such a hole, e.g. in order to collect water, to let water issue (H. viii, 7), or as a receptacle for rubbish.

dŏbukᵘ द्वबुकु । श्वभ्रसंबन्धी, श्वभ्रप्रभवः adj. (f. **dŏbücᵘ द्वब्चू**), of, or belonging to, a pit; produced from or found in a pit (such as mud, fish, or the like).

dŏbas gaṭshun द्वबस् गट्शुन् । पङ्कनिपातः m.inf. to go into a pit, to fall into mud; met. to sink into a foul or mean employment. **—wasun —वसुन् । पङ्के उत्तरणम्** m.inf. to descend into a pit; met. to take to a mean or blameworthy mode of livelihood.

dŏb 2 द्वब् । संभेदः m. the confluence of two rivers. Cf. **ḍab 1.**

dŏba-gāv द्वब-गाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village at the confluence of the River Pahōr or Pohur with the Jehlam or Vĕth. The confluence is about four miles below Sōpūr. See RT.Tr. ii, 425.

dŏbᵘ 1 द्वबु । निर्णेजकः m. (f. **dŏbᵘ 1 द्वबू**, a washerwoman; **dŏbⁱ-bāy द्वबि-वाय्**, a washerman's wife, Gr.Gr. 34), a washerman, a man who lives by washing other people's clothes (W. 121; K.Pr. 58, 154, 231; Rām. 784 ff., 1154; L. 464). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । निर्णेजकद्वारा क्षालनम्** m.inf. to give a washerman, to send clothes to be washed by a washerman (as distinct from washing one's own clothes).

dŏbⁱ-bāy द्वबि-वाय् । निर्णेजकस्त्री f. a washerman's wife. **-bāyĕ dŏbᵘ -वाय द्वबु । आक्रीडनविशेषः** m. N. of a game played by girls. They stand in a circle, holding each other's hands, while each in turn runs under the other's arms, a kind of 'kiss in the ring'. **—chalun —क्षलुन् । निर्णेजकक्षालनम्** m.inf. to get clothes washed by a washerman (as distinct from doing one's washing oneself). **-dāthᵃr -दाथ्र् । निर्णेजितवस्त्रप्रसारणस्थानम्** m. a place where washermen spread out clothes to dry. **-dāthur -दाथुर् । निर्णेजकसामग्री** m., the collection of a washerman's implements, lye, etc., used in washing. **-gāṭh -गाठ् । निर्णेजकधावनस्थानम्** m. (sg dat. **-gāṭhas -गाठस्**), a washerman's *ghāṭ*, the place on the bank of a river, etc., where washermen wash clothes. **-küñᵘ -क्यूञ् । निर्णेजनशिला** f. a washerman's stone, the stone on which a washerman beats the clothes he is washing. **-tān -तान् । रजकभारबन्धनपटः** m. the sheet in which a washerman ties up for transport his bundle of clothes for the wash. **-wān -वान् । निर्णेजकस्थानम्** m. lit. a washerman's shop; hence, either the place where he plies his trade or the place where he lives (K.Pr. 159). **-waṣᵃla -वस्ल । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि** m.pl. the bundle of clothes for the wash, i.e. clothes collected for or given out for washing; the bundle of clean clothes returned from the wash. **-wasth -वस्थ् । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि** m. (sg. dat. **-wastas -वस्तस्**), id.

dŏbi drāv द्वबि द्राव् । निर्णेजकक्षालितः adj. e.g. come from the wash, cleaned and returned by the washerman. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । निर्णेजनम्, क्षालनापादनम्**

m.inf. to have had clothes washed by a washerman (lit. to drag clothes from him). —**nērun** —नेरुन् । **निर्णेजकद्वारा क्षालननिष्पत्तिः** m.inf. to come forth from the washerman, (of clothes) to have been washed by him.

dǒbᵘ 2 द्बु । **ईषत्पूरितः** adj. (f. **dǒbᵘ 2** द्बू) or **dobᵘ** द्बु (f. **dübᵘ** द्बू), (of a vessel or dish) nearly full, not quite full.

ḍobᵘ ड्बु । **शबलवर्णः** adj. (f. **ḍübᵘ** ड्बू), variegated, brindled, dappled, spotted, having dark spots or marks on a light ground. Cf. **ḍaba-hôrᵘ**.

dub दुब् or **dubᵘ** दुबु (Gr.Gr. 17) । **पातशब्दः** m. onomat. the noise of falling, crash, bang, esp. the noise of anything falling from a height on to a roof or the like. **-dub** -दुब् । **आहतिशब्दः** m. a knock, e.g. a knock or tap on a door or on the trap-door of a cellar to indicate a person's presence.

duba-dujⁱ 1 दुब-दुजि or **-dujᵘ 1** -दुजू । **आहतिशब्देन संज्ञापना** f. a knock or tap as ab.

ḍūb डूँब्, see **ḍūmb.**

duba दुब । **वैपरीत्येन पतितः** adj. e.g. fallen upside down (of a jar or other vessel). **-dujⁱ 2** -दुजि or **-dujᵘ 2** -दुजू । **अधरोत्तरम्** adv. upside down. —**phērun** —फेरुन् । **अधरोत्तरीभवनम्** m.inf. to be turned upside down (e.g. a vessel or the like). —**phirun** —फिरुन् । **अधरोत्तरंनिपात्य हरणम्** m.inf. to turn a vessel upside down so as to empty it completely. —**pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । **अधरोत्तरनिपातः** m.inf. to fall upside down (esp. of a vessel full of something).

dubᵘ दुबु m. a sound (Gr.Gr. 17), probably i.q. and merely another spelling of **dub.**

ḍubᵘ डुबु । **विनाशः** m. wasting away, destruction (like something plunged in water and dissolved). Cf. **ḍuba-ḍās.**

dabadab द्वद्द्व्, see under **dab 1.**

dabādab द्वादद्व् । **अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. very quickly, speedily.

daba-daba द्व-द्व ﺩﺑﺪﺑ । **शासनास्फूर्तिः** power, majesty; esp. vigorous and powerful rule due to prestige. Cf. **dāba.**

dabi-dabi द्वि-द्वि, see **daba-dab** under **dab 1.**

ḍab-ḍab wǒḍi-rab ड्ब्-ड्ब् व्वडि-रब् । **उपहासः** f. a kind of practical joke, consisting in promising a person a gift or the like, which he is led to expect to be very large, but which turns out to be very small.

ḍābā-ḍōl ड्याँवा-ड्योल् । **व्यवहाराकुलता** m. confusion, bewilderment, distraction in any business.

ḍuba-ḍās डुब-डास् । **सर्वनाशः** m. utter destruction (of a house, field, or the like, destroyed by an earthquake, inundation, war, or the like). Cf. **ḍubᵘ.** —**gaṣhun** —गक्षुन् । **संहतीभवनम्** m.inf. such utter destruction to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । **सर्वनाशविधानम्** m.inf. to cause such utter destruction, esp. of the destruction caused by an invading or conquering army.

ḍaba-hôrᵘ ड्ब-होरु । **शबलवर्णः** adj. (f. **-hörᵘ** -ह्यारू), i.q. **ḍobᵘ**, q.v.

ḍābᵘjᵘ ड्याँब्जू, see **ḍābulᵘ.**

ḍābal ड्याँवल् । **दम्भकृत्** adj. e.g. one who shams sickness or weakness in order to escape punishment (Rām. 1785).

ḍābulᵘ ड्याँबुलु । **दम्भी** adj. (f. **ḍābᵘjᵘ** ड्याँब्जू), one who fraudulently wounds himself in order to accomplish some design.

dǒbal द्वबल्, the English word 'double', in Hindī *dabal* or *ḍabal*, but in Kāshmīrī referred by folk-etymology to **dǒb 1,** a pit, because the coins referred to below are 'pitted' or 'hollowed' by being stamped. Used in the following: **dǒbal paisā** or **põsa** द्वबल् पैस । **सञ्चभपणः** m. the double pice, or the coin representing a quarter of an anna made current by the English. —**rupay** —रुपय् । **सञ्चभरूपकम्** f. the standard current English rupee.

dǒbil द्विल् । **निर्णेजकवृत्तिः** f. the profession, condition, or livelihood of a washerman (Gr.Gr. 144).

dõbil ड्याँविल् । **दम्भशीलता** f. the condition of one who is accustomed to shamming illness or weakness in order to escape some danger or punishment.

dubāla दुबाल, poet. for **dubāra** (Śiv. 1326).

dabalad द्वलद् । **प्राप्राहतिकः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dabaladiñ** द्वलदिञ्), dinted or damaged by a blow from a fall.

dǒbⁱlözᵘ द्विलाज़ू । **निर्णेजकता** f. the condition or livelihood of a washerman.

ḍaba-māh ड्ब-माह् । **माषविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-möshᵘ** -म्याशू), a kind of vetch, dark in colour, fat-shaped, and long.

dabun द्बुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dobᵘ** द्बु), i.q. **dabawun,** q.v. **dabⁱ dabⁱ thawun** द्बि द्बि थवुन् । **अतिबलात्पूरणम्** m.inf. to crush any articles into any receptacle and fill it in forcibly. **dabith thawun** द्बिथ् थवुन् । **पूर्णीकरणम्** m.inf. to forcibly stuff any article (such as wool or cotton) into a receptacle so as to fill it completely.

ḍubun डुबुन् । **निमज्जनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍubyōv** डुब्योव्), to dive; to sink, drown, be drowned; to drown oneself; to be immersed, be submerged, inundated; to be destroyed, ruined; to be immersed in sin, to be a great sinner. **ḍubyō-motᵘ** डुब्यो-मंतु । **निमग्नः** perf. part. (f. **ḍubyē-müṣᵘ** डुब्ये-मंच्यू), sunk, submerged, immersed, under water; drowned in sin, a great sinner.

dabang द्वंग् or **dabanga** द्वंग । **मदाक्रान्तः** adj. e.g. drunk, insensible from consuming *bhang* or the like (Śiv. 383), drunk and incapable. —**gatshun** —गक्शुन् । **मद्मूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to become drunk or insensible from consuming an intoxicating drug (Śiv. 383), esp. of one not accustomed to it.

dabanga sapazun द्वंग सपज़ुन् । **मद्मूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to become intoxicated as ab. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **मद्मूढावस्थानम्** m.inf. to remain or continue in a condition of insensibility as above.

dŏbiñ द्वचिञ् । **मृगभेदः** f. a washerman's club, used for beating the clothes he is washing (Gr.Gr. 38). —**diñ**ü —दिञ् । **मृगाहतिचालनम्** f.inf. to use this club for washing clothes. —**lagüñ**ü —लगंञ् । **अतिखेदापत्तिः** f.inf. the washerman's club to be experienced; met. to become deeply grieved by the frequently repeated recollection of one's own or others' troubles. Cf. **dŏbus**u.

dŏbiñĕ-loṭhu द्वचिञ-लंठु । **लगुडात्मसृगविशेषः** m. a kind of washerman's club, in the shape of a short cudgel. **-tsünḍ**ü -त्सुंण्डू । **मृगाहतिः** f. the blow given by a washerman's club; beating clothes with such a club.

dabār, see **baḍa.**

dabāra द्वार m. rating, threatening (usually a subordinate or pupil). —**karun** —करुन् । **भर्त्सनम्** m.inf. to abuse or threaten a person as ab.

ḍabĕr ड्यर् । **शवलता** f. variegatedness, dappledness. Cf. **ḍob**u.

ḍabur डवुर् । **वेदिविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍabaras** डवरस्), a kind of altar, made up of wooden boards, and kept inside a house or in a little erection close by.

dābur दाँवुर् m. a fireplace (vill.) (El. *dāmbur*).

ḍābürü डाव्रू । **ढक्का** f. a kind of large drum, used in proclamations and the like (Śiv. 1724). —**wāyüñ**ü —वायंञ् । **वृत्तादिप्रख्यापनम्** f.inf. to play the proclamation drum; met. to widely divulge things that should be kept secret.

ḍĕbĕr ड्यर् । **शैथिल्यम्** m. looseness, slackness, flaccidity, esp. of a box or the like made of wooden boards which is loose or slack in the interior. Cf. **ḍyob**u.

dōbari, a kind of blanket consisting of two breadths sewn together (the two pieces being 1¼ yards broad, with a length of 10 yards) (L. 371); ? spelling. Cf. **ekbari.**

dubāra दुवार دوبارہ । **द्वितीयवारम्** adv. for the second time, twice, again (Śiv. 1644, 1897, Rām. 204, 426). In Śiv. 1326 this word is altered to **dubāla(y),** for the sake of rhyme. —**wuchun** —वुक्शुन् m.inf. to see again, look at again, revise (a written composition) (Gr.M.).

duboru दुवंरु । **द्विगम्यः** adj. (f. **dubür**ü दुवंरू), two-doored; hence, (of a road or the like) admitting only two passengers at a time; (of a house) possessing two doors.

dubari-shāh दुवरि-शाह् । **पक्षद्वयावलम्बित्वम्** m. resting on two sides; inability to make up one's mind, 'sitting on a fence.' **-shāh rōzun** -शाह् रोज़ुन् । **द्वाभ्यामाशाश्रयः** m.inf. one person to build his hope on two alternatives; to depend upon two alternatives, e.g. a house with two doors. **-shāh thawun** -शाह् थवुन् । **द्वयोराशादानम्** m.inf. to give two persons (unknown to each other) hope for something suitable for only one person.

dabardañ द्वर्दंञ् । **सद्यो निपातः** f. (although shown as f., this word is m. in the phrases below), a quick fall, utter destruction. —**karun** —करुन् । **शीघ्राहत्या नाशनम्** m.inf. to destroy quickly, e.g. to knock down a house with hatchets and the like. —**gatshun** —गक्शुन् । **अतिखरया नाशापातः** m.inf. sudden destruction to occur; (of a human being) to be struck down when hale and hearty, to be ruined unexpectedly, to die suddenly.

dabrahāray द्वरहारय् । **अतिभर्त्सनम्** f. excessive threatening and abuse in order to humiliate another. Cf. **dabāra.**

dubarahāray दुव्रहारय् । **असक्तदाहतिशब्दः** f. a repeated knocking at a door, cf. **dub-dub** under **dub**; thumping or loud beating of the heart from fear or the like. Cf. **dubarāray.**

doburu**-mot**u द्वंवुरु-मंतु । **भूम्यादौ गूहितः** perf. part. a variant of **ḍŏb**o**r**u**-mot**u, see **ḍŏb**a**run.**

dabārun द्वारुन् । **भर्त्सनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabôr**u द्वोरु), to rate, abuse, threaten (esp. a servant, child, or pupil, etc., who is prone to act improperly). **dabôr**u**-mot**u द्वोरु-मंतु । **भर्त्सितः** perf. part. (f. **dabör**ü**-müt**sü द्वोंरू-मंच्), rated, abused, threatened, as ab.

ḍŏba**ran** द्वंव्रन् । **गूढे निक्षेपः** f. (sg. dat. **ḍŏb**a**rün**ü द्वंव्रंञ्), secret burying, hiding in the ground.

ḍŏba**run** द्वंव्रुन् । **गूढनिक्षेपणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍŏb**o**r**u द्वंव्रु), to bury, to hide in the ground; to bury a corpse (Gr.M.).

ḍŏbo**r**u**-mot**u द्वंव्रु-मंतु (also spelt **dobur**u**-mot**u द्वंवुरु-मंतु) । **भूम्यादौ निक्षिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **ḍŏb**ü**r**ü**-müt**sü द्वंव्रू-मंच्), buried, hidden in the ground.

ḍŏba**rith thawun** द्वंव्रिथ् थवुन् । **गूढनिक्षेपणम्** m.inf., i.q. **ḍŏb**a**run.** —**tshunun** —क्शुनुन् । **गूढनिक्षेपणम्** m.inf. hurriedly to bury or hide in the ground, esp. of stolen goods or the like.

dabarāray द्वरारय् । **पादाहतिशब्दः, अतिभर्त्सनम्** f. a noise of trampling in a floor above, heard in the

lower rooms of a house (cf. **dab-dab** under **dab 1**); angry rating, abuse.

dubarāray दुवरारय् । अन्तरङ्गगूढशब्दः f. the noise of the beating of the heart, etc., under the influence of fear or the like. Cf. **dub[a]rahāray.**

dǒb[a]rāwun द्वंरावुन् । भूमौ निक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dǒb[a]rôw[u] द्वंरोवु**), i.q. **dǒb[a]run,** q.v. **dǒb[a]rôw[u]-mot[u] द्वंरोवु-मंतु । गूढं निक्षिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **dǒb[a]röw[ü]-müts[ü] द्वंरांवू-मंच्**), i.q. **dǒb°r[u]-mot[u],** see **dǒb[a]run.**

dǒbus[u] द्वुवुसु or **dǒbus द्वुवस् । मृगभेदः** m. the wooden mallet or club used by washermen for beating clothes in the wash (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **dǒbiñ.**

ḍabsar डवसर् m., see **ḍab 1.**

dubôts[u] दुवोच्चु । द्विकुटुम्बः adj. (f. **dubötsü दुवांच्चू**), having two relations; hence, anything produced or utilized by two people, or suited for two people, e.g. a house, an occupation, a bed for a married couple, or the like.

dubötsyun[u] दुवांच्युनु । द्विकुटुम्बकः adj. (f. **dubötsiñ[ü] दुवांच्यिञ्**), i.q. **dubôts[u],** q.v.

dabāv दवाव् । प्रभावख्यातिः m. pressing down; force, strength, power; authority, influence, prestige.

dabawun दवावुन् । भूमौ निक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabow[u] दवंवु**), to press down, knock down; hence, to press down to the ground (Gr.Gr.); to press down into the ground, to conceal in the ground.

dabawana āmot[u] दववन आमंतु । मूर्छितः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüts[ü] —आमंच्**), crushed, pressed down (Gr.M.); knocked down senseless, senseless from falling down from a height. **—yun[u] —यिनु । निपातमूर्छितीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pressed down; to become senseless from a fall, esp. from a height; to be run over (by a vehicle) (Gr.M.).

dabow[u]-mot[u] दवंवु-मंतु । भूमौ गूहितः perf. part. (f. **dabüw[ü]-müts[ü] दवंवू-मंच्**), buried, or hidden, in the ground. **dabawith thawun दवविथ् थवुन् । गूहनम्** m.inf. to conceal in the ground.

dabāwun दवावुन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabôw[u] दवोवु**), to press, squeeze (Gr.M.); to threaten, menace; to repress by threats, reproof, etc. **dabôw[u]-mot[u] दवोवु-मंतु । भर्त्सितः** perf. part. (f. **daböw[ü]-müts[ü] दवांवू-मंच्**), threatened, menaced; repressed by threats, etc. **daböwith thawun दवांविथ् थवुन् । अधीनीकरणम्** m.inf. to make entirely subservient by means of threats; to press, squeeze, nip (e.g. the finger between pincers) (Gr.M.).

dabuw[u]-mot[u] दवुवु-मंतु । अधीनीकृतः perf. part., i.q. **dabôw[u]-mot[u],** see **dabāwun.**

ḍǒc[ü] ड्वंचू, see **ḍǒk[u].**

ḍoc[u] डंचु adj. hunchbacked, used in the following: **—trāwun —चावुन् । उपेक्षापूर्वं प्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to show oneself hunchbacked; hence, met. to regard with indifference any work, even if its carrying out is necessary. Cf. **dǒcur[u].**

ḍoc[u]-ḍoc[u] डंचु-डंचु, in ḍoc[u]-ḍoc[u] karun डंचु-डंचु करुन् । कुब्जवद्गमनम् m.inf. to progress like a hunchback, to limp along, when one is unable to walk (owing to weakness, illness, old age, lameness, or the like), to get along somehow or other. **doc[u]-doc[u] dyun[u] डंचु-डंचु दिनु । कुब्जगतिवद्व्यवहरणम्** m.inf. to give limping; hence, in any work or business, to carry it along somehow or other, even when one is unable to do it properly.

duc[ü] दुच्चू । द्व्यङ्का f. a two (in a pack of playing-cards).

ducĕ दुच्च । द्विकम् m. a two, anything consisting of two, a pair, a double. **-nyāy -न्याय् । द्वैधविभक्तिः** m. an unfair division, giving an unfair share of a thing (e.g. food or cloth) which should be divided equally, i.q. **duk-nyāy,** see **dukh 2.**

dach दक्ष । द्राक्षा f. (sg. dat. regularly **dachi दक्षि**, but usually written **दक्ष**, i.e. **dacha** for **dachĕ,** cf. art. **ĕ**; the pl. nom. is **dacha दक्ष**, also often pronounced **dachĕ**), a grape (W. 144, K.Pr. 43, Rām. 698; see El. for an account of the cultivation of this fruit in Kashmīr); the grape-vine (L. 73, 348).

dachĕ दक्ष or **दक्ष**, the customary spelling of **dachi दक्षि**, the dat., ag., and abl. sg. of **dach दक्ष्**. It is used in the following compounds: **dachĕ-bar[a]g दक्ष-बंरग् । द्राक्षापत्रम्** m. a vine-leaf. **-ḍaba -डव** or **-ḍǎb[i] -डंवि । द्राक्षासमुद्गकः** m. a small round wooden box for holding grapes packed in cotton wool for transport. **-ḍakh -डख्** or **-ḍokh[u] -डंखु । द्राक्षाषण्डः** m. (sg. dat. **-ḍakhas -डखस्** or **-ḍakhis -डखिस्**), a grape-support, i.e. the trellis or lattice on which a grape-vine is trained. **-gurun -गुरुन् । द्राक्षागुच्छकः** (sg. dat. **-guranas -गुरनस्**), a bunch of grapes. **-kŏḍur[u] -क्कुडुरु** or **-kuḍur[u] -कुडुरु । द्राक्षाबीजम्** m. (sg. dat. **-kŏḍaris -क्कडरिस्**, ag. and pl. nom. **-kŏḍ[å]r[i] -क्कड्रि** or **-kuḍ[å]r[i] -कुड्रि**), a grape-seed. **-kalam -कलम् । द्राक्षाशाखाखण्डम** m. a grape-vine cutting, a short cutting of the grape-vine for planting or grafting. **-kan -कन् । द्राक्षाफलम** m. a single grape, or two grapes growing together. **-kān[u]j[ü] -कान्जू । द्राक्षालतानाडी** f. the tendril of a grape-vine. **-kur[ü] -कुरू । अपक्वद्राक्षा** f. an unripe bunch of grapes; vinegar is made from them (El.). **-loṭ[u] -लंटु । द्राक्षानालम्** m. the stalk, or pedicle, of a grape. **-phol[u] -फंलु । एकमात्रं द्राक्षाफलम्, द्राक्षासमूहः** m. a single grape; a small collection of grapes, esp. when separated from the bunch. **-püj[ü] -पंजू** f. a large basket of grapes (YZ. 402, *dachhih-paj*). **-pōpur[u] -पाँपुरु । भृङ्गारी** m. (sg. dat. **-pōparis -पाँपरिस्**, ag. and

pl. nom. **-põp[a]r[i]** -पाँप्[र्]), N. of a certain moth. **-ras** -रस् । द्राचारसः m. grape-juice, used for making wine, as a medicine, or as a drink; for the last-named purpose Hindūs express the juice, strain it, and place it in the sun for four or five days; it is said to make a good drink (El.). **-rāṭh** -राठ् or **-rāṭh** -राँठ् । द्राचावल्ली f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राँठि), a grape-vine, *Vitis vinifera* (cf. **rāṭhas dach,** K.Pr. 155); a vine-yard (El.). **-tabakh** -तवख् । द्राचाशरावः m. (sg. dat. **-tabakhas** -तवखस्), a kind of earthenware case for storing grapes; two large basins are placed face to face and the edges sealed with mud; the interior is filled with the fruit. **-tākh** -ताख् । द्राचाषण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **-tākas** -ताकस्), the posts supporting the trellis on which a vine is trained; hence, the trellis itself. **-wa̤th[a]r** -वॅथ्र् । द्राचापत्रम् m. a vine-leaf.

ḍàch[i] ड॑क्ष । नौपटलोत्थानदण्डः f. the movable pole used for supporting the sloping mat-roof of a boat or the like when it is desired to raise its lower and outer edge. **ḍachĕ tulanĕ** ड॑क्ष तुलन । पटलोत्थापनम् f. pl. inf. to raise such a mat-roof.

ḍēchĕ ड॑ेक्ष f.pl. of **ḍyūṭh[u]**, see **ḍēshun.**

doch[u] द॑क्कु or **ḍǒch[u]** द्व॑क्कु । श्यामवर्णः adj. (f. **düch[ü]** द॑क्कू), dark-coloured, black, esp. u.w. reference to bears and other wild animals; met. dark-natured (of a man), black-hearted (cf. **dachĕr**).

döch[i]-gām द॑ाक्षि-गाम । जांगलिको ग्रामविशेषः m. a forest village, a village situated in the wild country at the foot of the hills, esp. N. of a certain village lying seven *kōs* north-east of Śrīnagar.

dachin दक्षिन् or **dachiñ[ü]** 1 दक्षिञ् । दक्षिणा f. (sg. dat. **dachiñ[ü]** दक्षिञ् or **dachiñĕ** दक्षिञ), a fee or present offered to an officiating priest or teacher, i.q. **dakshinā,** q.v.

dachin[i] दक्षिनि adv. on the right (hand) (Gr.Gr. 155); in the south (Śiv. 246). **—kin[i]** —किनि adv. from the right (Gr.Gr. 159). **—pör[i]** —पाँरि adv. from or on the right (Gr.Gr. 160). Cf. **dachyun[u]** 1 and 2.

dachun दक्कुन्, i.q. **dachyun[u]** 1 and 2, qq.v.

dachan-kun, adv. on the right-hand side (W. 97).

dachinpôr[u] दक्षिनपोरु m. N. of a pargana of Kashmīr situated on the right bank of the River Lĕd[u]r[u] (Ledar), the Sanskrit Dakṣiṇapāra (RT.Tr. II, 461); it is famous for its horses (El.).

dàch[i]nyuk[u] द॑क्षिन्युकु, see **dachyun[u]** 1.

dachiñ[ü] 2 दक्षिञ्, see **dachyun[u]** 2. For 1 see **dachin.**

dàch[i]ñār द॑क्षिञार् or **dàch[i]ñĕr** द॑क्षिञर् । दाक्षिण्यम् m. the quality of being from or of the south, southerliness (e.g. of a wind or of a light shining); right-handedness, skill, dexterity (cf. **atha-d.**).

dachĕr दक्षर् । श्यामलता m. blackness, darkness, esp. of the colour of a bear or other wild animal; met. black-heartedness, hard-heartedness. Cf. **doch[u].**

dāchyul[u] दाक्षिलु । भ्रष्टधान्यकणः m. a grain of rice first soaked and bruised and then parched, the familiar parched rice of India (El. *dáchhul*).

dāchil[i]-süt[ü] दाक्षिलि-सॅतू । भ्रष्टधान्यसक्तुकम् m. flour made from this parched rice, 'suttoo.'

dachyun[u] 1 दक्युनु । दक्षिणा दिक् m. the direction of the right hand, the right (Rām. 856); the south (Rām. 516, 1682). Cf. **dakshin** and **dachin[i].**

dàch[i]nyuk[u] द॑क्षिन्युकु adj. (f. **dàch[i]nic[ü]** द॑क्षिनिचू), of or belonging to the south (Gr.Gr. 151).

dachyun[u] 2 दक्युनु । दक्षिणः adj. (f. **dachiñ[ü]** 2 दक्षिञू; for 1 see **dachin**), right, not left (K.Pr. 43, 57; H. viii, 7); dexterous, clever, expert (cf. **atha-d.**); of or belonging to the south, southern, coming from the south; (of a tract of country) situated on the right hand of the sun's course. Kāshmīrīs divide land in this way into 'right-hand' and 'left-hand' country. A 'right-hand' village is better for rice-cultivation than a 'left-hand' one (L. 435). (Note, in the Persian character, and in most works by Europeans founded on Kāshmīrī written in that character, this word is usually written *dachun*, or *dachhun*, with its abl. *dachani* for *dachini* or *dachĕni*, owing to the persistent confusion between *ĕ* and *i* and between *cha* and *chĕ*.) Cf. **dachin[i]** and **dakshin.**

ḍēchyōv ड॑ेक्योव्, 2 p.p. of **ḍēshun,** q.v.

ḍüc[ü]-müṣ[ü] ड॑ूच्-मॅशू, see **ḍakun.**

ḍǒcĕr ड्वच्र् । देहानार्जवता m. crookedness of body, humpbackedness.

ḍǒcur[u] ड्वचुरु । नम्रता m. (sg. dat. **ḍǒcaris** ड्वचरिस्, ag. **ḍǒc[a]r[i]** ड्वच्रि), the state or condition of being bowed owing to the body not being straight, crawling on the ground. Cf. **ḍoc[u].** **—ḍǒcur[u] dyun[u]** —ड्वचुरु दिनु । नम्रीभूयापि कार्यनिर्वाहणम् m.inf. doing anything or acting in a humble way (as if crawling on the ground). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । नम्रतयानुसृत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to keep humbly following another in the hope of getting something done according to one's wishes. **—tröwith bĕhun** —त्रॉविथ् ब्यङन् । नम्रतादर्शनपूर्वकं कार्यपरित्यागः m.inf. to give up some work or to refuse to commence a work (from unwillingness or laziness) by affecting inability to continue.

ducāra दुचार, دچار । समागमः m. a meeting of two persons, esp. when unexpected.

ḍacyōv ड॑च्योव्, see **ḍakun.**

ḍ̃ōcyōv ड॑ाँच्योव्, see **ḍ̃ōṭun.**

dād 1 दाद् । उपभोगः m. user, use of anything usable, enjoyment of anything enjoyable, experience of anything. **—hyonᵘ —ह्यंनु । समुपभोगः** m.inf. to use, experience, enjoy (e.g. clothes, ornaments, food, or the sight of beautiful things).

dād 2 داد m. statute, law; equity, justice; crying out for justice, complaint (YZ. 302); revenge; a part, portion; life, age. **-bēdād दाद्-बेदाद्** بیداد داد m. crying out for help or justice (Rām. 438). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । विमर्शनम्** m.inf. to dispense justice; to do justice (to), to appreciate, to give due praise (to); to weigh, reflect upon (another's words, or the like). **-khāh** خواه داد m. a petitioner for justice, a complainant, prosecutor (H. ii, 5).

dād दाँद्, dānd दान्द् । वृषभः m. an ox, bull, bullock (K.Pr. 69, 171, 226, 232). This is the word used in Śrīnagar; elsewhere **hakhur** is more common. The voc. is **dādā** (K.Pr. 49); **dādᵘy** (K.Pr. *dándai*, 219), the very, or the particular ox. **—trāwànⁱ —त्रावंनि । वृषभोन्मोचना** m. pl. inf. to let loose bullocks; hence, to take them out from home to the field for ploughing; to let them loose for grazing, esp. in someone else's fields; at the end of a day's work, to unyoke the bullocks from the plough. **—wāyànⁱ —वायंनि । (भूमिचेचे) हलप्रवहणम्** m. pl. inf. to plough (Śiv. 1530). **—wöyith thawànⁱ —वॉयिथ् थवंनि । परितः कोष्ठादि-भूनिखननम्** m. pl. inf. to leave after ploughing; hence, met. to dig all round under walls of a room in search of treasure; (of rats) to burrow under the walls of a house. **—wöyith trāwànⁱ —वॉयिथ् त्रावंनि । यावद्भूनिगूढसर्वस्वापहरणम्** m. pl. inf. to let go after ploughing; hence, to utterly beggar a person, even taking away what he had buried in the ground, as if he were not let go till all his land was ploughed up in the search for hidden treasure.

dādā-brāṭh दाँद-ब्राठ् । वृषभ इव मूढः m. one who is as stupid as an ox. **-bāṭh -बाठ् । वृषवाहकः** m. (sg. dat. **-bāṭhas -बाठस्**; f. **-bāṭhĕñ -बाठ्यञ्**), one whose business it is to transport goods on bullocks from place to place, a bullock-carrier. The f. is his wife. **-cŏbur -च्वुर् । वृष इव पुष्टो मूर्खः** m. (sg. dat. **-cŏbaras -च्वरस्**), a bullock-lout, a strong healthy young fellow as stupid as a bullock. **-cākh -चाख् । अतिमूढः** m. (sg. dat. **-cākas -चाकस्**), a bullock-lout, a lusty young fool. **-cākurᵘ -चाकुरु । वृषपालतुल्यः** adj. (f. **-cākürᵘ -चाकरू**), one who is as foolish as a bullock-driver, a loutish fool. **-hākh -हाख् । शाकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), N. of a certain vegetable eaten only by cattle. **-hakhur -हखुर् । वृद्धवत्सतरः** m. a bullock-calf old enough to be used for ploughing. **-hūrⁱ -ह्रि** or **-hūrᵘ -ह्रू** or (K.Pr. 10) **-hŏwürᵘ -ह्वंरू । वृषयुग्मम्** f. a pair or yoke of bullocks employed together on one plough (Gr.Gr. 82, where it is said to be vill.). **-jūrⁱ -ज़ूरि । वृषयुग्मम्** f. a pair of bullocks, usually a match in appearance and age, fit for ploughing, etc. (Gr.Gr. 82, K.Pr. 187). **-khrāv -ख्राव् । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः** f. a kind of high patten or wooden soles used by Kāshmīrīs. **-lyūṭᵘ -ल्यूटु । तृणलताविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-līṭis -लीटिस्**, abl. **-lēṭi -लेटि**), a kind of broad-leafed grass much liked by bulls for fodder, apparently resembling, or a kind of, clover. Cf. **lyūṭᵘ** and under **batukh, batakh-lyūṭᵘ**. **—pihun —पिङ्हन् । वृषभद्वारामर्दनम्, अतितोदना** m.inf. to thresh grain by trampling it under the feet of oxen on a threshing-floor; to pound bullocks, to hit them on the hind quarters to make them go along when ploughing; met. to compel, by slapping him, an unwilling person to do any work. **-phrāṭh -फ्राठ् । रेखामात्रदृष्टिः** m. (sg. dat. **-phrāṭas -फ्राटस्**), a bullock's scratch, a long slight furrow, e.g. for marking a boundary or starting-point, etc. **-pūtᵘ -पूतु । वत्सतरः** m. an affectionate term used for a young bull not yet put to work; met. a stupid child. **-thàñⁱ -थंञ्ज** or **-thüñᵘ -थंञ्जू । असंभवार्थः (उपहासविशेषः) 'वृषभोद्भवनवनीतम्'** f. 'bull's butter', anything impossible, like our 'pigeon's milk'. Cf. **dād chwā dŏd diwān,** can an ox give milk? (K.Pr. 31). **-wôrᵘ -वोरु । वृषभनिकेतनम्** m. a bullock-pen, a bullock-yard, a stockyard.

dādi-rostᵘ दाँदि-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüṣhᵘ -रंछू**), one who does not own an ox (K.Pr. 49). **-sostᵘ -संस्तु** adj. (f. **-süṣhᵘ -संछू**), one who owns an ox, the owner of an ox (K.Pr. 49).

dᵃda दद् m. a whisper. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । अल्प-निःश्वासोच्चारणम्** m.inf. to whisper. **—phōrun —फोरुन् । अतिमन्दसमुच्चारणम्** m.inf. to speak slowly and in a whisper.

dada दद् । ग्रन्थियुक्तः adj. e.g. knotty, full of knots (of sheets of birch-bark or the like). **-pad -पद् । कल्पित-वाक्यम्** m. verses that are knots (i.e. disfigurements), forged or non-original verses or sentences inserted into the matter of some authoritative book. **-phĕl -फ्यल् । कुत्सितापत्यम्** m. a knotty carbuncle; met. a son or daughter who is disobedient and wickedly behaved. **-wāy -वाय् । वातव्याध्याङ्गसंधिनिरोधः** m. knotty rheumatism; rheumatism of the joints, stiffness of the joints from rheumatism.

ḍāḍa डाड । धृष्टः adj. e.g. bold, daring, fearless; (of things) tightly or firmly fastened up so that the knots or fastenings cannot be opened. Cf. **ḍöḍⁱ.**

dādu (? spelling), a fish-like insect, with hard scaly wings, which injures young rice-plants (L. 157, 331).

dĕd द्वद् । माचादि: f. an elderly lady, such as a mother, grandmother, the chief wife in a household. The term is used by the sons or grandsons, etc. The voc. is **dĕdi** (K.Pr. 54, 80). Met. a term of respect added to a female name, as in Lāl Dĕd, the famous Kāshmīrī poetess, whose songs are household words (cf. K.Pr. 20, 47, etc.). The corresponding word for 'father' is **bâba** (K.Pr. 22). **-möjᵘ -मांजू । वृद्धप्राया पितामह्यादि:** f. an ancient dame, such as an old grandmother, a term of respect used by her descendants.

ded (? spelling), a kind of fern, which is dried and eaten in winter (L. 73).

dīda دِیدَ m. the eye, sight. **-dorᵘ दीद-दरु । कठोरास्य:** adj. (f. **-dürᵘ -दरू**), eye-hard, hence disrespectful, bold, impudent.

di di दि दि, see **dyunᵘ**.

ḍīḍⁱ डीडि । प्रतीहार: f. (sg. dat. **ḍēdĕ डेद्य**), the main entrance of a large house or palace, the hall door, front portico (K.Pr. 54, Rām. 564). **-wān -वान्** or **-wôñᵘ -वोञु । द्वारपाल:** m. (his wife is **-wān-bāy -वान्-वाय्** or **-wönⁱ-bāy -वांत्रि-वाय्**, but a woman who performs the duties of a doorkeeper is **-wāñĕñ -वात्रञ्**), a doorkeeper, porter, gatekeeper, watchman (El. *diḍuroin*).

ḍiḍᵘ डिडू, see **ḍyuḍᵘ**.

dŏd द्वद् । दुग्धम् m. milk (YZ. 90; W. 129; K.Pr. 11, 64, 137, 241; Śiv. 435, 1380, etc.; Rām. 427, 557, etc.); curdled or clotted milk (the *dahī* of India) (Śiv. 45, 1006); the milky juice of *Euphorbia* or other similar plant. K.Pr. spells this word *dud*. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । स्तन्यपायित्वम्** m.inf. to give milk, to act as a wet nurse, to follow the profession of a wet nurse; to give milk (K.Pr. 31, can a bull give milk?). **—raṭun —रटुन् । दुग्धनिरोध:** m.inf. to stop the milk, (of a cow) to refuse to allow milk to flow. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । दुग्धस्रुतिनिवृत्ति:** m.inf. milk to stop; (of a cow) the flow of milk to be suddenly stopped. **—ti kôluy gatshun —ति कोलुय् गक्षुन् । दुग्धस्यापि कार्ष्ण्यभाव:** m.inf. even milk to become black, i.e. anything which is usually easily got to become unobtainable, or any work which is usually easily done to become very difficult. **—tsalun —त्सलुन् । स्तन्य(दुग्ध)निवर्तनम्** m.inf. milk to flee; (of a cow or the like) the flow of milk to stop owing to advanced pregnancy; (of a suckling child) to cease from the breast, to be weaned. **—wālun —वालुन्** m.inf. to cause milk to descend, i.e. to cause milk to flow, to cause a woman or animal to give milk (K.Pr. 99). **—wasun —वसुन् । स्तन्यप्रादुर्भाव:** m.inf. milk to descend; milk to commence to flow (of a pregnant woman or cow when approaching the time of delivery); milk to flow involuntarily when a mother sees a loved child.

dŏda-ahākh द्वद्-अहाख् । सुधाविशेष: f. (sg. dat. **-ahākas -अहाकस्**), a certain very white whitewash, made up of lime mixed with milk and other materials. **-ala -अल। सूदविशेष:** f.pl. milk-pumpkins, a certain dish of pumpkins cooked with curdled milk. **-ambàrⁱ -अम्बरि । फलविशेष:** m. a certain kind of apple with a milky taste, and considered the best kind of all. It is also called the Samarkhand apple. It ripens early and will not stand exportation (L. 350, *dud amri*).

dŏda-bab 1 द्वद्-बब् । धात्रीधव: m. a foster-mother's husband, a foster-father. **-bab 2 -बब् । दुग्धपूर्णस्तन:** f. a bosom or udder full of milk. **-baba barana yiñĕ -बब बरन यिञ । स्नेहोद्भव:** f. pl. inf. the breasts to fill with milk; met. to feel extreme affection for a person on seeing him (e.g. even when a naughty child is brought up for punishment) or on calling him to mind. **-bahā -बहा । दुग्धवाष्पसंस्कार:** m. steaming over boiling milk (an operation performed for cleaning delicate articles, such as herons' plumes or the like). **-bāna -बान । दधिदुग्धपात्रम्** m. a milk-bowl or milk-jug, i.e. either a vessel suited for this purpose, or a vessel full of milk, fresh or clotted. **-bĕñĕ -ब्यञ । दुग्धभगिनी** f. a milk-sister, the daughter of a foster-mother, a foster-sister. **-brag -ब्रग् । बलाका** m. (f. **-bragiñ -ब्रगिञ्**), a certain kind of heron. **-brakh -ब्रख्। स्तनपानविबाधा** m. (sg. dat. **-brakas -ब्रकस्**), the wasting and illness caused to a suckling child who is suddenly taken away from the breast. **-brakh lagun -ब्रख् लगुन् । स्तनपानाभावकार्श्योद्भव:** m.inf. the ab. wasting to occur. **-brakh pyonᵘ -ब्रख् प्यनु। स्तनपानापगमक्षीणतोद्भव:** m.inf. id. **-brôrᵘ -ब्रोरु । दधिदुग्धात्यभिलाषी** m. a milk-cat; one, esp. a child, who is always longing for sweet or curdled milk in preference to other food. **-bŏy -ब्वय् । दुग्धगन्ध:** f. the smell of milk; a smell like that of milk, a milky smell. **-bôyᵘ -वोयु । दुग्धभ्राता** m. a milk-brother, the son of a foster-mother, a foster-brother.

dŏda-chôpᵘ द्वद्-क्वॅपु । लघुमन्थान: m. a kind of small churning-stick. It has a paddle-wheel at one end, and the stick is revolved between the palms of the hands, the milk being contained in a gourd or similar vessel. **-chir -क्विर् । रेखामात्रदुग्धम्, आमो ऽन्नसारगर्भ:** f. the small thin stream of milk as it issues from the pap; met. any small quantity of milk; the milky juice making the substance of grain in the first stage of its formation. This juice is supposed to be conveyed

from the moon. Cf. **chir 4.** **-chira** -छिर । **स्तनन्धयः** m. a milk-lamb, the young of any animal (esp. of a sheep or goat) while still suckling. **-cāhy** -चाह्य् । **दुग्धसंसृष्टकषायरसः** f. tea with milk, tea boiled with milk. **-cöṭ^{i}** -चॉटि । **दुग्धपात्रिकाभेदः** f. a kind of earthen jar for holding milk, large in capacity but with a small mouth, used by the forest buffalo herdsmen.

dŏda-dôd^{u} द्वद-दोदु । **दुग्धरोगः** m. inflammation of the breasts due to the sudden cessation of the demand for milk owing to the death of the child. **-dām** -दाम । **दुग्धपीतिः** m. milk-supping; drinking milk by mouthfuls, i.e. putting the lips to the breast or to a vessel and filling one's mouth, then swallowing, and then repeating the process. Cf. **dām.** **-dand** -द्न्द्। **स्तनन्धयसंबन्धिकोमलदन्ताः** m.pl. milk-teeth, the first teeth of a suckling child. **-dāra** -दार । **दुग्धधारा** f. the stream of milk when poured out; a very small amount of milk.

dŏda-gab द्वद-गव् । **सूच्माङ्कुरः** m. a milk-sprout, i.e. the first tender sprout from a seed, or the like. **-gagur** -गगुर् । **स्तनन्धयः** m. (sg. dat. **-gagaras** -गगरस्), a milk-rat, an affectionate term for a very young suckling infant, male or female. **-gol^{u}** -गॅलु । **मुखपूरदुग्धपीतिः** m. a mouthful of milk. **-gūr^{u}** -गूरु । **दुग्धविक्रेता गोपालः** m. (f. **-gūr^{ü}** -गूरू), a milk cowherd, a cowherd or other person who sells milk, a milkman. The fem. signifies a woman who follows this profession.

dŏda-hĕḍur द्वद-ह्यडुर्। **कोमलछत्राकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-hĕḍaras** -ह्यडरस्), a milk-mushroom, a small delicate species of mushroom. **-hāl** -हाल् । **धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-hāli** -हालि), a ball of milk, the name of a kind of rice, described as long in shape, soft, very well flavoured, fragrant, and white. **-hāma** -हाम । **तृणगुच्छविशेषः** f. a bunch of a certain tender grass, tasting like milk, that grows in rice-fields. **-hĕm** -ह्यम् । **दुग्धशिम्बा** f. milk-bean; a kind of bean. **-har 1** -हर् । **स्तनपानकलहः** m. a milk-quarrel, strife between two suckling children for one woman's breast (when a woman is suckling two children). Cf. **dŏda-r^{a}sh** bel. **-har 2** -हर् । **दुग्धमण्डम्** m. milk-cream, cream of milk. **-hör^{ü}** -हॉरू । **अतिदुग्धा गौः** f. a cow that is a good milker, although slender in appearance. **-hyol^{u}** -ह्यॅलु । **अपक्वमञ्जरी** m. a milk-ear, an ear of corn which is not yet ripe.

dŏda-kāl द्वद-काल् । **ऐककालिकमितदुग्धम्** m. the amount of milk taken from a cow or buffalo at one milking. **-kōl** -कोल् (cf. كول) m. a milk-cup, a milk-jar (YZ. 130). **-kür^{u}** -कॅरू । **दधिमयः सूदविशेषः** f. a kind of sauce made of curdled milk beaten into a liquid and cooked with clarified butter, oil, and condiments. **-krūḍ 1** -क्रूड् । **वल्लीविशेषः** m. N. of a certain creeper, described as having a small root, but spreading very widely, with a milky juice, and delicate milk-white flowers. **-krūḍ 2** -क्रूड् । **धान्यविशेषः** f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grains of which are soft, with a pleasing scent, and tasting of milk. **-krör^{ü}** -क्रॉरू । **कूचिकामयपूपः** f. a kind of cake made of inspissated milk, eaten when cold and congealed. **-krür^{ü}** -क्रूरू । **धान्यविशेषः** f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grain of which is described as having a dark husk, as tasting like milk, soft, fragrant, and white (L. 463, *dud krīr*). **-krāy** -क्राय् । **दुग्धकटाहः** f. a milk-cauldron used for boiling milk; such a vessel when full of milk. **-k^{a}y** -क्य् । **दधिपात्रिका** f. an earthenware vessel for holding milk till it becomes sour, and in which it is then churned, a churn.

dŏda-lōṭa द्वद-लोट । **मनोहरबालकः** m. a milk-darling; a good-looking well-mannered child. **-lyūṭ^{u}** -ल्यूटु । **शिशुः** m. a milk-chick; met. a suckling child; any child up to eight or nine years of age.

dŏda-möj^{ü} द्वद-मॉजू । **धात्री** f. a milk-mother, a foster-mother (W. 17), wet nurse; a woman (usually a relative) appointed to act as mother to, i.e. as an attendant on, a young unmarried virgin child-wife in her father-in-law's house (YZ. 384, L. 269, Śiv. 1095 (**möjiy** m.c. for **möj^{ü}**), 1151). **-môl^{u}** -मोलु । **धात्रीभर्त्रात्मपिता** m. a milk-father, the husband of a foster-mother, a foster-father (W. 17). **-mālay** -मालय् । **दुग्धकामना** f. milk-love, love or desire for milk, curds, or the like. **-mölyun^{u}** -मॉलिनु । **दुग्धपितृगृहम्** m. the home of a foster-father, esp. of a girl's foster-father. **-mösm** -मॉस्म । **स्तनन्धयशिशुः** m. a milk-child, a child in the suckling stage. Cf. **mösm.** **-maṭh-hyuh^{u}** -मठ्-हिह्। । **अतिशुभ्रः** adj. (f. **-maṭh-hish^{ü}** -मठ्-हिशू), like a milk-jar; met. very clear, spotless, white.

dŏda-nör^{ü} द्वद-नॉरू । **दुग्धकुम्भिका** f. a wide-mouthed vessel for holding milk; such a vessel full of milk.

dŏda-phrasth द्वद-फ्रस्थ् m. (sg. dat. **-phrastas** -फ्रस्तस्), the white poplar, *Populus alba*. There is a fine grove of these trees in the Gurais valley. The poplar is said by Kāshmīrīs to be the minister of the kingly plane-tree (L. 79, 81, *dudh prast*). **-phuṭa** -फुट । **दुग्धग्रन्थिः** f. a milk-knot, a tumour or morbid swelling in the breast occurring during lactation, through superfluity of milk owing to the removal of the child. **-phyor^{u}** -फ्यॅरु or **-phyūr^{u}** -फ्यूरु । **दुग्धबिन्दुः** m.

a milk-drop; met. a very small amount of milk. **-prāh** -प्राह् । (दधिदुग्धनिमित्तको) भूतावेशविशेषः m. milk-possession, a kind of demoniacal possession or hysterical affection (accompanied by delirium and palsy) which sometimes attacks a pregnant woman, or a lying-in woman, or a newly born child, when milk or curds is brought near her or it from a distance on a dark night in winter or similar time. **-prāṭsa** -प्राट्स । स्तनन्धयमुक्कणी f.pl. milk-mouth-corners, the corners of the mouth of a suckling child; met. very delicate mouth-corners.

dŏda-r^{a}sh द्वद्-र्श् । स्तनपानद्वेषः f. milk-enmity, i.q. **dŏda-har 1** ab. Cf. **dŏd^{i} r^{a}sh** bel.

dŏda-shur^{u} द्वद्-शुर् । स्तनन्धयः शिशुः m. a milk-child, a suckling child (W. 114, Rām. 807, 1249, 1653); met. any young child. **-shur^{i}-bāpār** -शुरि-वापार् । स्तनन्धयवद्वृत्तिः m. conduct of or like that of a young child; esp. obstinate, ignorant, unreflecting conduct on the part of a grown-up person. **-shur^{i}gī** -शुरिगी । स्तनन्धयवृत्तिः f., id. **-shuril** -शुरिल् । स्तनन्धयता f., id. **-shur^{i}-pöth^{a}r** -शुरि-पोथ्र् । स्तनन्धयप्रवर्तना m., id. **-sŏ̃n^{u}** -स्वंञ् । दुग्धसंवन्धी m. (f. **-sŏ̃nĕ̃n** -स्वञ्ञ्), a milk-co-father-in-law; when a foster-father or foster-mother accompanies a foster-daughter on her marriage to her husband's house as her attendant and quasi-father or quasi-mother, he is called a milk-co-father-in-law of the bride's father-in-law. The actual fathers of the bridegroom and bride are each **sŏ̃n^{u}**, or co-father-in-law to the other. **-sāth** -साथ् । दधिसुदायमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **-sātas** -सातस्), the milk-moment; the auspicious moment for the ceremonial offering, by her own blood relations, of a present of curdled milk to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dŏda-zang** bel. **-syun^{u}** -सिनु । दध्यासेकसंस्कृतमांससूदः m. a kind of broth made of mutton cooked in clotted milk. **-syoth^{u}** -स्वंथु । दुग्धविक्लत्यात्मसक्तवः m. ground parched grain (*sattū*) cooked with inspissated milk.

dŏda-thañi-ṭsūr द्वद्-थञ्नि-च़ूर् m. thief of milk and butter, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), i.q. **dŏda-ṭsūr** bel., q.v. **-ṭŏṭh^{ü}** -टॅंठ्ठू । दुग्धधारा f. a stream of milk, esp. the thin stream of milk that flows from anything (such as the finger) dipped into milk, and then raised up; hence, a very small quantity of milk.

dŏda-ṭsoḍ^{u} द्वद्-च़ंडु । दुग्ध(दधि)पात्रम् m. a large earthenware vessel for milk, fresh or clotted; such a vessel full of milk. **-ṭsaḍawôr^{u}** -च़डवोरु । द्रुग्धपात्रम् m. an earthenware vessel into which a cow is milked, the Kashmīr equivalent of a milk-pail (Śiv. 1502). **-ṭsop^{u}** -च़ंपु । अल्पमात्रं दधि m. as much clotted milk as can be taken in the hollow of the hand for drinking, a 'sup' of milk. **-ṭsūr** -च़ूर् m. the thief who stole milk, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in allusion to his baby exploits in Gōkula.

dŏda-wŏgra द्वद्-व्रय । पायसविशेषः m. a thick kind of rice-milk. **-wör^{ü}** -वॅरू । दधि(दुग्ध)पात्रिका f. a kind of small globular earthen vessel for holding milk or curds. **-wüṭ^{ü}** -वंटू । मृदुमकुष्टकमंजरी f. a cob of unripe Indian corn (*makāi*) in its milky stage. **-wots$^{h}^{u}$** -वंक्छ । दुग्धपवत्सः m. a milk-calf, a suckling male calf; met. an ignorant, stupid, child. **-watshür^{ü}** -वक्छ्रू । दुग्धपवत्सा f. a suckling female calf; met. a stupid, ignorant girl.

dŏda-zĕl द्वद्-ज़्यल् or **-zĕliñ** -ज़्यलिञ् । दधिमण्डम् f. the cream of clotted milk. **-zāng** -ज़ंग् । दधि-शाकुनिकम् f. milk-gift; the auspicious gift of a full jar of clotted milk sent by her own relations to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dŏda-sāth** ab. **-zĕv** -ज़्यव् । दुग्धजिह्वा f. a milk-tongue, the tongue of a suckling child, which has not tasted any flavour except that of milk; met. a delicate or soft tongue.

dŏd^{i}-r^{a}sh द्वदि-र्श् । स्तन्यद्वेषः f., i.q. **dŏda-r^{a}sh** and **dŏda-har 1** ab. **-ṭsol^{u}** -च़ंलु । स्तन्यपाननिवृत्तः m. (f. **-ṭsüj^{ü}** -च़ंजू), a child who has given up milk, a weaned child.

dŏduk^{u} द्वदुकु । दुग्ध(दधि)संबन्धी adj. (f. **dŏdüc^{ü}** द्वदंचू), of or belonging to milk, fresh or clotted (*dahī*); derived from or made from milk (e.g. cream, etc.); produced from milk (e.g. a person's virtues or vices derived from his mother's milk).

dŏdas drür^{ü} pĕ̃n^{ü} द्वदस् द्रूरू प्यंञ् । प्रवृत्तावेव समुच्छेदः f.inf. a torch to fall on milk; any business or thing to be utterly destroyed in its very inception; like an infant whose life depends on its mother's milk, and who loses its mother immediately after birth. **—driyĕ pĕ̃nĕ** —द्रिय प्यञ । आरम्भ एवान्तरायापातः f. pl. inf. curses to fall on milk; an impediment to occur in the very commencement of any auspicious action, like a curse falling on the drinking of milk by a newly born child. **—kánḍ^{i} ṭsārán^{i}** —कंडि च़ारंनि । निर्मलेऽपि दोषान्वेषणम् m. pl. inf. to collect thorns in milk, to search for faults in some action or business which is blameless, to pick holes without cause, to be over-scrupulous (K.Pr. 61). **—lagun** —लगुन् । धीरसुत्या-विर्भावः m.inf. (of a pregnant cow nearing the time of calving) the first signs of a flow of milk to become evident.

ḍŏḍ ड्वड् । सार्धमानः num. adj. e.g. one and a half (K.Pr. 58). W. 105 makes this word **ḍoḍ^{u}** ड्वंडु, with f. **düḍ^{ü}** ड्वंडू.

ḍöḍⁱ डाॅडि। नित्यमेव adv. continually, always; thoroughly, well done (K.Pr. 25, *ḍāḍi*). Cf. **ḍāḍa.**

dodᵘ दॅदु, dǒḍᵘ द्वॅदु adj. (f. **düzᵘ दॅज़ू**), burnt; full of rage. Properly 1 p.p. of **dazun,** q.v. **-wan -वन्**, also spelt **dǒḍᵘwan द्वॅदुवन्** or **düdᵘwan दॅदूवन्**, see bel. । **दग्धारण्यम्(द्व)** subst.m. and adj. e.g. a burnt-down forest; met. (as adj.) like a burnt forest (of a bare, leafless, tree, plant, etc.); met. of a country, of a custom, etc.

dȧdⁱ-kāgᵘrᵘ दॅदि-काँग्रू । पराक्षेपणम् f. the fire-brazier of a burnt man; met. when one is well off and comfortable to calumniate or reproach another with whom one has no concern. **-waṭᵘrᵘ -वॅत्रू । निरर्थपरिवादनम्** f. false calumny without necessity or cause.

düdᵘwan दॅदूवन् m. a burnt forest, a forest which has been burnt down by a conflagration. **düdᵘwanas nyūrᵘ yunᵘ दॅदूवनस् न्यूरु यिनु । विनष्टस्योज्जीवनम्** m.inf. new growth to come to a burnt forest; met. (of a family, a business, etc.) to take new life (after apparent destruction).

dôdᵘ 1 दोदु ১.১। पीडा m. pain, agony, anguish, mental (YZ. 574, K.Pr. 167, Rām. 291, 1422) or physical (K.Pr. 23, 53, 65, 76); the pain of sickness, sickness (Śiv. 1855, **dödis dag,** the pain of sickness); sickness, ailment, disease (El.). The part of the body in which pain is felt is put in the dat. Thus, **dandas dôdᵘ,** a pain in the tooth, toothache; **kalas d.,** a headache; **kalējas d.,** liver complaint; **kanas d.,** earache; **zuwas d.,** pain in the body (Gr.M.). On the other hand, **dazanas d.,** there is pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54); **nafsa d.,** difficulty of breath, breathlessness (YZ. 398); **pǒṭᵃra d.,** grief for a (dead) son (YZ. 417), grief of a barren woman longing for a son (K.Pr. 174); **andarimⁱ dödⁱ,** internal pains, heart-grief (K.Pr. 13). Cf. **dag 1.** **—āsun —आसुन्** m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.). **—hyuhᵘ —हिक्** m. something like pain, a feeling of pain. **—karun —करुन् । पीडोद्भव:** m.inf. to ache, be painful (Gr.M.). **—lagun —लगुन्** or **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.).

dādi-sostᵘ दादि-सॅस्तु adj. (f. **-süṭshᵘ -सॅक्रू**), pained, suffering pain (Rām. 242).

döḍⁱ-kôṭᵘ दाॅदि-कोटु adj. (f. **-köṭᵘ -काॅटू**), grieved, afflicted (El.). (The spelling of this word is doubtful; El. spells *dādkóṭ.*) The word is probably incorrect for **-kôṭhᵘ,** see under **dôdᵘ 3.**

dôdᵘ 2 दोदु । स्नेह: m. love, affection (shown to a beloved child, pupil, friend, or the like). Cf. **dag 2.** **—barun —वरुन् । प्रेमाध्यानम्** m.inf. to seek affectionately for a loved friend, relation, or disciple, on the successful completion of some work, or on a similar occasion.

dôdᵘ 3 दोदु । द्वेष: m. envy, hatred, jealousy. **—tulun —तुलुन् । ईर्ष्योत्पादनम्** m.inf. to raise envy or jealousy, to arouse envy or jealousy in others by flaunting one's success, wealth, or the like. **—wǒthun —व्वथुन् । ईर्ष्योद्गम:** m.inf. envy or jealousy to be aroused.

döḍⁱ-kôṭhᵘ दाॅदि-कोठु । रोषस्वभाव: adj. (f. **—köṭhᵘ —काॅठू**), angrily disposed towards another. Cf. **döḍⁱ-kôṭᵘ** under **dôdᵘ 1.** **-wōv -वोव् । द्वेष:** f. envy, jealousy, hate. **-wōv tulünᵘ -वोव् तुलॅन्नू । द्वेषोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to arouse envy, jealousy, etc. **-wōv wǒthünᵘ -वोव् व्वथॅन्नू । द्वेषोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. envy, jealousy to arise at another's success.

dūd दूद् (? spelling) in **dūd-phras,** m. the Himalayan poplar, *Populus ciliata* (El.). The word is probably the same as **dǒda-phrasth** under **dǒd,** q.v.

ḍuḍa डुड । स्वयमागत: m. one who is in the habit of coming as an uninvited guest to a feast, etc. (? the same as the *duda* of El., which he translates 'invitation').

dōda-bungᵘrᵘ दोद-बुंग्रू f. a kind of bracelet (El.) (? spelling of this word; El. has *dōdabungir,* and makes it m.).

ḍuḍḍö डुड्डा । डकार: m. the name of the letter **ḍa,** used in schools. Cf. **ḍakaḍö.**

ḍiḍⁱgī डिडिगी । धृष्टता f. audacity, boldness, daring (in a bad sense, e.g. of a robber or the like). Cf. **ḍyuḍᵘ.**

ḍuḍagī डुडगी । स्वयमभ्यागामिता f. the habit or practice of attending feasts or dinner-parties uninvited.

dǒdijᵘ द्वदिजू । दुग्धयुक्ता, ओषधिविशेष: f. a cow which is in milk; N. of a certain medicinal plant, the leaves of which exude a milky juice when cut; ? the dandelion, cf. **dūdal.**

dudȧjⁱ दुदॅजि, dudüjᵘ दुदॅजू, see **dudolᵘ.**

dūdal दूदल् m. dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (El.). ? i.q. **dǒdijᵘ.**

dudolᵘ दुदॅलु । द्विवाराहतिक: adj. (f. **dudȧjⁱ दुदॅजि** or **dudüjᵘ दुदॅजू**), only twice pounded, of paddy, etc., which has been pounded once to remove the husk, and only once again pounded to make it perfectly clean. Most grain is pounded three times; met. hail (from its resemblance to coarsely pounded grain) (Śiv. 1243).

döḍⁱlad दाॅदिलद् । मनस्तापयुक्त: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **döḍⁱladiñ दाॅदिलदिञ्**), one who suffers pain, esp. mental pain (YZ. 203) caused by another's action; miserable, grieved, afflicted (El., Gr.M., YZ. 562, 564, 573, Rām. 292); one who is suffering from sickness, sick; painful (of a wound) (YZ. 74). Cf. **dôdᵘ 1.**

dodᵘ-motᵘ दॅदु-मॅतु, see **dazun.**

dādanī دادنی f. an advance of money (made to cultivators, labourers, manufacturers, etc.). Cf. L. 418.

duḍanga दुडंग । द्विवारम् adv. twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

duḍongᵘ **दुडंगु । द्विवारकः** adj. (f. **dudünj**ᵘ **दुडंजू** or **duḍànj**ⁱ **दुडंज्ञि**), occurring twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

dādᵃ**r दाँदर्** or **dādur**ᵘ **दाँदुरु । शाकविक्रेता** m. (f. **dādarĕñ दाँदर्यञ्**), a kitchen-gardener (El.), a vegetable- and fruit-seller. The f. is a woman who herself sits in the market and sells such articles (Gr.Gr. 39).

dādᵃ**r-bāy दाँद्र्-वाय् । शाकविक्रेतृस्त्री** f. the wife of a vegetable- and fruit-seller. **-mujĕ -मुज्य । मूलिकाविशेषः** f.pl. a small kind of radish, a garden-radish.

dādᵃ**rⁱ-khāh दाँद्रि-खाह । मूलिकादिक्षेत्रम्** m. a kitchen-garden.

dadāra ददार । द्रव्यनाशः m. destruction of property, esp. the reduction to beggary of a weak man in his endeavours to please some important visitor, or the violent destruction of property by some superhuman means. **—gatshun —गक्कुन् । बलाद्द्रव्यनाशापत्तिः** m.inf. destruction of property as ab. to occur. **—karun —करुन् । बलाद्द्रव्यनाशनम्** m.inf. to destroy violently as ab.

dadūr (? spelling) m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.), apparently a species of buckthorn.

dadᵘ**r**ᵘ **दद्रु । पक्षिविशेषः (दारुभेदी)** f. N. of a certain bird, a woodpecker.

dadürᵘ दद्रू । निष्कुहः, पक्वकर्कटी f. a hollow tree; a hollow in a tree (H. ii, 10); a cucumber which has ripened till it is hard and dry and is no longer edible. (El. gives *dadir*, m. which he translates 'the edible part of a cucumber'; W. 12 has *dadar*, a cucumber.)

dadᵘ**r**ᵘ **दद्रु । दद्रुरोगः** f. N. of a certain cutaneous disease, itch. **—wŏthüñᵘ —व्वथ्ञू । दद्रुरोगोद्भवः** f.inf. itch to arise, an attack of itch to come on.

deodar, see **diva-dār,** under **div.**

dīdār دیدار m. sight, seeing, vision; look, appearance (**khŏsh-dīdār,** of beautiful appearance, YZ. 47); interview. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** m.inf. to give an interview, to show oneself (YZ. 140, Śiv. 416). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to look at, see (with gen. of obj. YZ. 530).

didᵘ**r**ᵘ **दिद्रु । पक्षिविशेषः** f. N. of a certain bird, described as resembling a sparrow, with a sweet voice, and kept as a song-bird, the Indian skylark (L. 146, *dedar*) (Śiv. 181); ? a pheasant (El.).

dŏdurᵘ द्दुरु । जीर्णः adj. (f. **dŏdürᵘ द्दुर्रू**), decayed, rotten, worm-eaten, worn out (of trees, wood, clothes, utensils, or the like); weak, decrepit (of human beings); (as subst.) rotting, rottenness (El., Gr.Gr. 121, K.Pr. 12). **—atsun —अच्छुन् । जीर्णतोद्भवः** m.inf. to enter decayedness, worn-outness, etc.; an attack of weakness or decrepitude to occur. **—tsānun —च्सानुन् । विस्रंसानुप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to cause decrepitude to enter; by constant worrying to make a person prematurely old.

dudara दुदर । अतिस्थूलदृढः adj. e.g. stout and strong (of anything animate or inanimate).

dŏdarā-bödⁱ द्दरा-वांदि । अतिविक्षतः adj. e.g. rotten, decayed.

dŏdar-hômᵘ द्दर्-होमु । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village about ten miles to the north of Śrīnagar. It is the ancient Dugdhâśrama, and here the valley of the Sindhu (Sind) River debouches into the great Kashmīr plain (RT.Tr. II, 419, 489).

dạdᵃ**rilad द्दरिल्द् । दद्रुरोगी** adj. e.g. suffering from the disease of itch.

dŏdarun द्दरुन् । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dŏdaryōv द्दर्योव्**), to rot, decay; to be worn out (of clothes); to be withered, weak, decrepit (of human beings) (K.Pr. 50, Rām. 1634). **dŏdaryō-motᵘ द्दर्यो-मंतु । जीर्णीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **dŏdaryē-mütsᵘ द्दर्ये-मंच्यू**), rotted, decayed; worn out, weakened, decrepit.

dadarināg ददरिनाग् m. N. of a fountain in the Vihī Pargana, near the village of Khruv (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. II, 459.

dadarāray ददराय्। सकोपभर्त्सनम् f. angry, loud, abuse.

dạdᵃ**rāwun द्दरावुन् । क्षीणीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dạd**ᵃ**rôwᵘ द्दरोवु**), to make weak, to oppress, harass another to weakness; (of grief, etc.) to reduce a person to weakness. **dạd**ᵃ**rāwana āmotᵘ द्दरावन आमंतु । दुःखसंतप्तीभूतः** perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmütsᵘ —आमंच्यू**), reduced to weakness by grief, etc. **dạd**ᵃ**rāwana yunᵘ द्दरावन यिनु । संतापक्षीणीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to become reduced to weakness by grief, etc. **dạd**ᵃ**rôwᵘ-motᵘ द्दरोवु-मंतु । क्षीणीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **dạd**ᵃ**röwᵘ-mütsᵘ द्दरोवू-मंच्यू**), reduced to weakness by oppression, grief, etc.

dŏdarāwun द्दरावुन् । जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏdarôwᵘ द्दरोवु**), to cause to rot (Gr.Gr.); to allow to spoil or get rotten by want of care; (of human beings) to make weak by harassment; (of sorrow) to render a person weak. **dŏdarôwᵘ-motᵘ द्दरोवु-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **dŏdaröwᵘ-mütsᵘ द्दरोवू-मंच्यू**), allowed to get rotten by want of care; weakened by sorrow, harassment, or the like.

dadarāy ददराय्। **धारासंपात:** f. a violent and continuous storm of rain.

dŏdaràyⁱ द्दर्‍यि in **dŏdaràyⁱ gaṣhun द्दर्‍यि गछुन्** । **विलीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to disappear, esp. of the pustules of smallpox.

dṍdᵃsa द्वंद्स । **अतिपिपासा** m. extreme thirst. —**hyonᵘ** —**ह्यंनु**, —**pyonᵘ** —**प्यंनु**, or —**wŏthun** —**व्थुन्** **अतिपिपासोद्भव:** m.inf. great thirst to occur.

dudasta दुदस्त دودسته adj. e.g. two-handed, having two hands (Ram. 1351).

dadaw-dö ददव्-दॅा । **दकार:** m. the name of the letter **da द**, used in schools. Cf. **ḍuḍḍö.**

dodᵘwan द्दुवन्, **dṍdᵘwan द्वंदुवन्**, or **düdᵘwan द्दूवन्**, see **dodᵘ.**

dadyunᵘ ददिनु m. N. of an extensive *karéwa* or plateau in Dachünpōr Pargana (El.).

ḍuḍözᵘ डुडॅाज़ू । **स्वयमभ्यागामिता** f. the habit or custom of attending a feast though not invited. Cf. **ḍuḍa.**

daf دف, see **ḍaph.**

dāf, see **ḍāph.**

dafā دفع and دفعه, see **daphā.**

daf'u'l-waqt, see **daphul-wakth.**

dafn دفن, see **daphan.**

dafar دفر, see **ḍaphar.**

dag 1 दग् । **आघात:, ईषदाहननम्, पीडा, मरणजन्यदु:खम्** f. (Gr.Gr. 125), a blow (Gr.Gr. 148); esp. a blow caused to something falling from a height (e.g. to a fruit falling from a tree); patting, a series of gentle blows or pats with the hand or the like on any part of the body, shampooing; the smarting pain of a wound (K.Pr. 58); pain generally (K.Pr. 26, Rām. 1350); sorrow caused by the death of a beloved relation or friend; **bata-dag,** rice-pain, the pain of earning one's living (K.Pr. 26); **mĕnga-dag,** a pain in the temporal bone, a headache (K.Pr. 158); **putra-dag,** the pains of childbirth (K.Pr. 126); **sūra-dag,** the pain caused to the bare feet by walking in the hoar-frost (K.Pr. 26); **yüḍᵘ-dag,** stomach-pain, hunger (K.Pr. 239); **dödis dag,** the pain of sickness (Śiv. 1855, **dagē** m.c. for **dagi**); **māzas dag,** pain in the flesh (K.Pr. 152). Cf. **dôdᵘ 1.** —**diñᵘ** —**द्यिञ्** । **आहननम्, वलाद्भूति:** f.inf. to thump; pound, triturate; to shampoo; to weave very tightly. —**karüñᵘ** —**करॅंञ्** । **पीडोद्भव:** f.inf. to make smarting, to smart (of a wound, a rheumatic limb, a burn, or the skin to which an irritating ointment has been applied, etc.). —**pĕñᵘ** —**प्यंञ्** । **शोकापत्ति:** f.inf. grief to fall, grief at the death of some near relation or other loved person to befall. —**tulüñᵘ** —**तुलंञ्** । **पीडोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause smarting to another by a wound, a blow, or the like; to cause mental smarting by opposition, abuse, or the like. —**ṣhunüñᵘ** —**क्षुनंञ्** । **दु:खशोकापादनम्** f.inf. to give rise to grief, to cause grief to a person, by killing his loved son or the like. —**wŏthüñᵘ** —**व्थयंञ्** । **पीडोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. smarting to arise, smarting of rheumatism, a wound, or the like, to be felt; mental smarting from opposition or abuse to be felt.

daga diñĕ दग दिञ । **अङ्गाहननम्, जलधारापात:** f. pl. inf. to give thumps, to slap; to shampoo; to pour, as a remedy, a stream of water on a fresh bruise or wound. **-makh -मख** । **वलात्कार:** f. (sg. dat. **-maki -मकि**), the employment of force or violence in order to accomplish anything (after previously trying gentler means). **-makh karüñᵘ -मख् करॅंञ्** । **वलाद्विधापनम्** f.inf. to compel an obstinate person to set to work upon anything.

dag 2 दग् । **प्रेमातिशय:** f. great love shown to a son, friend, or the like, intimate affection; cf. **dôdᵘ 2.** —**hĕñᵘ** —**ह्यंञ्** । **हार्दस्वीकृति:** f.inf. to take love, to feel intense sympathy with one who is loved.

dagi-rostᵘ दगि-रंस्तु । **स्नेहहीन:** adj. (f. **-rüṣhᵘ -रंछू**), wanting in affection, not liking (anything or course of action), antipathetic; not loving (e.g. a woman to her step-children), unsympathetic; adv. (**प्रीतिवर्जम्**), unkindly, stiffly, unsympathetically, in a critical spirit. **-raṣhar -रक्षर्** । **हार्दराहित्यम्** m. want of kindliness, want of sympathy, want of liking (for). **-wôlᵘ -वोलु** । **प्रेमभरित:** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is very fond of any person or thing, loving, sympathetic.

ḍag डग् । **निर्वल:** m. a man who is weak, powerless; one too weak to accomplish any particular work. —**byucᵘ** —**विचु** । **परिशेष:** m. remains, savings, the little that is saved when one's fortune is lost.

ḍaga ḍaga डग डग adv. (bringing) by little and little, (bringing) scraps or the leavings of a meal day by day (K.Pr. 54).

dāg दाग् داغ । **चिह्नम्, कुलकलङ्क:** m. a mark burnt in, a brand, cautery (K.Pr. 60, Ram. 190, 203); a mark, spot, speck; a stain, dirty mark; a stigma, a blemish (Ram. 1106); the blemish (in a family), a ne'er-do-well, the black sheep of a family. —**aṣun** —**अक्षुन्** । **कलङ्कोद्भव:** m.inf. a stain to enter, dirty spots to come upon something white and clean (Rām. 652). —**dyunᵘ** —**द्यिनु** । **चिह्नदानम्** m.inf. to mark, to scar; to wound, to grieve; to give a distinguishing mark to anything; to disgrace a person, to put a person to shame, on account of his bad conduct. —**hyonᵘ** —**ह्यंनु** । **तप्तदाचादिना चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्कधावनम्** m.inf.

to brand (a horse, cattle, etc.); to apply the cautery (in medicine); to wash off a dirty mark or stain on a cloth, etc.; to suffer branding; to suffer intense pain (Rām. 203, 387, 643); to cause intense pain (Rām. 1713, 1718). **—karun —करुन्।** तापनम् m.inf. to dip heated metal (such as red-hot iron or silver balls or nails) into water, so as to make a tonic draught. Cf. **dāg-dār,** s.v. **—lagun —लगुन्।** (कलङ्क)चिह्नसंयोगः m.inf. to be burnt; to become spotted with dirt; to be branded; to be defamed, get a bad name; to be damaged. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्।** कलङ्कचिह्नावशेषः m.inf. the spot to remain; after washing out a dirty mark, traces of it still to be visible; met. of inward grief, after consolation, traces of the old grief still to rankle. **—thawun —थवुन्।** चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्कास्थापनम् m.inf. to stain, sully; to put a distinguishing mark on anything (Rām. 440); to vilify, defame, give a bad name to, to disgrace a person on account of his bad conduct (Rām. 688). **—ẖānun —ख़ानुन्।** चिह्नप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause a stain to enter; to stain, put dirty spots on a clean cloth or the like. **-zad -ज़द्** داغزد। निन्दाकलङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dāga-zadiñ दाग-ज़दिञ्,** see bel.), one who has a bad reputation, a reputed thief, or the like.

dāga-zadiñ दाग-ज़दिञ्। कलङ्किता f. of **dāg-zad** ab., a woman with a bad reputation.

ḍ̃āg डाँग्। स्थूलदण्डः m. a club, mace (Gr.Gr. 10); a blow with a stick or cudgel (Śiv. 130); a walking-stick. Cf. **ḍ̃āguv^{u}.** **—din^{i} —दिनि।** ताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give clubs; to give a drubbing, to flog a person as a punishment.

ḍaga डग। कर्दमोद्वहनी m. (in building) a wooden vessel for carrying mud or mortar, a hod. Cf. **ḍagur.**

dagā دغا m. deceit, imposture, treachery; cheat, fraud, artifice (Gr.M.). **tami-sūty chih dagā karān,** they impose upon him (Gr.M.). Cf. **dagöyi.**

dāga in **dāga-shālwôl^{u},** N. of a Government official, the chief of the shawl department (El.).

dēg देग् دیگ। वृहत्पिठरः f. a large metal pot (for culinary or other purposes), a cauldron, kettle (K.Pr. 54, 193, W. 119, Śiv. 1533).

dēga-bata देग-वत। उखाविशेषभक्तम् m. a large pile of rice cooked in a cauldron, for a wedding feast or the like.

dig दिग्। चञ्चाघातः f. a blow given by the beak of a bird, a peck, beak-bite (K.Pr. 38, 56). **—diñ^{u} —दिञ्।** चञ्चा(द्व) आहननम् f.inf. to peck, bite with the beak; met. privately to interfere with and impede another who is comfortably placed, to give 'pin-pricks'.

diga-dig दिग-दिग्। अन्योन्यं चञ्चाघातः f. mutual pecking, as in a cock-fight.

ḍ̃ig^{i} ड्ँगि, etc., see **ḍ̃yūg^{u}.**

ḍ̆ǧ द्वग्। कुट्टनम् m. pounding, beating, esp. the pounding of grain to remove the husk, husking (Gr.Gr. 123). The pounding is usually done in a mortar with a heavy pestle worked like a pedal by the foot (K.Pr. 224). Cf. **ḍ̆ǧa-athawār,** bel. **—dyun^{u} —द्युनु।** सम्यगवखण्डनम् m.inf. to give pounding, to pound; esp. to give a thorough final pounding to grain that has already been husked in a mortar.

ḍ̆ǧa-athawār द्वग-अथवार्। अत्यल्पकुट्टना f. a light pounding given to grain, in which a light hand-pestle, not the pedal-pestle, is employed. **-bḍ̆ch^{u} -ब्ड्कु।** अत्यल्पकुट्टनसंस्कारः adj. (f. **-bḍ̆ch^{ü} -ब्ड्क्यू**), hungry for pounding; (of grain, etc.) incompletely husked, husked only once and requiring further pounding. **-chih -छ्यिह्।** अत्यल्पकुट्टना f. (sg. dat. **-chish^{ü} -छ्यिशू**), an incomplete husking, as ab.; cf. **chih 2.** **-diwath -द्यिवथ्।** कुरूपा f. (sg. dat. **-diwati -द्यिवति**), a pestle-goddess (cf. **diwath 2**), a woman, a portrait, or statue, ugly and irregularly featured or formed. **—kaḍun —कडुन्।** कुट्टनसमापत्तिः m.inf. to draw from pounding, to complete the pounding of grain when it is entirely husked. **-mŏzūr -म्वज़ूर्।** कुट्टनभृतिभुक् m. (f. **-mŏz^{a}rĕñ -म्वज़र्यञ्**), one who lives by hiring himself or herself as a grain-husker. **-mŏzūr^{i} -म्वज़ूरि।** कुट्टनभृतिः f. wages paid to a professional grain-husker.

ḍ̆ǧ^{u} द्वंगु। मुष्टिप्रहारः m. a blow with the closed fist, a thump (K.Pr. 56, *dug*); the fist (Gr.Gr. 145, El. *daug*). **-ḍ̆ǧ^{u} -द्वंगु।** वद्धमुष्ठा मर्दनम् m. a kind of shampooing, in which the back and loins are thumped with the fist, believed to relieve weariness and to aid digestion. **—dyun^{u} —द्युनु** m.inf. to strike, thump (K.Pr. 59). **—hyon^{u} —ह्योनु** m.inf. to receive a thump, to be beaten (K.Pr. 59). **—lāyun —लायुन्।** मुष्टिप्रहारः m.inf. to strike with the closed fist, to thump.

ḍ̆ǧi ti bārav ḍ̆ǧ^{i} hata ti bārav द्वगि ति वारव् द्वंगि हत ति वारव्। सर्वथा कृतघ्नता m.pl. grumbling at one stroke, and also grumbling at a hundred strokes; met. grumbling at whatever is given, whether little or much, persistent ingratitude; also (cf. K.Pr. 58) a complaint to the magistrate for one blow, and also a complaint for a hundred blows (i.e. the punishment is the same in each case, equivalent to "one may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a farthing").

ḍ̆ǧ^{u} ड्ंगु or **ḍog^{u} डंगु।** अङ्गुलिपिटकः m. a gathering on the back of the finger-tip, a whitlow.

ḍūg डूँग् । **जले ऽधोनिमज्जनम्** f. a dive (into deep water), esp. of a skilled diver. Cf. **ḍung.** **ḍūga diñĕ डूँग दिञ** । **निमज्जनाभ्यसनम्** f. pl. inf. to give dives, to dive and as soon as one returns to the surface to dive and dive again.

ḍūgi phirun डूँगि फिरुन् । **वक्रप्रस्रावणम्** m.inf. to dip anything deep into any liquid, as if one were causing it to dive; met. to cause one to dive deep into liquor, to cause him to drink deeply. **—phērun —फेरुन्** । **अतिप्रस्रवणम्** m.inf. to drink deeply, as ab.

ḍūga डूँग or **ḍūga डूँग** । **नौविशेषः** m. a kind of covered boat for passengers with their baggage and servants, and in which the passengers also live (Śiv. 1488, 1683); a ferry-boat (Gr.M.); **ḍūga** is the boatmen's pronunciation. For an account of this boat see L. 381 (*dúnga*); **ḍūgas kĕth,** in a boat (Śiv. 1780). **-rᵃkh -र्ख** । **असच्चिह्नम्** f. (sg. dat. **-rᵃkhi -र्खि**), the mark on the boat. A man is supposed to drop a cooking-vessel overboard, and to make a mark on the side of the boat where it fell over. Then, when the boat arrives at its destination and the pot is sought for, he points out the mark and says, "here is where it fell overboard, let us dive here for it." Hence, any useless mark made by a fool. **-hönzᵘ -हांज़ू** । **नौविशेषनाविकः** m. (his wife is **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्**), a boatman of a **ḍūga.**

dugṓbᵘ दुग्वंबु । **अतिभारः** adj. (f. **dugŏbᵘ दुग्वंबू**), of double weight, very heavy, stouter than necessary (usually of ornaments, such as bracelets or the like).

dugobᵘ दुगंबु । **द्यङ्कुरः** adj. (f. **dugübᵘ दुगंबू**), with two sprouts (of a sprouting seed).

dagābāz دغابآز adj. and subst. m. deceitful, treacherous, fraudulent; a cheat, knave, impostor, traitor (Gr.M., El.).

dagābözī دغابآزي f. cheating, imposture, treachery (Rām. 30).

dīgcī ديگچي m. a cooking vessel, large, round, brazen, with narrow mouth (El.).

dugāḍa दुगाड or **dugāla दुगाल** । **कुद्दालभेदः** m. a kind of double-bladed mattock, one blade above and the other below, on the principle of the spikes of a pickaxe.

dag-dār दग्-दार् । **वात्सल्ययुक्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-dārĕñ -दार्यञ्**), full of affectionate sympathy (as a father for his children, a master for his servant, etc.).

dāg-dār दाग्-दार् داغدار । **सचिह्नः, तप्तः** adj. c.g. branded, cauterized; scarred; marked, spotted; stained; blemished; (of water or the like) that into which red-hot iron has been dropped (to make a tonic). Cf. **dāg karun,** s.v. **dāg.**

dag-dörī दग्-दांरी । **वात्सल्यम्** f. affectionate sympathy.

dŏg-dār द्वग्-दार् । **क्षतसम्यगवखण्डनः** adj. c.g. thoroughly pounded, thoroughly husked and cleaned (of grain, etc.).

dugāgal दुगाँगल् । **द्विचिन्ताकुलत्वम्** f. worry or harassment by having to do two things (esp. two incompatible things) at the same time.

dugāgàlⁱ gaṭshun दुगाँगंलि गक्कुन् । **द्विकार्यचिन्तने पतनम्** m.inf. such worry to occur.

dŏgᵘjᵘ द्वग्जू । **पिण्डिका** f. a small lump of any moist substance, such as soft earth, or a small ball of boiled rice ready to be put into the mouth (dim. of **dŏgulᵘ**, q.v.).

dagal दगल् । **आहत्या व्रणितः, अनुभूतदुःखः** adj. c.g. wounded by a blow, injured or spoilt (as e.g. a fruit) by a blow; suffering grief owing to the death of a loved relation or friend. Cf. **dag.**

dāgal 1 दागल् । **चिह्नोपेतः** adj. c.g. marked, stained, dirtied.

dāgal 2 दागल् m. agate (El.).

dạgᵃla द्गल । **उष्णवस्त्रम्** m. a coat or waistcoat padded with cotton, a quilted coat or vest.

dĕgul द्यगुल् or **dĕgulᵘ द्यगुलु** । **पिठरविशेषः** (sg. dat. **dĕgalas द्यगलस्**), m. a globular wide-mouthed earthen pot for cooking meat (K.Pr. 107, 229). **—gaṭshun —गक्कुन्** । **संकटेनोपनिवेशनम्** m.inf. to go to pot, to become like the contents of a pot; met. (of human beings, esp. when struck by some epidemic) to lie crowded together; (of earthen vessels) lying close together so as to be liable to knock against each other.

digal दिगल् । **चञ्चुाघाती** adj. c.g. (of a bird) ready to strike with the beak, inclined to peck.

dŏgulᵘ द्वगुलु । **पिण्डः** adj. (f. **dŏgᵘjᵘ द्वग्जू**), shaped like the fist, lumpish, lumpy (Gr.Gr. 145); subst.m. a lump of any soft or moist substance, such as mud, or a ball of rice ready to put into the mouth. Cf. **dŏgᵘjᵘ** and **dŏgal-bata.**

ḍūgal डूँगल् । **निमज्जनशीलः** adj. c.g. one skilled in diving, one accustomed to dive, a diver.

dugāla दुगाल । **द्विफालकुद्दालः** m., i.q. **dugāḍa,** q.v.

dŏgal-bata द्वगल्-वत or **dŏgàlⁱ bata द्वगंलि वत** । **संसृष्टभक्तम्** m. cooked rice with clotted lumps of rice in it. Cf. **dŏgulᵘ.**

dagalad दगलद् । **व्रणितः** adj. c.g. bruised, esp. of fallen fruit.

dāgalad दागलद् । **कलङ्कितः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dāgaladiñ दागलदिञ्**), spotted, dirtied, spoilt by dirt-marks; defiled, morally fouled, of bad repute.

dagilad दगिलद् । **अतिप्रीतियुक्तः** adj. c.g. sympathetically affectionate (of a parent, husband, wife, or the like).

dagal-dūs[i] दगल्-दूसि or **dagal-dūsī** दगल्-दूसी (cf. دغل دوستي) । **पिशुनता** f. deceitful friendship; backbiting in order to sow dissension between friends.

dagal-dūs[u] दगल्-दूसु (cf. دغل دوست) । **कर्णेजपः** m. (f. **dagal-dūs[ü]** दगल्-दूसू), a treacherous friend, one who backbites in order to sow dissension between two friends.

dāgi-lānath दागि-लानथ् لعنة داغ । **प्रसिद्धकुत्सा** f. (sg. dat. **dāgi-lānüñ[ü]** दागि-लानंञ्), openly displayed disgrace, universally known moral foulness of any person, a thoroughly bad character.

digambar दिगम्बर् m. one who is sky-clothed, naked, a naked ascetic; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 153, 632, 926, 1021, 1169, 1584).

ḍīgamīr डींगमीर् । **मुख्यः, बलात्कारकृत्** m. (his wife is **ḍīgamīr-bāy** डींगमीर्-वाय्, while a woman who performs his duties is **ḍīgamīrĕñ** डींगमीर्यञ्), the headman of a village, who is responsible for its good order and for its government revenue; a braggart village tyrant, one who bullies his neighbours. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । **आधिपत्यप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to act (without authority) as a village headman, to bully or oppress those weaker than oneself, to act as a braggart.

ḍīgamīrī डींगमीरी । **बलात्कारिता** f. the habit of village tyranny, a practice of bullying one's neighbours. —**hāwüñ[ü]** —हावंञ् । **बलात्कारिताप्रदर्शनम्** f.inf. to display village tyranny, to pretend to be a village headman, and to act as if one had such authority.

ḍīgamīrĕñ डींगमीर्यञ् । **मुख्यास्त्री** f. a female head of a village, a village headwoman. See **ḍīgamīr.**

dagun 1 दगुन् or **dagun[u]** दगुनु (Gr.Gr. 148) । **कुट्टनकम्** m. (sg. dat. **daganas** दगनस्), a hand-pestle for pounding vegetables, medicines, etc.; a mace, a club (Gr.Gr. 148).

dagun 2 दगुन् । **कुट्टनम्, ताडनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dog[u]** दंगु, f. **düj[ü]** दंजू; 2 p.p. **dajyōv** दज्योव्), to pound, triturate (K.Pr. 66, 208); to hit, pound, with the fists (Śiv. 1856, **dagē** m.c. for **dagi**); to cudgel; to shampoo; to beat thin (e.g. gold leaf). In K.Pr. 208 **daga** fut. sg. 1 is spelt *dugah*, as if from a verb **dŏgun,** instead of **dagun.** Cf. **dŏgawun** and **adǫ̆g[u].**

dȧg[i] dȧg[i] sŏn banun दंगि दंगि स्वन् वनुन् । **अतिस्थिरीभवनम्** m.inf. (somebody else) continually beating (someone), and that someone to become gold, i.e. by continual teaching and practice to become thoroughly competent or perfect.

dog[u]-mot[u] दंगु-मंतु । **कुट्टितः** perf. part. (f. **düj[ü]-müṣ[ü]** दंजू-मंचू), pounded (of drugs, vegetables, etc., with a wooden hand-pestle); beaten thin (like gold-leaf or the like); struck, thumped, cudgelled.

dagān dagān anun दगान् दगान् अनुन् । **यथाकथंचित्समाप्निसंमुखीकरणम्** m.inf. pounding and pounding to bring; hence, with great difficulty, by some means or other, to bring any difficult and long-continued task towards completion.

dagith thawun दगिथ् थवुन् । **ताडनम्** m.inf. to beat, drub, thump, smite (with fist or stick, all over the body).

dāgun दागुन् । **अङ्कितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dôg[u]** दोगु, f. **dög[ü]** दांगू), to mark, to brand, to put a distinguishing mark on anything.

dôg[u]-mot[u] दोगु-मंतु । **चिह्नितः** perf. part. (f. **dög[ü]-müṣ[ü]** दांगू-मंचू, not **döj[ü]-müṣ[ü]**), marked, supplied with a distinguishing mark, ticked off (in a list).

deogun (L. 260, 261), see **diva-gŏn,** s.v. **div.**

dŏgan द्वगन् or **dŏgun[u]** द्वगुनु । **द्विगुणः** adj. (f. **dŏg[ü]ñ[ü]** द्वंग्ञू), twofold, double, twice as much or as many (Rām. 600, 630, 1032); doubled, folded over (e.g. paper or string, Gr.M.).

dŏgȧn[i] द्वंगनि m.pl. the word used for the numeral 'two' in multiplication, as in **trih dŏgȧn[i] shĕh** त्रिह द्वंगनि शह्, three doubles (are) six, i.e. twice three are six (Gr.Gr. 86).

ḍögin डांगिन् । **डाकिनी** f. (sg. dat. **ḍögiñ[ü] 1** डांगिञ्), a witch, a vampire, a woman believed to have the power of killing a person by drawing out his heart. Cf. **ḍögiñ[ü] 2** and **ḍögyun[u].**

dŏg[a]nāwun द्वंग्नावुन् । **द्विगुणीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏg[a]nôw[u]** द्वंग्नोवु), to double, make twice as much or as many (Śiv. 1756); to fold double; to twist double or in two strands (of string, etc.) (Śiv. 1217, 1643); to do twice over, repeat (Gr.M.). **dŏg[a]nôw[u]-mot[u]** द्वंग्नोवु-मंतु । **द्विगुणीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **dŏg[a]növ[ü]-müṣ[ü]** द्वंग्नांवू-मंचू), doubled.

dŏganāwun द्वगनावुन् । **अवखण्डनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏganôw[u]** द्वगनोवु), to husk grain by pounding in a mortar, i.q. **dŏgawun,** q.v., also with caus. sense to get grain husked by another, to cause to be husked. **dŏganôw[u]-mot[u]** द्वगनोवु-मंतु । **संपन्नावखण्डनः** perf. part. (f. **dŏganöv[ü]-müṣ[ü]** द्वगनांवू-मंचू), (of grain) husked; caused to be husked by another.

digiñ दिगिञ् । **धारा** f. a continual flow or stream, esp. of tears (cf. **âsh[i]-digiñ** under **osh[u]**), blood, or other humour from a wound or the like. —**lagüñ[ü]** —लगंञ् । **धाराप्रस्रावः** f.inf. a stream to flow, esp. of the thin stream of oil or the like issuing from a crack in the vessel containing it.

ḍögiñ[ü] 2 डांगिञ् f. a female witch or demon (Ram. 1163). i.q. **ḍögin,** q.v.

dǫ̆g[a]ñār द्वंग्ञार्। **द्विगुणीभावः** m. twofoldness, doubledness.

ḍagur डगुर् । **भृत्यविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍagaras डगरस्**), a labourer employed in carrying mortar or the like, a hodman. Cf. **ḍaga.**

ḍāgur डाँगुर् or **ḍāgorᵘ डाँगरु** । **धान्यविक्रेता** m. (sg. dat. **ḍāgaras डाँगरस्**), a grain-merchant. He buys paddy from the cultivators and conveys it in large cargo boats to the city for sale. His wife is **ḍāgarĕñ,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 149 has **dāgorᵘ दाँगरु**, which is a misprint). Cf. **dāñĕ. ḍāgar-bāy डाँगर्-बाय्** । **धान्यविक्रेतृस्त्री** f. his wife. This is the term used when speaking politely.

ḍagürᵘ डगरू । **पार्वतीयमार्गभागः** f. a steep part in a mountain path.

digar दिगर् دگر । **दिवसापराह्णभागः** m. eveningtide, the late afternoon, twilight, a part of the fourth division of the day, lasting for an hour before sunset, about 4 p.m. (El. *digar*) ; **bodᵘ digar,** a little before 4 p.m. (K.Pr. 177) ; **lŏkuṭᵘ digar,** a little after 4 p.m. (ib.) ; **aḍ digar**, see **aḍ.**

digaran दिगरन् m. 5 o'clock (El.).

digaras दिगरस् adv. at evening twilight (El.). **—bögⁱ —बोंगि** or **—bögin —बोंगिन्** । **प्रायोऽपराह्णकाले** adv. about eveningtide, in the late afternoon or thereabouts.

dīgar دیگر adj. and adv. other, another, next, following (YZ. 200) ; over again, again ; moreover, further, besides.

dŏgᵃr द्वग्र् । **कुट्टनकर्मकरी** f. a woman who lives by pounding grain for hire. Cf. **dŏgarĕñ 1.**

ḍŏgurᵘ 1 ड्वुगुरु । **आधारयन्त्रविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍŏgaris ड्वुगरिस्** ; ag. and pl. nom. **ḍŏgᵃrⁱ ड्वुग्रि**), (in spinning) the spool or winder for receiving the spun thread ; a four-legged machine for winding off silk from a cocoon.

ḍŏgurᵘ 2 ड्वुगुरु । **वर्तुलस्थूलाकारः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **ḍŏgaris ड्वुगरिस्**, sg. ag. and plur. nom. **ḍŏgᵃrⁱ ड्वुग्रि** ; f. sg. nom. **ḍŏgᵘrᵘ ड्वुग्रू**), stout, plump, globular-waisted (like a spool of spun thread, e.g. a gourd or a forehead). See **ḍŏgurᵘ 1.**

ḍŏgᵃrĕ mŏnjĕ ड्वुग्र्य म्वंज्य । **स्थूलवर्तुलाः शाकनाडिकाः** f.pl. a bunch of thick vegetable stalks.

dogru ? (L. 354), a large kind of water-chestnut, with a thick shell.

ḍugur ड्वुगुर् m. (sg. dat. **ḍugaras ड्वुगरस्**), a Ḍōgrā, a man of the Ḍōgrā tribe, which occupies a high position in the Jammū territory (K.Pr. 255).

ḍāgarĕñ डाँगर्यञ् । **धान्यविक्रेतृस्त्री** f. the wife of a grain merchant. This word is non-honorific, whereas **ḍāgar-bāy** is honorific. See **ḍāgur.**

dŏgarĕñ 1 द्वग्र्यञ् । **कुट्टनकर्मकरी** f. a woman who is in the habit of pounding grain. Cf. **dŏgᵃr.**

dŏgarĕñ 2 द्वग्र्यञ् । **पक्षिविशेषः** f. N. of a kind of small bird with a long beak.

ḍŏgarĕr ड्वुग्र्यर् । **वर्तुलत्वम्** m. globularity, roundness (e.g. of a gourd, radish, or a forehead).

ḍīgis डींगिस्, see **ḍyūgᵘ.**

dugôshᵘ दुगोशु । **दिग्भ्रमः** m. multiple sight, a disease of the eyes which apparently multiplies the object observed two or more times (Śiv. 1756.) **—gatshun —गक्शुन्** । **दिग्भ्रमापत्तिः** m.inf. such a disease to occur.

dugöshⁱlad दुगोंशिलद् । **दिग्भ्रान्तियुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dugöshⁱladiñ दुगोंशिलदिञ्**), suffering from multiple vision.

dugṓtᵘ दुग्वंतु । **स्यूतविशेषः** m. a kind of bag with two compartments.

ḍāguvᵘ डाँगुवु adj. (f. **ḍāgüvᵘ डाँग्वू**), made up or composed of a club or walking-stick ; in **ḍāguvᵘ gaz,** a walking-stick yard, an approximate yard measured by a walking-stick (K.Pr. 221).

dŏgᵃv द्वग्व् । **कुट्टनकर्मशूरा** f. a woman who is an industrious and expert husker of rice. Cf. **dŏgᵃr.**

dāgawun दागवुन् । **नाम्नाङ्कितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāgowᵘ दाग्वु**), to mark down, to note a person's or thing's character in a memorandum or the like for purposes of future identification, to note, brand, stigmatize ; to enter a person's name in a document, account-book, or the like.

dāgawana āmotᵘ दागवन आमंतु । **अङ्कितनामधेयः** perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüṣᵘ —आमंच़ू**), one whose name has become entered as above. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **नामधेयाङ्कितीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to become entered by name as ab. **dāgowᵘ-motᵘ दाग्वु-मंतु** । **नामग्राहमङ्कितः** perf. part. (f. **dāgüvᵘ-müṣᵘ दाग्वू-मंच़ू**), entered by name as ab.

dŏgawun द्वगवुन् । **कुट्टनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏgowᵘ द्वग्वु**), to pound grain in a mortar with a pedal-pestle so as to remove the husk, to husk grain (Gr.Gr. 123). Cf. **dŏganāwun. dŏgowᵘ-motᵘ द्वग्वु-मंतु** । **अवखण्डितः** perf. part. (f. **dŏgüvᵘ-müṣᵘ द्वग्वू-मंच़ू**), husked as ab.

dŏgaway द्वगवय् । **कुट्टनभृतिः** f. wages paid for husking grain.

dagöyi दगोंयि f. deceit, fraud ; faithlessness, infidelity (H. viii, 8). Cf. **dagā.**

ḍögyunᵘ डोंग्युनु । **डाकः** m. a wizard, a weaver of spells sufficient to cause another's death or to relieve a person possessed by a witch. The fem. of this word is **ḍögin** or **ḍögiñᵘ**, qq.v.

dʰh द्ह or **dʱh द्ह** । **धूमः** m. smoke (Rām. 958, 1080). **—dith kodᵘ-motᵘ —दिथ् कंडु-मंतु** । **तिरस्कृत्या निरस्तः** perf. part. (f. **—küḍᵘ-müṣᵘ —कंडू-मंच़ू**), expelled with

abuse. —**dith kaḍun** —दिथ् कडुन् । **अतितिरस्कृत्या निरासनम्** m.inf. to expel with abuse; see the next. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । **अतितिरस्कारः** m.inf. to fill with smoke (all the orifices of the body); met. to abuse grossly (H. v, 11). —**gatshun** —गक्षुन् । **अतिधूमोद्भवः** m.inf. much smoke to arise, a cloud of smoke to arise; to become smoke, go off in smoke (Rām. 862). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । **धूमशमनम्** m.inf. to reduce or allay smoke. —**karun** —करुन् । **अतिधूमप्रादुर्भावनम्** m.inf. to raise much smoke; to allow a cooking fire to smoke. —**lambukh** —लंबुख् । **धूमतरङ्गः** m. (sg. dat. —**lambakas** —लंबकस्), a billow of smoke, a large puff of smoke. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । **अत्याचेपः** m.inf. to raise smoke; met. to use threats and abuse in order forcibly to compel a person to do something, to abuse and illtreat with violence. —**tshĕway** —क्षवय् । **धूमशान्तिः** f. abatement of smoke; hence, putting out a fire just lit, as when there is no food to cook or on the occurrence of some sudden sorrow, such as the death of a relation or friend; met. the occurrence of some calamity. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । **अत्याचेपपात्रीभवनम्** m.inf. smoke to rise; met. to be abused and illtreated violently as under —**tulun** ab.

dʰha golᵘ द्ह गॅलु । **धूमनालिका** m. a pipe for carrying away smoke, a chimney-pipe. **-hṑbᵘ** -ह्वॅबु । **धूममार्गद्वारम्** m. the smoke-mouthful; hence, the small hole in the top of a fireplace made as a passage for the smoke. **-kaṭh** -कठ् or **-kruṭh** -छठ् । **धूमकटुता** f. (sg. dat. **-kaṭi** -कटि), the acrid taste of smoke, a smoky taste. **-lambukh** -लंबुख् । **धूमराशिः** m. (sg. dat. **-lambakas** -लंबकस्), i.q. **dʰh-lambukh** ab. **-mŏshᵉkh** -म्वशुख् । **धूमगन्धः** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏshki** -म्वशुकि), the smell of smoke, esp. of unseen smoke, whether pleasant or unpleasant. **-mŏyĕ** -म्वय f. slight smoke, a light cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 164). **-phakh** -फख् । **धूमदुर्गन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), an unpleasant smell of smoke. **-ring** -रिंग् । **धूमरेखा** f. a trace of smoke, a thin line of smoke rising from a small fire, a slight cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 162). **-wṑbᵘ** -व्वॅबु । **धूममार्गरन्ध्रम्** m. a smoke-hole, a small hole in a wall over a fireplace for the issue of smoke. **-wŏmād** -व्वमाद् । **धूमदुर्गन्धः** f. (sg. dat. **-wŏmözᵘ** -व्वमॅज़ू), an unpleasant smell of smoke (e.g. of a room full of smoke or of clothes which have been exposed to smoke).

dʰhⁱ-gagur द्हि-गगुर् । **अवलम्बमानधूमकूटम्** m. (sg. dat. **-gagaras** -गगरस्), a smoke-rat, hence a heavy hanging cloud of smoke, collected owing to there being no exit. **-golᵘ** -गॅलु । **धूममार्गः** m., i.q. **dʰha-°** ab. —**gōmotᵘ** —गोमॅतु । **धूममलिनीभूतः** perf. part. (f. —**gömütsᵘ** —गॉमॅच्चू), smoked, that which has been exposed to smoke, smoky, smoke-begrimed. **-gard** -गर्द् । **धूमरेणुः** f. smoke-dust, soot. —**gatshun** —गक्षुन् । **धूमव्याप्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become smoked or smoky, to become smoke-begrimed. **-kondᵘ** -कॅण्डु । **धूमबाधा** m. smarting of the eyes, etc., from smoke. **-kondᵘ karun** -कॅण्डु करुन् । **धूममार्जना** m.inf. to scour the bottom of a cooking-pot to remove the smoke-stains. —**korᵘ-motᵘ** —कॅरु-मॅतु । **धूमसंसर्जितः** perf. part. (f. —**kürᵘ-mütsᵘ** —कॅरू-मॅच्चू), smoked, dirtied by smoke, sooty. —**karun** —करुन् । **धूमव्याप्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to dirty with smoke, to make or allow to become sooty (e.g. by putting anything in a smoky place). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । **धूमकटुता** f., i.q. **dʰha-°** ab. **-kuṭhᵘ** -कुठु । **धूमकोष्ठः** m. a smoke-room, (in the case of a large cooking-room) an upper chamber of boards for collecting all the smoke, which is then permitted to issue through one orifice. **-katurᵘ** -कतुरु । **धूमकपालः** m. a smoke-jar, an earthen vessel placed reversed over a lamp so as to catch and collect lamp-black. **-lambukh** -लम्बुख् । **धूमतरङ्गः** m., i.q. **dʰh-°**, q.v. **-mād** -माँद् । **धूमदुर्गन्धः** f. the evil smell of the smoke of burning a dead body or the like. **-mŏshᵉkh** -म्वशुख् । **धूमगन्धः** f., i.q. **dʰha-°** ab. **-nôrᵘ** -नोरु । **धूमनालिका** m. a smoke-pipe for conveying heated air from a stove so as to distribute heat. **-phakh** -फख् । **धूमदुर्गन्धः** m., i.q. **dʰha-°** ab. **-ring** -रिंग् । **धूमलेखा** f., i.q. **dʰha-°** ab. **-tshĕway** -क्षवय् । **धूमशान्तिः** f., i.q. **dʰh-°** ab. **-wṑbᵘ** -व्वॅबु । **धूममार्गः** m., i.q. **dʰha-°** ab. **-wŏmād** -व्वमाद् । **धूमदुर्गन्धः** f., i.q. **dʰha-°** ab.

dʰhi-khotᵘ द्हि-खॅतु । **धूमावासः** m. a chamber over a fireplace for collecting the smoke and directing it out by one exit. **-kūṭhᵘ̈rᵘ̈** -कूठ्रू । **धूमव्याप्तकोष्ठः** f. a room full of smoke, a smoky room. **-tshṑlᵘ** -च्वलु । **धूममार्गविशेषः** m. a smoke-hearth, (in a fireplace with three openings one behind the other) a brick chimney issuing from behind the hindmost opening.

dah द्ह ১০ । **दश** card. (pl. dat. **dahan 1** द्हन्, ag. **dahau** द्हौ), ten (YZ. 93, Śiv. 199, 521, 984, 1692, 1793). Often used indefinitely for a large number; for examples see bel. **-dôrᵘ** -दोरु । **बाङ्खेन प्रसरन्** adj. (f. **-dörᵘ̈** -दोरू), ten-streamed, flowing in a copious stream; met. (of a work or the like) going forward energetically or prosperously. —**dar dah** —दर् द्ह ১০ । **अतिबङ्खलः** adj. e.g. ten upon ten; hence, very many, very much, copious; ten by ten, ten cubic (yards of water,—such being regarded as pure according to Musalmān law). **-mashtī** (? ১০ مشطي), f. a kind of paper made in Kashmīr composed of three parts hemp fibre to every 177 parts of

rags (L. 380). —**sīr**ü —**सीरू** । **सुदायसामग्री** f. presents of grain, etc., sent to a bride at intervals when living in her husband's house. Cf. **daha-syūr**u bel. —**sās** —**सास्** । **दश द्रोणाः** m.pl. ten thousands, a certain weight equivalent to ten *trakhs* of about 11 English pounds each (L. 243) ; esp. materials (flesh, spices, etc.) for a great feast, to this amount.

daha-goru **दह-गॅरु** । **दशगृहव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **-gür**ü **-गॅरू**), of ten houses ; hence, a square or other place surrounded by many inhabited houses. **-khôr**u **-खोरु** । **दशखारीकः** adj. (f. **-khör**ü **-खॅारू**), measuring ten *khārs* of 16 *trakhs* each. See **daha-trok**u bel. **-moñ**u **-मंञु** । **दशाढकिकः** adj. (f. **-müñ**ü **-मंञू**), weighing ten *mañ* or *manwaṭā* of nearly 3 pounds each (L. 243). **-mara -मर** adj. c.g. about ten, ten or thereabouts (Gr.Gr. 84). **-syūr**u **-स्यूरु** । **दशसेटकमितः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-sīris -सीरिस्** ; abl. **-sēri -सेरि** ; f. sg. nom. **-sīr**ü **-सीरू**), weighing ten *sērs*. A *sēr* is two-thirds of a *manwaṭā*, see ab. (L. 243). Cf. **dah-sīr**ü ab. **-trok**u **-त्रॅकु** । **दशद्रोणकः** adj. (f. **-trüc**ü **-त्रॅचू**), weighing ten *trakhs* of a little over 11 pounds each (L. 243). **-wuhur**u **-वुहुरु** adj. (f. **wuh**ü**r**ü **वुहॅरू**), aged ten years, ten years of age (Gr.M.). **-wot**u **-वॅतु** । **दशदिगुद्घाटितमार्गः** m. approachable by ten roads, easily approached.

dahan-hondu **दहन्-हॅन्दु** । **दशस्वामिकः** adj. (f. **-hünz**ü **-हॅंज़ू**), of ten, having ten owners ; produced by ten, born of ten ; costing ten (of anything), worth ten (Gr.Gr. 148).

dahay दहय् card. only ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

dāh दाह । **दाहः** m. burning, combustion, conflagration ; the sensation of burning, internal heat ; inflammation ; ardour ; heart-burning, envy, jealousy ; a conflagration, a thing that causes internal pain or arouses jealousy (Rām. 153) ; destruction by burning, destruction (YZ. 556, K.Pr. 75). —**dyun**u —**दिनु** । **शवदाहः** m.inf. to apply fire to, to light (the funeral pile), cremate (Rām. 443). —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** । **अन्तर्दाहोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. envy or jealousy to arise ; inward burning, inward rage to arise (Rām. 804). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **अन्तर्दाहोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause envy or jealousy to be felt by any person.

dēh देह or **dīh दीह** m. the body (Śiv. 158, 280, 337, 1016, 1027, 1753, etc. ; Rām. 507, 1754, 1783), i.q. **dih 2.**

dih 1 दिह, see **dyun**u.

dih 2 दिह ১ । **शरीरम्** m. the body ; esp. the human body (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 753, 1777, 1887) ; the personal form taken by an impersonal deity (Śiv. 712).

diha-doru **दिह-दॅरु** । **दृढशरीरः** adj. (f. **-dür**ü **-दॅरू**), strong-bodied, able-bodied.

dŏh द्वह । **दिनम्** m. (this word often becomes **duh दुह्** in compounds or derivatives ; YZ. always spells the word **dōh**), daytime, as opposed to night (Śiv. 332) ; a day, amongst Hindūs from sunrise to sunrise, and amongst Musalmāns from sunset to sunset (YZ. 112, Śiv. 168, 458, 594, 1443, K.Pr. 59). **trĕyimi dŏha,** on the third day, YZ. 104 ; **tsŏn dŏhan,** for four days, YZ. 158 ; **tami dŏhay,** on that very day, YZ. 174, but see **dŏhay,** s.v. **bod**u **dŏh,** a big day, a great day, a holiday, but not necessarily a day of rejoicing ; cf. K.Pr. 28. Besides indicating the period of twenty-four hours, this word is also used to signify the day from sunrise to sunset, and in this sense the comp. **dŏh-rāth** is used to indicate the day of twenty-four hours. Cf. K.Pr. 176, Śiv. 1584. So **rāth-dŏh** (Śiv. 341), adv. night and day. —**āsun** —**आसुन्** । **सद्भाग्यकालसंपत्तिः** m.inf. a day to be ; esp. a lucky day to come, to be a day of good luck, to be a day on which something referred to turns out satisfactorily. —**barun** —**बरुन्** । **दिननिर्वाहणम्** m.inf. to fill the day, to spend the day, to pass a day satisfactorily in earning one's livelihood. —**dyun**u —**दिनु** । **दैवसकर्मवृत्तिः** m.inf. to give (a whole) day, voluntarily to occupy oneself the whole day over anything. —**dari lagun** —**दरि लगुन्** । **दिनावसानप्राप्तिः** m.inf. the day to become stopped, the day to approach evening, to be about an hour before sunset. —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** m.inf. a day to go, a day to pass, a day to elapse (K.Pr. 161). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । **दिननिर्वाहः** m.inf. to drag out the day, to occupy oneself throughout the day (e.g. a poor man earning his livelihood, or a sick man getting better). —**khārun** —**खारुन्** । **दिनारोहणम्** m.inf. to cause the day to mount, i.e. to spend the day in paid labour. —**khasun** —**खसुन्** । **दिनारूढिः** m.inf. the day to mount ; the day to be spent in paid labour. —**lōsun** —**लोसुन्** m.inf. the day to grow weary, eventide to fall (K.Pr. 18, **lūsum dŏh,** the day wearied for me, i.e. I found it was evening). Cf. **dŏh**i **lūsyun**u, etc., bel. —**nibāwun** —**निवावुन्** m.inf. to pass the day, spend the time. —**prāwân**i —**प्रावॅनि** । **कालातिवाहः** m. pl. inf. to obtain days, (of a sick person or the like) to pass through the critical period of an illness, so as to gain hope of recovery. —**rāwun** —**रावुन्** । **निरर्थकालात्ययः** m.inf. a day to be lost or wasted, a day to be spent fruitlessly, one's time to be wasted. —**rāwarun** —**रावरुन्** । **निरर्थदिनात्ययः** m.inf. to lose a day, to waste a day, to spend a day fruitlessly, to waste one's time (K.Pr. 188, W. 139). —**ṭhukun** —**ठुकुन्** m.inf. to bury the day ; met. to complete one's

day's work (K.Pr. 131). —**wŏlangun** —व्वलङ्गुन् । **दिनोल्लङ्घनम्** m.inf. to get through the day; esp. to spend the day fasting from poverty or the like. —**wasun** —वसुन् । **दिनान्तभाव:** m.inf. the day to descend; to be near eventide. —**yin**[i] —यिनि । **भाग्यावसरागम:** m. pl. inf. days to come; esp. good times to come.

dŏha द्वह sg. abl., as adv., on (such and such) a day (YZ. 104, Śiv. 740, 1549); day by day (Gr.Gr. 158); so **prath dŏha प्रथ् द्वह**, day by day (Gr.Gr. 157, W. 95). —**aki** —अकि adv. on a certain day, one day, once upon a time (Śiv. 164, Rām. 230, 1286). —**dŏha** —द्वह । **प्रत्यहम्** adv. day by day, every day. **-dàsh**[i] **-द॑श्।** । **साधारणदिवसेषु** adv. on an ordinary day (as distinct from a holiday), u. w. vbs. of doing, eating, or the like. **-dàsh**[i]**-hond**[u] **-द॑श्-ह॑न्दु** । **सामान्यदैवस:** adj. (f. **-dàsh**[i]**-hünz**[ü] **-द॑श्-ह॑ञ्जू**), of or belonging to ordinary working days (e.g. vessels, clothes, conduct, etc.). **-kāḍay -काडय्** । **दिनातिवाह:** f. spending a whole day over anything, esp. with the desire of causing delay, lingering over anything. **-nösh**[i] **-नॉश्।** । **कालक्षेप:** f. spending a day fruitlessly, wasting time in idleness. —**path dŏha** —**पथ् द्वह** । **प्रतिदिनम्** adv. day after day, day by day, every day, daily (Gr.Gr. 158). **-tör**[ü] **-तॉरू।** । **दिवसविलम्ब:** f. day-delay, delay of only a single day for the accomplishment of anything; procrastination owing to unwillingness to carry out any work.

dŏhā dŏhā द्वहा द्वहा adv. daily, every day (H. viii, 3).

dŏh[i] **द्व॑हि** । **चिरेण** adv. after the day is over; hence, late, too late. **dahi dŏh**[i] **दहि द्व॑हि** adv. after ten days (Gr.M.). Cf. **doh**[u]. —**lūsyun**[u] —**लूसिनु** । **सायंकाल:** m. evening, the time of sunset; cf. **dŏh lōsun** ab. **-lūsiñ -लूसिञ्**, or **-lōsañĕn -लोसञ्जन्**, or **-lūsiñ-bög**[i] **-लूसिञ्-वॉगि**, or **-lōsañĕn-bög**[i] **-लोसञ्जन्-वॉगि**, or **-lūsiñĕn-bög**[i] **-लूसिञ्जन्-वॉगि**, or **-lōsañĕn-bögin -लोसञ्जन्-वॉगिन्**, or **-lūs**[i]**ñĕn-bögin -लूसिञ्जन्-वॉगिन्** । **सायाह्ने** adv. at eventide. Cf. **dŏh lōsun** ab.

dŏhāh द्वहाह् m. a day (indefinite) (Śiv. 1444). **dŏhāh khanḍā द्वहाह् खण्डा** m. about a day, but something less (Gr.Gr. 93).

dŏhuk[u] **द्वऽकु** or **duhuk**[u] **दुऽकु** । **दैवस:** adj. (f. **dŏhüc**[ü] **द्व॑चू** or **duhüc**[ü] **दु॑चू**), of or belonging to a day, esp. to a certain day; born or produced in a single day.

dŏhas द्वहस् (sg. dat.), adv. by day, in the daytime (YZ. 90, 118, Śiv. 325). **drustis dŏhas दुस्तिस् द्वहस्** adv. all day long (Gr.M.). **-kyut**[u] **-कितु** । **दिवसपरिचयोचित:** adj. (f. **-kiʦ**[ü] **-कित्सू**), for a day; sufficient for one whole day.

dŏhai, see **dŏhay**.

doh[u] **द॑हु** । **दशक:** m. a group of ten, a ten (Gr.Gr. 84); with suff. of indef. art., **dohwāh khanḍā द॑ह्वाह् खण्डा**, a group of about ten, but a little less than ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

dàh[i] **द॑हि** m.pl. groups of ten, the form used for **dah**, ten, in multiplication, as in **z**[a]**h dàh**[i] **wuh ज़ह् द॑हि वुह्**, two tens twenty, twice ten is twenty (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104).

dahi dŏh[i] **दहि द्व॑हि**, after ten days; so —**warihĕ zyāda** —**वरिह्य ज़्याद्**, more than ten years; —**warihĕ pĕṭha** —**वरिह्य प्यठ**, from a ten year, for the last ten years; —**bajĕ** —**वज्य**, at the stroke of ten, at ten o'clock (Gr.M.).

dēhābiman देहाबि(भ)मान् (Śiv. 1856) or **dēha-abimān देह-अबि(भ)मान्** (Śiv. 1758), m. pride in one's own body, self-conceit; spiritual delusion.

dahij[ü] **दहिजू**, see **dahyul**[u].

döhij[ü] **द॑हिजू**, see **döhyul**[u].

dihökh दिहॉख्, see **dyun**[u].

dŏhul[u] **द्वऽहुल** or **duhul**[u] **दुऽहुल** । **दिनकाल:** m. (sg. dat. **duhalis दुहलिस्**, ag. **duh**[å]**l**[i] **दुह॑लि**), daytime, the time from sunrise to sunset (Gr.Gr. 146, 156).

dŏh[å]**l**[i] **द्वह॑लि** or **dŏh**[a]**li द्वहलि** । **दिवा** adv. by day, in the daytime (Gr.Gr. 156, K.Pr. 49, 59). **duh**[å]**l**[i]**-gāsh दुह॑लि-गाश्** । **दैवसप्रकाश:** m. daylight, the light of day, esp. the remains of daylight at eventide, twilight. **-gaṭa -गट** । **दिवा ध्वान्त:** f. darkness by daytime (from clouds, a dust-storm, or the like). **-khāv -खाव्** । **व्रतविशेषखण्डनायुक्त:** m. (f. **-khöviñ -खॉविञ्**), one who eats by day on a day in which he should fast; esp. a Musalmān who does not keep the fast of Ramaẓān, during which eating between sunrise and sunset is forbidden (K.Pr. 14). **-laga**[a]**n -लग्न्** । **दैवसविवाह:** m. a day marriage, a wedding of which the auspicious moment for the ceremony occurs in the daytime. **-sāth -साथ्** । **दैवस: सन्मुहूर्त:** m. (sg. dat. **-sātas -सातस्**), an auspicious moment (e.g. for setting out on a journey, or for entering a house for the first time) which occurs in the daytime, and not in the night-time. **-ʦūr -चूर्** । **दिवा चौर:** m. a thief by daylight, one who steals only in the daytime (most thieves steal by night; see the following). **-ʦūr**[ü] **-चूरू** । **दिवैव चौर्यम्** f. thieving which is done by day only, not the usual thieving which is done by night. **-vil -विल्** । **दैवसवेला** f. a time or hour in the daytime.

dŏhaliy द्वहलिय् । **दिवसे एव** adv. only in the daytime; esp. u. w. vbs. of stealing or the like, see **duh**[å]**l**[i] **ʦūr** ab.

dŏhalyukᵘ द्वहलिकु । **दिवाकालिकः** adj. (f. **dŏhalicᵘ** द्वहलिचू), of or belonging to the daytime; born or produced in the daytime.

dʰᵃhⁱlad द्ंहिलद् adj. c.g. smoky; harassed or confused by smoke. **—gagur hyuhᵘ** —गगुर् हिहु । **अतिलज्जितीभूतः** adj. (f. **—hishᵘ** —हिशू), like a rat confused by smoke, put to great shame by calumny or abuse.

dahlēza दहलेज़ دهليز । **मलावकरस्थानम्** a place between the outer gate and a house; a privy; a spot where the house-refuse is thrown.

daham दहम् । **दशमी (तिथिः)**, f. (sg. dat. **dahümᵘ** दहंमू), the tenth lunar day of either fortnight of the luni-solar month. Cf. **dahomᵘ, dᵃhum,** and **dahyumᵘ.** **—kāh** —काह् । **व्रतविशेषः** f. the tenth and eleventh lunar days, the name of a certain Hindū fast lasting three days. On the first day only one meal is taken, on the second nothing is eaten, and one meal is eaten in the forenoon of the third. **—kāh karüñᵘ** —काह् करंञू । **प्रायश्चित्तविधानम्** f.inf. to carry out such a fast; to fast in this way for any three days as a penance for eating impure food or the like.

dahimᵘ दहिमू, see **dahyumᵘ.**

dạhomᵘ द्ंहंमु adj. in the following (cf. **daham, dᵃhum,** and **dahyumᵘ**): **dạhomᵘ-hondᵘ** द्ंहंमु-हंन्दु । **दशमीतिथिभवः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **dạhamis-handis** द्ंहमिस्-हन्दिस्; f. sg. nom. **dạhümᵘ-hünzᵘ** द्ंहंमू-हंज़ू), of or belonging to, or produced on, the tenth day of a lunar fortnight.

dᵃhum द्ङम or **dạhum** द्ंङम دهم *dahum*, ord. tenth, hence the tenth lunar day of a fortnight. Used in the following (cf. **daham, dahomᵘ,** and **dahyumᵘ**): **—bāna** —बान । **व्रतपात्रम्** m. a vessel used for cooking the food prepared by Hindūs for the observance of the Prājāpatya and other religious fasts. The food is eaten by night, after fasting by day. **-bāpār** -बापार् । **व्रतनिमित्तपात्रादिसंग्रहः** m. the whole collection of such vessels. **-bata** -बत । **व्रतभक्तम्** m. rice cooked and eaten by night, after such a day's fast. **-hondᵘ** -हंन्दु । **व्रतनिमित्तकः** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of or belonging to, or used on the occasion of, such a fast. **-kani** -कनि adv. about the tenth lunar day (Gr.Gr. 159).

dahan 2 दहन् । **दुर्गन्धः** f. (sg. dat. **dahüñᵘ** दहंञू; for 1 see **dah**), the bad smell of milk or the like which has gone bad and sour.

dahān دهان m. the mouth (K.Pr. 40, W. 134, YZ. 6, 145).

dihön दिहान्, see **dyunᵘ.**

dēhāndakār देहान्द(न्ध)कार् (Śiv. 1208, 1425) or **dēha-andakār** देह-अन्द(न्ध)कार् (Śiv. 1685, 1807), darkness of the body, darkness caused by the existence of the body, spiritual delusion, spiritual ignorance.

dahara दहर । **वाद्यविशेषः** m. a kind of musical instrument, consisting of a number of rings fixed to an iron rod crescent-shaped at one end. The rings are shaken in time to the music (El. *dhehra*). Cf. **dukra.**

dᵃhᵘrᵘ 1 द्हंरू । **पङ्क्तिः** f. a row, line, esp. a number of mendicants arranged in a row. Cf. **dahurᵘ.**

dᵃhᵃri dᵃhᵃri द्हरि द्हरि । **पङ्क्तिशः** adv. in rows, in lines, u.w. vbs. of coming and the like.

dᵃhᵘrᵘ 2 द्हंरू । **त्रिखारीमितिः** f. (in measuring grain) the weight of 3 *kharwārs* of about 178 lb. each; (in measuring liquids, such as *ghī*, oil, or milk) the weight of 3 *sērs* of about a quart each (K.Pr. 26 *dahēr*, 87).

dahurᵘ द्ङरू m. a large row or line of people (cf. **dᵃhᵘrᵘ 1**), a column of men, a caravan.

dahari-bôjᵘ दहरि-वोज़ु । **सार्थवाहः** m. (f. **-bājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), the leader of a troop, esp. the leader of a class assembled for instruction, or of people collected together for amusement, a master of the ceremonies. **-bājĕñ** -वाज्यञ् । **एकपङ्क्तिका सखी** f. of the ab.; esp. a member of a row of women met together for singing, etc., on the occasion of a festival or the like.

duhöryunᵘ दुहार्युनु । **द्विकाकिण्यर्हः** adj. (f. **duhöriñᵘ** दुहारिञू), worth two cowries; hence, of very little value, worthless.

dahshĕth द्हशथ् دهشت । **मनोभीतिः** m. (sg. dat. **dahshĕtas** द्हशतस्), consternation, fear, fright, terror, dismay, dread, awe, alarm.

dŏhaiṭh or **dŏhöṭh** द्वहैठ् । **द्वाषष्टिः** card. c.g. (pl. dat. **dŏhaiṭhan** or **dŏhöṭhan** द्वहैठन्), sixty-two.

dŏhaiṭhukᵘ or **dŏhöṭhukᵘ** द्वहैठुकु । **द्वाषष्टितमसांवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **dŏhaiṭhücᵘ** द्वहैठंचू), of sixty-two, commenced or done in the sixty-second year.

dŏhaiṭhas- (or **dŏhöṭhas-)kyutᵘ** द्वहैठस्-कितु । **द्वाषष्टितमसंवत्सरे** adv. in the (or a person's) sixty-second year.

dŏhaiṭhyumᵘ or **dŏhöṭhyumᵘ** द्वहैठ्युमु । **द्वाषष्टितमः** ord. (f. **dŏhaiṭhimᵘ** द्वहैठिमू), sixty-second. Also spelt **duhaiṭhyumᵘ** or **duhöṭhyumᵘ** दुहैठ्युमु.

dŏhaiṭhyunᵘ or **dŏhöṭhyunᵘ** द्वहैठ्युनु । **द्वाषष्टिमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **dŏhaiṭhiñᵘ** द्वहैठिञू), of the value of, or costing, sixty-two (rupees or the like). Also spelt **duº** दु°.

duhatyumᵘ दुहत्युमु । **द्विशततमः** ord. (f. **duhatimᵘ** दुहतिमू), two-hundredth. Two hundred is **zᵃh hath** (Gr.Gr. 80).

duhatyun[u] दुहत्युन् । **द्विशत्यः** adj. (f. **duhatiñ[ü] दुहतिञ्**), of the value of, or costing, two hundred (rupees or the like).

dohwāh द्ढाह्, see **doh[u]**.

dahaway द्हवय् card. (pl. dat. **dahawàn[i] द्हवंनि** or **dahawanī द्हवनी**; ag. **dahawày[i] द्हवंयि**), all ten, the whole ten, emph. form of **dah**, q.v. (Śiv. 521, dat.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

dahay द्हय्, see **dah**.

dŏhay द्वहय् । **नित्यम्** adv. even day by day; daily, every day (Gr.Gr. 158, Śiv. 327, 648, 1906); always, continually, perpetually (Śiv. 645, 1905), over and over again; generally, as a rule (W. 95, Gr.M.); on (that) very day (YZ. 174).

dahyul[u] द्ह्युलु । **करुणवाक्** m. a cry of distress, a piteous appeal; adj. (f. **dahij[ü] द्हिजू**), piteous, lamentable, full of distress, distressful (Gr.Gr. 146). **—pon[u] —पंनु** । **करुणोत्पादकदुःखम्** m. piteous grief, grief at the death of a son, husband, or the like, and of such a nature that it excites pity in another.

dahij[ü] dag द्हिजू द्ग् । **स्निग्धदुःखम्** f. a piteous blow, the extreme grief caused by the death of a loved son, husband, or the like.

döhyul[u] द्ांह्युलु । **अन्तर्दाहक्षत्** adj. (f. **döhij[ü] द्ांहिजू**), burning the vitals, touching the vulnerable part, touching the quick, heart-burning lit. and met.

dahyum[u] द्हिमु or **द्ह्युमु** । **दशमः** ord. (f. **dahim[ü] द्हिमू**), tenth (Rām. 1157). Cf. **daham, dạhom[u]**, and **d[a]hum**. **—dŏh —द्वह्** । **दशमदैवसकर्म** m. the funeral ceremonies performed on the tenth day after a person's death.

dàh[i]mi द्ंहिमि । **दशमे दिवसे** adv. on the tenth day.

dāj दाज् (= جہیز) । **सुदायः** m. a bride's dowry, presents given to her and to her husband's relations (Śiv. 1675).

dàj[i] द्ंजि, i.q. **düj[ü] 2**, q.v.

ḍ̆ej[i] ड्ंजि, ḍ̆eji 1 ड्जि, ḍ̆ej[ü] ड्ंजू, see **ḍyol[u]** and **ḍyoj[u]**.

ḍije̊ ड्इज्य, see **ḍyud[u]**.

ḍ̄ij[ü] डाँजू । **गुटिका** f. (sg. dat. **ḍ̄ije̊ ड्ँइज्य**), a ball, a small globular mass; esp. of wool, cotton, thread, string, or the like. Cf. **āma-°** under **ām 1**. Cf. **ḍyūg[u]**, of which it is f. in sense of dim. (Gr.Gr. 36). **—gaṣhüñ[ü] —गक्ष्ंञू** । **गुटिकासंभवनम्** f.inf. to form balls, to become globular (of something which ought to flow in a steady stream). **—karüñ[ü] —कर्ंञू** । **गुटिकाविकृतिः** f.inf. a globular abscess or glandular swelling in the abdomen to occur.

ḍ̄ije̊ tàl[i] anun ड्ँइज्य त्ंलि अनुन् । **व्याजप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to bring (the thread) under the ball; met. to prevaricate or pervert the words of an opponent in a disputation, to twist unfairly an opponent's language. **ḍ̄ije̊ tàl[i] pan, pana tàl[i] ḍ̄ij[ü] anüñ[ü] ड्ँइज्य त्ंलि पन्, पन त्ंलि डाँजू अनंञू** । **वाक्छलेनाधरोत्तरसंभाषणम्** f.inf. to bring the thread under the ball, and the ball under the thread; met. by the use of such perversion to render an opponent without reply, to see that oneself is in the wrong but not to confess it, to maintain one's cause by arguments known to oneself to be wrong (K.Pr. 162).

dōja द्ोज, see **dūj[ü]**.

ḍ̄oje̊ ड्ोइज्य, see **ḍ̄olun**.

dŏj[u] द्ंजु or **doj[u] द्ंजु** । **निर्बोधः, गूढहृदयः** adj. (f. **dŏj[ü] द्ंजू** or **düj[ü] 1 द्ंजू**), unintelligent, stupid; one who pretends stupidity in order to avoid obeying another's instructions, e.g. pretending that one does not hear or see, when one really does hear or see. **—bāzanda —बाज़ंद** । **ज्ञात्वा मौर्ख्यमाविष्कुर्वन्** adj. e.g. playing stupid, intentionally pretending to be stupid in another's presence.

dàj[i]-bāpār द्ंजि-बापार् । **गूढहृद्वृत्तिः** m. pretended stupidity of conduct, conduct of one who pretends to be stupid. **-pöth[a]r -पांथ्र्** । **गूढहृदयव्यवहारः** m., id.

döj[ü] द्ांजू f. a band of twisted twigs or withes.

dāje̊-kor[u] द्ाज्य-कंरु । **काष्ठशाखात्मकटकः** m. an ornamental band or hoop of twisted twigs fastened round baskets, etc. **-kranḍa -क्रण्ड** । **दारुकटकपूर्णकरण्डः** m. a wicker trunk or covered box so ornamented. **-krond[u] -क्रंण्डु** । **दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुकरण्डः** m. a smaller and finer-worked kind of the ab. wicker box. **-krünḍ[ü] -क्रंण्डू** । **दारुकटकाङ्कितपिटः** f. (sg. dat. **-kranje̊ -क्रंज्य**), a basket similarly ornamented. **-lŏngun[u] -ल्वंगुनु** । **दारुकटकाङ्कितात्यपाची** m. a small kind of tray so ornamented. **-lŏngüñ[ü] -ल्वंगंञू** । **दारुकटकाङ्कितात्यपाची** f. a vessel or tray for holding flowers or the like, smaller than the preceding, similarly ornamented. **-phṏt[u] -फ्ंतु** । **दारुकटकाङ्कितपिटः** m. a large kind of basket bound round with these wicker rings. **-phot[ü]r[ü] -फ्तर्रू** । **दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुपिटः** f. a similar but smaller basket.

ḍ̆öj[ü] ड्ांजू, see **डालुन्**.

ḍ̄öj[ü] डाँजू । **खेयम्** f. a water-channel, a ditch, esp. in rice-fields or the like.

ḍ̄āje̊ karun डाँज्य करुन् । **तृप्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to supply with a water-channel; met. make any person satisfied with food and drink. **—karañe̊ —कर्ंञ** । **अतिस्रावणम्** f. pl. inf. to make water-channels; to throw any liquid on to level ground so that it flows away thence in streams in different directions.

dūjᵘ दूजू । लिपिपट्टिका f. (sg.dat. **dōja दोज** for **dōjĕ दोज्य**, see **j**), the blackboard used as a slate for teaching writing in schools. The ink used is a kind of whiting.

dōja-mūnthᵘrᵘ दोज-मून्थ्रू । पट्टिकालिप्यारम्भः f. the religious ceremony performed when, at an auspicious moment, a child is given its first lesson in writing on one of these boards. **-püṭᵘ -पुटू । लिपिपट्टिका** f., i.q. **dūjᵘ**.

ḍūjᵘ डूजू, see **ḍōlun**.

düjᵘ 2 दुजू or **dȧjⁱ दजि । क्षेत्रभागः, लेपनम्, वस्त्रखण्डिका** f. (for **1** see **dŏjᵘ**), a small square plot of ground, such as a seed-bed; the plastered square piece of floor (Hindī *caukā*) arranged for eating or religious worship; the preparation of such a plastered square; a small square piece of cloth, a handkerchief, a towel; a patch of cloth; a rag, a piece of rag; a bandage (El., who spells the word *daij*, *daj*, *dȧj*, and *danj*). **—dīñᵘ —दिञू । लेपनम्** f.inf. to prepare the plastered square as ab. **—lāgüñᵘ —लागुञू । छिन्नजीर्णवस्त्रसंस्करणम्, वाक्साहाय्यम्** f.inf. to apply a patch, to patch a torn garment, etc.; to patch a person's words, to explain or give sense to something unintelligible said by another person, by supplying missing words or the like. **—ṣānüñᵘ —ष़ानुञू । खण्डिकापूर्तिः** f.inf. to cause a patch to enter, to patch a torn garment, etc.

dajĕ-bāgay दज्य-वागय् । क्षेत्रेदीर्घखण्डशो विभागः f. to divide a field into long, narrow seed-beds or the like. **-hurᵘ -हुरू । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमुच्चयः** m. a bundle of rags, used for plastering the ground as ab. **-hurᵘ -हुरू । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमूहः** f. a bundle of rags, esp. when they are fastened together. **-kĕth düjᵘ -क्यथ् दुजू । पूर्णा कर्पटखण्डिका** f. a handkerchief tied up so as to contain money or the like, a bundle made by tying up something in a handkerchief. **-lŏṭshᵘ -ल्वुछू । वस्त्रखण्डसमूहः** m. a bundle of rags tied together, as in a swab or mop-head. **-lŏṭshᵘrᵘ -ल्वुछ्रू । वस्त्र(कर्पट)-खण्डसमुच्चयः** f. id. **-phĭṭun -फीटुन् । क्षुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका** m. (sg. dat. **-phĭṭanas -फीटनस्**), a small towel for drying the hands; any small piece of rag. **-phĭtunᵘ -फीतुनु । क्षुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका** m. a small piece of cloth, a very small handkerchief. **-rĕl -र्यल्** f. a long strip of rag, a bandage (El. *dajiryel*, m.). **-rēṭun -रेटुन् । कर्पटखण्डिका** m. a piece of old torn rag for wiping the hands, etc. **-shikürᵘ -शिखुरू । छिन्नजीर्णकर्पटखण्डिका** f. id. **-sörᵘ -सोरू । कर्पटखण्डैर-पहरणम्** f. rag-collecting; stealing grain from a heap and carrying it away in filled handkerchiefs. **-tᵃr -त्र् । कर्पटखण्डिकाखण्डम्** f. a strip of rag, a bandage (El. *dajitur*, m.). **-züṭᵘ -ज़ुटू । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डिका** f. a worn-out piece of rag for wiping the hands, etc.

düjᵘ 3 and **4 दुजू**, see **dagun** and **dalun**.

ḍija-ḍija डिज-डिज । हस्ते चालनम् m. sportively tossing an infant in the air.

dajāl दजाल् د جال । क्षुद्रहृदयः adj. e.g. a great deceiver; antichrist; hence, mean-hearted, miserly and shameless.

dajĕl दज्यल् । संयोजिवस्त्रादिखण्डः adj. e.g. patched (of a garment, cooking-pot, etc.).

dajālᵃgī दजाल्गी । क्षुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

dajölil दजोलिल् । क्षुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

ḍĕjᵘ-müṣᵘ ड्यजू-मुछ्रू, see **ḍyolᵘ**.

ḍöjᵘ-müṣᵘ डोजू-मुछ्रू, see **ḍālun**.

ḍūjᵘ-müṣᵘ डूजू-मुछ्रू, see **ḍōlun**.

düjᵘ-müṣᵘ 1 दुजू-मुछ्रू, see **dagun 2**.

düjᵘ-müṣᵘ 2 दुजू-मुछ्रू, see **dalun**.

ḍüjᵘ-müṣᵘ डुजू-मुछ्रू, see **ḍalun 1** and **2**.

dujān दुजान् । गर्भिणी adj., only f., pregnant; as subst. a pregnant female (human or other).

dajĕr दज्यर् । गूढहृदयत्वम् m. pretended stupidity; pretending not to hear another's incitement; cf. **dŏjᵘ**.

ḍĕjĕr ड्यज्यर् । शिथिलता m. looseness, slackness; looseness of a knot or the like; slackness in work.

dōjᵃrun दाँजरुन् । सम्यक्स्थापनम्, संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōjᵒrᵘ दाँजरु**), to put down or set down in the right way, to deposit in a safe manner or place; (of food, etc.) to prepare properly, to cook in a proper manner. **dōjᵒrᵘ-motᵘ दाँजरु-मंतु । सम्यक्संस्थापितः** perf. part. (f. **dōjᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ दाँजरू-मुछ्रू**), put by properly, put down or set down in a safe place; (of food, etc.), properly prepared.

dajyōv दज्योव्, see **dagun** and **dalun**.

ḍajyōv ड्यज्योव्, see **ḍagun**.

ḍājyōv डाज्योव्, see **ḍālun**.

ḍōjyōv डोज्योव्, see **ḍōlun**.

daka दक । निपातः, निवृत्तिः m. a shove, push, knock, jostle, jolt, jog, shock, impact, collision; a push, a thrust (as in pushing a boat along) (K.Pr. 65); being thrust back or to one side, being pushed away, leaving off, desisting from; a blow or stroke of misfortune, affliction; loss (in trade), damage. **-dakh -दख् । संबाधः** f. (sg. dat. **-dakas -दकस्**), shoving and pushing (as in a crowd), jostling. **-ḍula -डुल । अनादरः** m. treating with indignity, rough handling, esp. one who has lost his protector and is helpless. Cf. **ḍula**. **-ḍula dinⁱ -डुल दिनि । निष्कासनम्** m. pl. inf. to give indignities, to expel or drive away with persistent contumely. **-ḍula khĕnⁱ -डुल ख्यनि । अनादरावगमः** m. pl. inf. to suffer indignities, to be roughly handled, to be expelled or driven away

with contumely from one's situation. —**dith ṭshunun** —दिथ् ट्सुनुन् । **याथातथ्येन निवर्तनम्, कार्यसमापनम्** m.inf. 'having given a thrust, to throw'; to cause a person to desist from any action, whether he has completed it or not, to make him desist anyhow; to cause (a work) to stop, to complete a work, esp. to complete the marriage ceremonies of a girl. —**dyun**[u] —दिनु । **संघर्षणम्, निवर्तनम्, समापनम्** m.inf. to shove, push, jolt, jostle, knock against; to thrust or push away, butt against (Rām. 923, of two rams butting against each other); to inflict a blow or shock (on a person), to bring misfortune on; to thrust to one side; to put (a work) to one side, to complete (a work), esp. the arrangements for a girl's marriage. —**gaṭshun** —गट्सुन् । **निराशतापत्तिः** m.inf. a thrusting aside to happen, to become hopeless of the accomplishment of any task. —**khyon**[u] —ख्यनु । **निराशीभवनम्** m.inf. to receive a shock or blow, to be pushed, shoved, or knocked, to suffer collision; to become hopeless of the accomplishment of any task. —**karun** —करुन् । **निवर्तनम्** m.inf. to thrust aside, to cause a person to desist from any work, to dismiss from employment. —**lagun** —लगुन् । **संघर्षापत्तिः, नैराश्यान्निवर्तनम्** m.inf. to get a knock, shock, or jolt, etc.; to suffer loss; to meet with misfortune; to desist from any work, in hopelessness of being able to complete it. —**ta ḍula lagân**[i] —त डुल लगॅनि । **इतस्ततोऽनादरावाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. (of one who has lost his natural protector, and is hence helpless) indignity to be experienced on all sides, to be thrust about from pillar to post. —**yun**[u] —यिनु । **अपस्मारवद्वस्थानम्** m.inf. a shock to come, to be stunned by any sudden calamity. **-zad** -ज़द् । **निराशताखिन्नः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** -ज़दिञ्) reduced to misery by a blow of misfortune, such as the loss of one's natural protector or of one's means of support.

ḍâk[i] ड॑कि । **उन्नतभूभागः** f. a hilly part of a mountain path. Cf. **ḍak[ü]r[ü]**.

ḍĕka ड्यक । **ललाटम्, भाग्यम्, भर्ता** m. (sg. ag. **ḍĕkan** ड्यकन् or **ḍĕk[i]** ड्यॅकि), the forehead, brow (YZ. 447; Śiv. 467, 1147, 1155, 1189; Rām. 969, 1353, 1430); fate, destiny, fortune (conceived by Hindūs to be written on the forehead) (K.Pr. 183, Rām. 721); a woman's fate, her husband; good luck, success (El.). **-boḍ[u]** -वंडु । **भाग्यशाली** adj. (f. **-büḍ[ü]** -बंडू), one endowed with great luck, one who is well born and prosperous (El.); in fem., esp. of a woman blessed with such a husband (Rām. 734). **-bajĕr** -बज्यर । **भाग्यवृद्धिमत्त्वम्** m. good luck, prosperity. **-dĕd** -द्यद् । **सङ्गर्तृका** f. a woman who is lucky in having a good husband. **-dag** -दग् । **वैधव्यम्** f. the death of a woman's husband. **-drölid** -द्रॅालिद् । **भाग्यदरिद्रः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-drölidĕñ** -द्रॅालिद्यञ्), poor in fate, one whose fate is adverse, even though he deserves prosperity. —**g[a]hun** —गह्नुन् । **अतिप्रार्थनम्** m.inf. to grind the forehead (in the dust), to implore very humbly. **-lôn[u]** -लोनु । **दिष्टम्** m. fate, lot in life (YZ. 326); a woman's fate, her husband (Śiv. 438). **-lôn[u] wuchun** -लोनु वुक्नुन् । **भाग्यपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to see one's fate, to test one's fate, to inquire as to the result of any undertaking, to have one's fortune told. **-munör[ü]** -मुनॅारू । **भाग्यह्रासः** f. waning of good luck, loss (even when undeserved) of good fortune. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । **भाग्यफलनम्** m.inf. fortune to issue, the fated result of any condition to issue or become manifest. **-pĕṭhuk[u]** -प्यठुकु । **ललाटोर्ध्वोद्भवः** adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc[ü]** -प्यठॅच्), of or belonging to on the forehead (as of the down on the forehead, or of an ornament, or of the intellect). **-pĕṭhuk[u] ṭika** -प्यठुकु टिक । **माननीयः** adj. c.g. an ornament of on the forehead; met. one who is highly respected, venerated (Śiv. 407), see **-ṭika** and **ḍĕkuk[u] ṭika** bel. **-rön[ü]** -रॅान्नू । **अतिभाग्यवती** f. a fate-queen, a woman lucky in having an excellent husband. **-sĕdath** -स्यदथ् । **भाग्यसिद्धिः** f. (sg. dat. **-sĕdüṭs[ü]** -स्यदॅच्), good fortune, success (Rām. 1598). **-ṭhĕl** -ठ्यल् । **ललाटौन्नत्यम्** f. height, broadness, expansiveness, of the forehead. **-ṭika** -टिक । **ललाटिका** m. an ornament worn on the forehead, an ornamental patch of gold, silver, tinsel, or the like, or a jewel worn on the forehead. **-ṭs[ü]n[ü]** -च्नॅन्नू । **भाग्यवतींमन्या** f. a black mark (made with charcoal or the like) on the forehead; a woman who goes proudly, as if boasting of her good fortune, whether she really has good fortune or not. **-ṭsüṭh[ü]** -च्यूँठू । **भर्तृभाग्याहंकारवती** f. a woman who goes about boasting of the excellence of her husband, esp. such a woman who does so without valid reason. Cf. **ṭsüṭh[ü]** and **ḍĕk[i] s[a]s trāwân[i]** below.

ḍĕk[i] ḍĕk[i] karun ड्यॅकि ड्यॅकि करुन् । **उत्तरोत्तरभाग्योत्कर्षः** m.inf. good luck to come upon good luck, a steady increase in good fortune to occur. **ḍĕk[i] ḍĕk[i] karân yun[u]** ड्यॅकि ड्यॅकि करान् यिनु । **प्रार्थनापूर्वकसाम्त्वनोद्योगः** m.inf. to come along on one's forehead, to show the greatest humility, to beg and implore with utter self-abasement. **ḍĕk[i] s[a]s trāwân[i]** ड्यॅकि सस् त्रावॅनि । **भाग्यवत्ताप्रकाशनम्** m. pl. inf. to strut about proclaiming one's good fortune, to boast of one's prosperity. Cf. **s[a]s,** and also **ḍĕka ṭsüṭh[ü]** ab.

ḍ̆ĕkukᵘ ड्यकुकु । ललाटसंवन्धी adj. (f. **ḍ̆ĕküc**ᵘ **ड्यकंचू**), of or belonging to the forehead, either of things external, such as an ornament, or of things internal, such as the forehead-bone or the intellect. **—bata —वत । भाग्याजीविका** m. rice of luck; a man's support in life which he gets by mere luck, and which he does not deserve as a reward for his industry or virtue. **—ṭika —टिक । प्रधानभूतः** m. one who shines like a forehead ornament, a person of great honour, one much respected. Cf. **ḍ̆ĕka pĕṭhukᵘ ṭika** ab.

ḍ̆ĕkunᵘ ड्यकुनु । भर्तृसंबन्धी adj. (f. **ḍ̆ĕküñᵘ ड्यकंञू**), of or belonging to fate; of or belonging to a woman's husband. **—bata khyonᵘ —वत ख्यनु । अकिंचित्करत्वम्** m.inf. to eat the rice of one's fate; hence, when a man is deprived of office for some fault or other reason, to sit idle, living on what one has of one's own without pay.

ḍ̆ĕkas ḍ̆ūnⁱ phuṭarāwànⁱ ड्यकस् ड्यूनि फुटरावंनि । स्वभाग्यकत्थनम् m. pl. inf. to break walnuts on the forehead (as if to show how sound it is); to boast openly of one's good fortune, to act boastfully. **ḍ̆ĕkas ḍ̆ĕkas dinⁱ ड्यकस् ड्यकस् दिनि । स्वभाग्यविडम्बनम्** m. pl. inf. to reproach one's fate, curse one's luck, as when one suddenly comes upon an unexpected obstacle, or when something begun well turns out badly.

ḍ̆ŏkᵘ ड्वंकु । कुब्जः adj. (f. **ḍ̆ŏcᵘ ड्वंचू**), humpbacked, crooked-bodied; bent from old age. Cf. **ḍ̆ạkhᵘrᵘ** and **ḍ̆ŏkurᵘ-ḍ̆ŏkurᵘ.**

duka 1 दुक (cf. دُرُک) **। कीलकविशेषः** f. one of the row of sticks planted in the ground on which the warp is set previous to putting it in the loom. The *sar* of India.

duka 2 and **3 दुक**, see **दुख् 1** and **2.**

dīkⁱca दीकिच (= دیگچہ) **। स्थाली** m. a metal cooking-pot, a small cauldron, a saucepan.

ḍakaḍ̆ö डकड॑ । ढकारः m. the name of the letter **ढ** in the Śāradā alphabet, used in schools. Cf. **ḍuḍ̆ö (ड).**

dukadār दुकदार् । विरलतन्तुः adj. c.g. (of cloth) become loosely woven, esp. of a spot of looseness of fabric in a cloth which is elsewhere tightly woven, threadbare. Cf. **dukh 1.**

ḍakh 1 डख् or **ḍakha डख** (q.v.) **। आधारः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍakhas डखस्**), a support, a prop; a support, a help (Śiv. 443); a stop to prevent a ball or the like rolling or falling; **yūpis shup ḍakha,** a winnowing-fan as a dam against a flood (K.Pr. 254). **—āsun —आसुन् । सहायसंपत्तिः** m.inf. a support to be; help to come, to be helped, encouraged, or propped up in any business. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । उत्साहेन कार्यसमापनम्** m.inf. to help, prop up, encourage a person in any business. **—karun —करुन् । नौपरिचालनम्** m.inf. when a boat is going along, to keep it off the bank with a punting pole.

ḍakha-wörᵘ डख-वॉरू । लघुनौका f. a kind of small boat in attendance on a larger boat, for landing or bringing passengers and the like.

ḍakh 2 डख् । काकपक्षः m. (sg. dat. **ḍakhas डखस्**), a curling lock of hair hanging behind the ears of Hindū children, a side-lock, curl, ringlet (El., Gr.Gr. 133).

ḍākh 1 डाख् । संदेशादिप्राप्तिकार्यालयः m. (sg. dat. **ḍākas डाकस्**), the post (for conveying letters) (Gr.M.); a post-office.

ḍāka-gara डाक-गर m. the post-office (Gr.M.). **—munshī —मुन्शी** m. a post-master (Gr.M.). **-pahörᵘ -पहॉरू । दूतकुटी** f. a post-hut, a station at which a relay of post-runners waits and where the runners are relieved; any other similar relay-station. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । संदेशहरः** m. a post-runner, a postman.

ḍākücᵘ kirāy डाकंचू किराय् f. the postage of a letter (Gr.M.).

ḍākh 2 डाख् । दग्धा मृत् m. (sg. dat. **ḍākas डाकस**), burnt clay, ashes, earth or clay which has been burnt by fire or parched by extreme heat. **—gaṭshun —गटुन् । दग्धप्रायीभवनम्** m.inf. to be burnt, reduced to ashes or to dust by heat, e.g. of a house, a field, or the like.

ḍāka mĕṭsᵘ डाक-म्यंत्सू । दग्धा मृत्तिका f. the earth round a cooking-place or the like, which is burnt and scorched by the heat. **-nūn -नून् । लवणभेदः** m. a kind of salt found in the hill tracts, mixed up with sand, and in colour like burnt earth. It is acrid in taste.

ḍākh 3 डाख् । संहारः m. (sg. dat. **ḍākhas डाखस्**), wiping out or devastation of a house or village, from epidemic disease or the like; utter destruction, wiping out of a country, a people, or the like (Rām. 783). **ḍ̆ökhⁱ gaṭshun डॉखि गटुन् । विनष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to be wiped out as ab.; (of anything collected in a heap) to be dissipated, scattered abroad.

ḍakha डख । आधारः m., i.q. **ḍakh 1,** q.v., a support, prop (K.Pr. 254, Śiv. 443). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । आधारीभवनम्** m.inf. to remain as a support or prop; to assist, become a helper. **—thawun —थवुन् । आधारस्थापनम्** m.inf. to put a support, prop, etc.

dĕkh 1 द्यख् or **dēkh देख्** (q.v.) **دے । संतापः** m. (sg. dat. **dĕkas द्यकस्** or **dĕkhas द्यखस्**), difficulty, trouble, worry, distress, harassment; consumption, pulmonary disease. **—gaṭshun —गटुन् । तिरस्कृत्या संतापोद्भवः**

m.inf. to be irritated, annoyed, worried, harassed by abuse, etc. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **संतापनम्** m.inf. to tease, irritate, annoy, trouble, harass, worry, plague.

dĕkⁱ gatshun द्यकि गछुन् । **संतापतप्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be worried, troubled, consumed by grief, as if one were suffering from consumption, esp. by the conduct of a loved son, wife, or the like.

dĕkh 2 द्यख् or **dĕkh-kār द्यख्-कार्** । **धिक्कृतिः** m. reproach, contemptuous address, scoffing.

dēkh देख् or **dĕkh द्यख् دیکھ** । **संतापः** m. (sg. dat. **dēkhas देखस्**), difficulty, trouble, worry; esp. the feeling of annoyance caused by another's abuse, etc. —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** । **तिरस्कारापत्तिः** m.inf. to be harassed by abuse. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **तिरस्कारः** m.inf. to trouble, worry (Gr.M.); to harass by abuse. **-lay -लाय्** । **तिरस्कारोपालम्भः** f. reproach for abuse, reproach tendered to one who is harassing another by abuse. **-lāyĕ diñĕ -लाय दिञ** । **तिरस्कारोपालम्भकथनम्** f. pl. inf. to tender such reproaches.

dikh दिख्, thou wilt give, see **dyunᵘ**.

dŏkh द्वख् । **दुःखम्** m. (sg. dat. **dŏkhas द्वखस्**), pain, sorrow, trouble (K.Pr. 62 *dokh*, 164 *dukh*; Śiv. 13, 94, 199, etc., nom. pl. Śiv. 41, 105); esp. sorrow caused by the death of a beloved one (YZ. 570, 574); bodily pain (El.); mental grief; difficulty, vexation, annoyance (El.); fatigue, labour, toil; a misfortune, unhappy event (Gr.M.). This word is often opposed to **sŏkh स्वख्**, happiness, as in Śiv. 41, 444, 483, 922, 1819. —**barun** —**वरुन्** । **क्लेशभोगः** m.inf. to suffer distress or trouble (Rām. 302); to put oneself to inconvenience; to labour, toil. **-dôdᵘ -द्वोदु** । **शोकपीडादिकम्** m. pain, trouble, sorrow generally (Rām. 291). —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु** । **विबाधनम्** m.inf. to give pain (to); to occasion trouble, to bother; to give bodily hurt (to), to hurt; to give mental distress (to), to distress, torment (El.); to give offence, cause vexation (Gr.M.); to be dangerous, offensive (of an animal) (Gr.M.). —**khyonᵘ** —**ख्यनु** । **दुःखापत्तिः** m.inf. to suffer pain or trouble, to be afflicted. —**kāsun** —**कासुन्** m.inf. to put a stop to grief, to relieve grief, console (me = **mĕ**, Śiv. 1434) (Śiv. 978, 1438). —**tshunun** —**छुनुन्** । **शोकोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause sorrow to another (e.g. by killing a beloved one, by causing pecuniary loss, or by giving bad news).

dŏkha borᵘ-motᵘ द्वख वर्-मंतु (Śiv. 171), adj. (f. —**bürᵘ-mütshᵘ** —**वर्-मंचू**) or **dŏkha barith द्वख वरिथ्**, adj. e.g. full of grief; mournful, affecting (of a circumstance or story) (Gr.M.). **-hotᵘ -ह॑तु** । **शोकग्रस्तः** adj. (f. **-hütshᵘ -ह॑चू**), afflicted, grieved (e.g. by the death of a loved one); mournful, sorrowful, grief-causing, compassion-rousing (e.g. an action, a statement, or an occupation). **-māri -मारि** । **दुःखार्द्रचित्ततया** adv. pitifully, compassionately, struck by sorrow. **-sostᵘ -संस्तु** adj. (f. **-sütshᵘ -संछू**), afflicted, sorry; sorry (for an offence) (Gr.M.). —**tulun** —**तुलुन्** । **दुःखपरित्याजनम्** m.inf. to raise from grief; esp. when a woman is suffering from grief owing to the death of some dearly loved one, to take her away from the mournful scene, or to divert her mind from the mournful thoughts, to console. —**tulawañ** —**तुलवञ्** । **दुःखोत्यापनदेयम्** f. payment (or wages) for raising from grief, i.e. the gifts of money and jewellery, etc., given to a woman some time after the death of a husband or other loved person, in order to console her. —**wŏthᵘ-motᵘ** —**व्वथु-मंतु** । **त्यक्तशोकचिह्नः** perf. part. (f. —**wŏtshᵘ-mütshᵘ** —**व्वछू-मंचू**), gone out of mourning as in next. —**wŏthun** —**व्वथुन्** । **शोकचिह्नपरित्यागः** m.inf. to rise from grief; to put off signs of grief for the death of a loved one after the customary period of mourning, to go out of mourning. **-vyotᵘ -व्यंतु** । **दुःखाकुलः** adj. (f. **-vĕtshᵘ -व्यंचू**), pierced by sorrow, pained, afflicted (Gr.M.); distressed, esp. by the death of one beloved.

dŏkhⁱ द्वखि adv. with difficulty, not easily (Gr.M.).

dŏkhas bihun द्वखस् विञुन् । **शोकपरिशीलनम्** m.inf. to sit for grief; to sit in mourning during the period of impurity after the death of a near relation.

dõkh दोँख् f. (sg. dat. **dõki दोँकि**), a peck of a beak. —**diñᵘ** —**दिञू** । **अन्तरायविधानम्** f.inf. (to thrust in one's beak; met. to put an impediment in the way of something approaching a successful conclusion). —**karüñᵘ** —**कर॑ञू** । **अन्तरायोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to make a peck; met. to prevent the success of any action by false accusations or the like (e.g. by maligning a servant to his master, or a suppliant to the supplicated).

dõka-dõkh दोँक-दोँख् । **चञ्चाचञ्चि** f. (sg. dat. **-dõki -दोँकि**), beak to beak, the mutual pecking of birds fighting; met. the wordy warfare of children or women.

dŏkhī द्वखी adj. e.g. uneasy, pained, afflicted (Śiv. 1438); vexed, troubled (El., Gr.M.).

ḍokhᵘ 1 ड॑ख़ु । **पृष्ठाधारः** m. a support, prop, esp. a support for the back when seated, a cushion, pillow, bolster (Rām. 432); help, assistance. Cf. **aḍ** and **al 1.** —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु** । **पृष्ठाधारविधानम्** m.inf. to give support; esp. to rest the back against a support, e.g. a wall, or to place a bolster or the like behind one's back.

ḍokhᵘ 2 ड॑ख़ु, m. a reed mat used as the covering or roof of a boat, etc. (El. *ḍúk*). Cf. **ḍàkhⁱdār.**

dukh 1 दुख् । **तन्तुविरलता** f. (sg. dat. **duki दुकि**, pl. nom. **duka दुक**), local thinness or looseness in the fabric of a piece of cloth otherwise strong and unworn, threadbareness.

duka दुक । **पटविरलता** f.pl. patches of thinness, general looseness or threadbareness in the fabric of a piece of cloth, even when new. **—gatshañĕ —गछ्ञ** । **पटविरलतोद्भवः** f. pl. inf. such looseness to occur, esp. the threadbareness or disorganization of a woollen cloth caused by careless washing.

dukh 2 दुख् । **अल्पमात्रा** f. (sg. dat. **duki दुकि**), a pair, used —° to signify a few of anything (e.g. rice), a little.

duk-nyāy दुक्-न्याय् । **द्वैधविभागः** m. division into two unequal parts, unfair halving; i.q. **ducĕ-nyāy,** see **ducĕ.**

duka nyāy दुक-न्याय् । **द्वैतवृद्धिः** m. favouritism, e.g. in a company of which the members are all of equal honour, to show favouritism by being more polite, etc., to one's own friends, and less to the friends of others. **-vēri -वेरि** । **युगलजन्मना** adv. two at a time, in twins; u.w. vbs. of bringing forth, etc. **-vīrᵘ -वीरू** । **युगलप्रसवः** f. (sg. dat. **-vēri -वेरि**), a twin birth, a birth at which two children are born together.

duki duki दुकि दुकि । **अल्पशोऽल्पशः** adv. by twos and twos; hence, little by little, u.w. vbs. signifying to eat, give, or the like.

ḍàkhⁱdār ड॑ख़िदार् । **सपटलः** adj. c.g. roofed, possessing a reed-mat roof (of a house, boat, or the like). Cf. **ḍokhᵘ 2.**

ḍàkhⁱjĕ ड॑ख़िज्य, see **gᵃs.**

ḍakhijᵘ ड॑खिजू । **उद्धरणदण्डः** f. a pole on which the flap-roof of a boat or tent is raised and supported.

ḍàkhⁱjĕl ड॑ख़िज्यल् । **आढ्यः** adj. c.g. a well-to-do householder with a large family and numerous relations.

ḍaḳhᵃl ड॑ख़्ल دخل । **भूतावेशः** m. entrance, access; entering (upon), taking possession (of), possession, occupation; reach, grasp, comprehension; influence, power, authority; esp. possession by a spirit, demoniacal possession, convulsions of children; a fit of childish terror leading to convulsive attacks. **—karun —करुन्** । **आवेशापादनम्** m.inf. to throw (a child) into convulsions, to terrify it. **—kāsun —कासुन्** । **भूतावेशनिवारणम्** m.inf. to exorcise a demon in possession of a child, to repeat charms, etc., over a child in convulsions; **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **भूतावेशोद्भवः** m.inf. demoniacal possession to occur, convulsions to come on in the case of a child, to be terrified (of a child).

ḍakhal ड॑खल् । **काकपक्षवान्** adj. c.g. one who wears the curling lock of hair called **ḍakh,** q.v., curly-headed (Gr.Gr. 133).

dukhāl दुखाल् m. a certain throw of the dice in the game of **caupar** or **nard,** in which two dice each show the number 1, a double one, 'aces' (Śiv. 280).

dēkhalad देखलद् । **संतापहतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dēkhaladiñ देखलद्रिञ्**), one who is sorrowful, grieved, unhappy (Gr.M.); annoyed, worried; esp. one who is annoyed by another's abuse.

dŏkhalad द्वखलद् । **दुःखितः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dŏkhaladiñ द्वखलद्रिञ्**), one who is suffering from sorrow, trouble, etc., uneasy (El., Gr.Gr. 135); esp. one who is suffering from grief owing to the death of a beloved one.

dakhlar दख्लर् f. a virgin (El.).

dukhambyulᵘ दुखम्ब्युलु or **dukhamyulᵘ दुखम्युलु** । **द्व्यस्रिः** adj. (f. **dukhambilᵘ दुखम्बिलू** or **dukhamilᵘ दुखमिलू**), two-pronged, forked.

dukhamyulᵘ दुखम्युलु, see **dukhambyulᵘ.**

dakhin दखिन्, dakhun दखुन् m. the South (El.). Cf. **dachyunᵘ 1** and **dakshin.**

ḍakhanāwun ड॑खनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhanôwᵘ ड॑खनोवु**), i.q. **ḍaḳhᵃrun,** q.v. (H. xi, 16).

ḍaḳhᵃr ड॑ख़्र् f., i.q. **ḍaḳhᵘrᵘ,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 127).

dā̃-khār दाँ-खार्, see **dāñĕ.**

ḍaḳhᵘrᵘ ड॑ख़ुरू । **कुब्जाचारः** f. the habit of walking about like a hunchback, a doubled-up gait, hobbling along. Cf. **ḍŏḳᵘ** and **ḍŏkurᵘ-ḍŏkurᵘ.**

dukhôrᵘ दुखोरु । **द्विखारीमितः** adj. (f. **dukhörᵘ दुख़ोरू**), measuring or containing 2 *khārs* or *kharwārs*. A *khār* or *kharwār* is a dry measure containing 16 *trakhs* of about $4\frac{3}{4}$ *sērs* (El.). Cf. **dukhāryunᵘ.**

dukhūrᵘ दुखूरु । **विभिन्नपादिकापादुका** adj. (f. **dukhūrᵘ दुखूरू**), two shoes, each belonging to a different pair (u.w. reference to words for shoes, etc., which are masculine).

dukhūrᵘ दुखूरू । **विभिन्नयुग्मकपादुका** f., i.q. **dukhūrᵘ,** q.v., but u.w. reference to words for shoes, etc., which are feminine.

ḍaḳhᵃran ड॑ख़्रन् । **आधारणम्** f. (sg. dat. **ḍaḳhᵃrüñᵘ ड॑ख़्रंञू**), employment of a prop., i.e. using a stick, alpenstock, or crutch, when going is difficult.

ḍaḳhᵃrun ड॑ख़्रुन् । **आधारकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍaḳhᵒrᵘ ड॑ख़्रु**), to lean upon (e.g. a stick, crutch, or the like); to depend upon; **lūrᵘ ḍakhᵃrith pakun,** to walk leaning upon a stick (Gr.M.). **ḍaḳhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ ड॑ख़्रु-मंतु** । **आधारीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍaḳhᵘrᵘ-mutᵘ ड॑ख़्रु-मंत्**), used as a stick, crutch, etc.

dukhrop^{u} दुख्रप । **द्विरन्ध्रः** adj. (f. **dukhrüp^{ü} दुख्रप्**), bored with holes in two places, or in the same place above and below.

dukhrôv^{u} दुख्रोव् । **द्विपादाधारततः** adj. (f. **dukhröv^{ü} दुख्रॉव्**), lit. two-pattened; hence, in weaving cloth or the like, having the woof stretched by holding it under wooden pattens worn on the two feet.

ḍakh^{a}rāwun ड॑ख्रावुन् । **आधारकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakh^{a}rôw^{u} ड॑ख्रोव्**), i.q. **ḍakh^{a}run**, q.v.

ḍakh^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} ड॑ख्रोव्-मंत् । **आधारीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍakh^{a}röw^{ü}-m^{ü}ʦ^{ü} ड॑ख्रॉव्-मंच्**), i.q. **ḍakh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, see **ḍakh^{a}run.**

dukhāryun^{u} दुखार्युन् । **द्विखारिकः** adj. (f. **dukhāriñ^{ü} दुखारिञ्**), i.q. **dukhôr^{u}**, q.v.

dukhāṭh दुखाँठ् । **द्विधा भिन्नः** adj. c.g. broken or cut in two (e.g. a fruit, or a grain of rice when being pounded).

dŏkhtar द्वख्तर् دختر f. a daughter (Rām. 811).

ḍakhawun ड॑खवुन् । **आधारीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhow^{u} ड॑खव्**), to lean upon (e.g. on a stick or crutch, or against a wall). **ḍakhow^{u}-mot^{u} ड॑खव्-मंत्** । **आधारीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍakhüw^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} ड॑खव्-मंच्**), used as a support as ab.

ḍakhawüñ^{ü} ड॑खवञ् । **आधारिका** f. a crutch, lame man's stick, or the like.

dukȧj^{i} दुक॑ज्ि, dukïj^{ü} दुक॑ज् , see **dukal.**

dukŏj^{ü} दुका॑ज् । **द्विवारभुक्तिका** f. a second breakfast, luncheon; the hour at which such a second meal is eaten. Cf. **dukôl^{u}, aḍ-kôj^{u}** s.v. **aḍ**, and **kôl^{u}.**

ḍĕ̄kalī डेँकली f. a machine for drawing water (being a lever supported on a long post, having a bucket suspended to one end and a weight of earth or stone at the other), a dip-well (L. 324, 459, *dhenkli*).

dukal दुकल् । **द्वैमत्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **dukïj^{ü} दुक॑ज्** or **dukȧj^{i} दुक॑ज्ि**), doubt, hesitation.

dukȧj^{i} gōmot^{u} दुक॑ज्ि-गोमंत् । **द्वैमत्ये पतितः** perf. part. (f. **—gömüʦ^{ü} —गॉमंच्**), fallen into hesitation, become doubtful. **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । **द्वैमत्यगतिः** m.inf. to go into doubt, to fall into doubt, to begin to hesitate.

dukala दुकल । **स्थूलशिरस्कः** adj. c.g. double-headed, hence large-headed.

dukôl^{u} दुकोल् । **द्विकालिकभोजनम्** m. the act of eating twice in one day (lit. having two breakfasts). Cf. **dukŏj^{ü}** and **kôl^{u}.**

dakalad दकलद् । **निराश्रयबाधायुक्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dakaladiñ दकलदिञ्**), pushed about from pillar to post (of one who has lost his home or livelihood and is unable to obtain another from elsewhere). See **daka.**

dukalad दुकलद् । **विभिन्नतन्तुकः** adj. c.g. having the threads thinned or loosened (of good cloth battered and spoiled by the washerman), washed threadbare. See **dukh 1.**

ḍakun ड॑कुन् । **शब्दवत्पानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍok^{u} ड॑कु**, 2 p.p. **ḍacyōv ड॑च्योव्**), to drink with a gulping noise, to gulp down a drink greedily. **ḍok^{u}-mot^{u} ड॑कु-मंत्** । **शब्दवत्पीतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍüc^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} ड॑चू-मंच्**), drunk with loud gulps, drunk greedily.

ḍĕkun^{u} ड्॑कुन्, see **ḍĕka.**

ḍŏkun ड्॑कुन् । **कुब्जीभवनम्, संकुचिती(न्यूनी)भवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍŏkyōv ड्॑क्योव्**), to be bent, humpbacked (from disease, old age, etc.); to come out too little, to come out too short (e.g. of cloth coming out shorter than the measured amount of thread originally given out before weaving, or of a copper vessel weighing less than the amount of copper given out for its manufacture). **ḍŏkyō-mot^{u} ड्॑क्यो-मंत्** । **भुग्नीभूतः, प्राप्तसंकोचः** perf. part. (f. **ḍakyē-müʦ^{ü} ड॑क्ये-मंच्**), become bent, humpbacked; come out too little, too short, as ab.

dūkān د,کان m. a shop.

dukôn^{u} दुकोन् । **द्विकाणः** adj. (f. **dukön^{ü} दुका॑ञ्**), one-eyed with two (eyes), i.e. squinting so badly that one can only see with one eye at a time.

dūkāndār दूकान्दार् د,کاندار m. a shop-keeper (Rām. 1312, El. *dukándár*).

duk-nyāy दुक्-न्याय्, duka-nyāy दुक-न्याय्, see **dukh 2.**

dukāñĕl दुकाञ्ल । **पुष्टपूर्णाङ्गः** adj. c.g. stout-limbed, strong and powerful.

dikpāl दिक्पाल् m. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the sky (Rām. 1770).

ḍākur 1 डाकुर् । **उद्गाहः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍākaras डाकरस्**), a belch, eructation (K.Pr. 124, *ḍākar*). **—khasun —खसुन्** m.inf. belching to rise, eructation to take place (El.). **—karun —करुन्** । **उद्गाहोद्भवः** m.inf. to belch, eructate. **—yun^{u} —यिनु** m.inf. belching to come, eructation to take place.

ḍākur 2 डाकुर् । **मूलिकागन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍākaras डाकरस्**), the smell of chopped or pounded radishes, potatoes, or the like, which arises from a mixed stew of vegetables and meal. **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **गन्धोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. such a smell to arise, esp. of the smell from stale food after meal-time.

ḍak^{ü}r^{ü} ड॑क्रू । **प्रोन्नतमार्गादिभूः** f. rising ground on a road, a hill on a road. Cf. **ḍȧk^{i}.**

ḍākür^{ü} डाकर् । **पिटविशेषः** f. a kind of basket, round, wide, and shallow, for holding vegetables, flowers, fruit, or the like (El. *ḍákir*).

dŏkur^{u} द्वकुरु । **परिघः** a kind of hammer for use in metal-work, with a drum-shaped head. (El. *dauker*; L. 460, *dokar*; Śiv. 1563.)

dŏkár^{i}-dab द्वकॅरि दव् । **कूटाघातः** m. hitting with a hammer, esp. the welding together of heated metal. **—dan -दन्** । **लघुकूटदण्डः** m. the wooden handle of such a hammer.

dŏk^{ü}r^{ü} द्वक्रू । **अन्तरायः** f. an impediment, intervention, obstacle, esp. the prevention of the success of any action or business nearing its accomplishment by tale-telling, treacherous betrayal of a secret, or the like. **—gatshün^{ü} —गट्शून्** । **क्रियाघातापत्तिः** f.inf. such treacherous impeding to occur. **—karün^{ü} —करून्** । **कार्यविघातनम्** f.inf. to cause such impeding by betraying a secret or the like.

dŏkri-bāz द्वक्रि-वाज़् । **कार्यविघाती** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-bāzañ -वाज़न्**), a tale-bearing impeder, one who is addicted to impeding in this way.

ḍŏkur^{u}-ḍŏkur^{u} ड्वकुरु-ड्वकुरु । **कुब्जावस्था** m. (sg. dat. **ḍŏkaris-ḍŏkaris ड्वकरिस्-ड्वकरिस्**), the condition of a bent or humpbacked person (from old age, injury to the spine, or the like). Cf. **ḍŏkh^{ü}r^{ü}** and **dŏk^{u}.** **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **कार्श्येऽपि कार्यविधानम्** m.inf. to do a little work as best one can when one is bent by old age.

dukra दुक्र । **वाद्यविशेषः** m. a certain musical instrument, described as consisting of linked rings fixed to a staff. Cf. **dahara.**

dukör^{ü} दुकॉरू । **कर्तरी** f. scissors (El. *dúkār*; L. 463 *dakúr*). **—wāyün^{ü} —वायॅन्** । **कर्तर्या कर्तनम्** f.inf. to cut cloth, etc., with scissors.

dukarun^{u} दुकरुनु । **अग्न्युत्थापनकीलकम्** m. a poker or stick for stirring a fire.

ḍiksa ड्यिक्स । **प्रणतिः** f. a mode of reverently prostrating oneself before a god or highly reverenced human being. The body is thrown straight on the ground, which is touched with the forehead. **—diñĕ —दिञ** । **दण्डवत्प्रणतिकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to make such prostrations.

daksh दक्ष् or **dakshĕ prazāpath दक्ष प्रज़ापथ्** m. Dakṣa, N. of a famous Hindū āditya or demigod, father of Umā and father-in-law of Śiva (Śiv. 33, 65, 76, 78, 124, 317, 321).

dukösh^{i}lad दुकॉश्यिलद् । **द्विदिनोपोषितः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dukösh^{i}ladiñ दुकॉश्यिलदिञ्**), one who fasts for two complete days.

dakshin दक्षिन् adj. southern (Śiv. 661); subst.m. the south (Śiv. 1412, 1589, Rām. 632). The south is supposed to be the home of Dakṣa (see **daksh**), hence a double meaning in Śiv. 661. Cf. **dakhin** and **dachyun^{u}.**

dakshinā दक्षिना f. a fee or present paid to a Hindū officiating priest or to a teacher (Śiv. 707, Rām. 612), i.q. **dachin,** q.v.

dĕkath दकथ् دقت । **आयासः** f. (sg. dat. **dĕkütsh^{ü} दकॅच्छ्**), trouble, perplexity, difficulty, distress.

ḍĕkath ड्यकथ् । **दोषः** f. (sg. dat. **ḍĕkütsh^{ü} ड्यकॅच्छ्**), a fault, imperfection (of any thing, business, or the like).

dal 1 दल् or **ḍal 2 ड्यल्** (q.v.) । **दलम्** m. (sg. abl. **dala 1 दल**), a young and tender leaf or shoot (Śiv. 1805, 1841); the petal of a flower; a company, party, or body (of men united together for a common object). **-bādal -वादल्** । **स्पर्धया स्वमतसंमानना** m. obstinately upholding one's own opinion, without advancing proofs, but in emulation or rivalry with the opposing party; party spirit, party enmity, obstinate partizanship. **-nĕnd -न्यन्द्** f. the fourth or last weeding of a rice-field (L. 463).

dal 2 दल् । **कुट्टनम्** m. (sg. abl. **dala 2 दल**), pounding (e.g. grain in a mortar), husking (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **विदारणम्, चोदनम्** m.inf. to pound paddy, etc., to husk grain; met. to discuss (a subject) thoroughly, to criticize minutely. **dala-draka nērun दल-द्रक नेरून्** । **सुदृढीभवनम्** m.inf. to pass through difficulties or trials, etc., and to come out strong at the end, to pass through cleansing fires. **dala koḍ^{u}-mot^{u} 1 दल कॅडु-मॅतु** । **त्वङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनेन संस्कृतः** perf. part. (for 2 see **dala 3**) (f. **dala küḍ^{ü}-müts^{ü} दल कॅडू-मॅच्छ्**), husked (of grain). **dala kaḍun 1 दल कडुन्** । **त्वङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनसंस्कारः** m.inf. (for 2 see **dala 3**), to pull off (husk) by pounding, to husk grain in a mortar.

dalas hyon^{u} दलस् ह्यॅनु । **भर्त्सनसंमुखीकरणम्** m.inf. to take for a pounding; hence, met. to bring a person up before one in order to reproach or revile him, to call up for a scolding.

ḍal 1 ड्यल् । **सरः** m. a lake (Śiv. 1805, 1810); N. of a large lake near Śrīnagar (see El. s.v. and RT. Tr. II, 416; Śiv. 1823, 1841). **-ḍuḍa -ड्युड** । **अनिमन्त्रितभोगी** m. 'a Ḍal-sponger', a man who is in the habit of following picnic parties on the Ḍal lake, and joins them as an uninvited guest; cf. **ḍuḍa.** **—darwāza —दर्वाज़** m. the Ḍal gate, the flood-gate of the Ḍal lake. When the Jihlam (or Vĕth) is low, the gates remain open; but when the river rises to a certain height, they automatically close, thus preventing inundation of the land round the lake (K.Pr. 245). **-khög^{i} -खॉगि** । **सरोविशेषनाविकः** m. a special kind of boatman on the Ḍal lake, who attends to the cultivation of the famous floating islands thereon. **-khöh^{i} -खॉहि** । **सरःसंचारादिव्यसनी** m. 'a Ḍal-picnicker',

one who wastes his money by continually spending his time in boats on the Ḍal lake. **-masāla -मसाल । भक्ष्यविशेषः** m. a certain sweetmeat made of beans flavoured with the shoots and pollen of the **pĕṭʂ[ü]** (see the next). **-nābad -नावद् । तृणगुच्छविशेषः** m. lake-candy, a kind of sweetmeat made of the pollen of the **pĕṭʂ[ü]** (q.v.) or reed-mace (*Typha* sp.) which grows in lakes (L. 72, *ḍal nabád*).

ḍal 2 डल् m. a young leaf, a leaflet, i.q. **dal 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 1741).

ḍal 3 डल् f. looseness, laxity; (of the mind, etc.) unsteadiness, depression (K. 1167). Cf. **ḍalun 1.**

dāl दाल् । दाली f. split pea or pulse, used for food; the cooked porridge made from it. The best *dāl* is said to come from Khampur (El.). **—galüñ[ü]** —**गलंञ् । संमतीकरणम्** f.inf. the *dāl* to become soft (in boiling); hence, to have an advantage, to avail; to succeed; to keep in (with), get on (with); to persuade by any means, to persuade by some means or other, to use every effort in persuasion. **—paküñ[ü]** —**पकंञ् । सामर्थ्यापगमः** f.inf. the *dāl* to start going (through one's body); met. (of a person of cowardly disposition) to lose courage and gradually to become utterly helpless in mind and body on the receipt of bad news, real or imaginary. **—ʂalüñ[ü]** —**ʂलंञ् । मानसशक्तित्यागः** f.inf. the *dāl* to run away (through one's body); met. to lose one's presence of mind immediately on hearing of some terrifying news. **—vĕsarañ** —**व्यसरञ् । मनःसामर्थ्यापगमः** f. the *dāl* becoming ruined (inside one); met. sudden loss of presence of mind on hearing terrifying news.

dāli-baṭa दालि-वट । कुण्ठो ब्राह्मणः m. a brāhmaṇ for porridge, a stupid lout of a brāhmaṇ, only good at eating, and with no learning. **-ḍūs -डूंस् । अतिमन्दः** m. a cudgel for porridge; met. a helpless lout, good at nothing but eating. **—dĕv** —**दव् । असूत्थानः** m. (f. **—dĕviñ** —**दविञ्**), one who is helpless and effortless.

ḍāl डाल् f. a shield (K. 447); a kind of seat offered to honoured guests (Śiv. 968).

dala 3 दल । विटः m. (for **1** and **2** see **dal 1** and **2**), a pimp, a pander; cf. **buḍa.** The f. is **dül[ü],** q.v. **—bāpār** —**वापार् । विटव्यवहारः** m. the conduct of a pimp or pander; conduct like that of a pimp. **—drāmot[u]** —**द्रामंतु । उद्धतीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—drāmüʂ[ü]** —**द्रामंचू**), issued from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) one who by the practice of impertinence has become rude and headstrong, cheeky. **—koḍ[u]-mot[u] 2** —**कंडु-मंतु । अविनीतोद्धतः** perf. part. (for **1** see **dal 2**; f. **—küḍ[ü]-müʂ[ü]** —**कंडू-मंचू**), extracted from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) brought up to be impudent and headstrong. **—kaḍun 2** —**कडुन् । उद्धतीकरणम्** m.inf. (for **1** see **dal 2**), to draw out from a pimp; met. to teach to be impudent and headstrong. **-kaṭh -कट् । विटजातः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the son of a pimp. **—nērun** —**नेरुन् । औद्धत्यावाप्तिः** m.inf. to issue from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) by practising impertinent conduct, to acquire an insolent and arrogant behaviour.

dāla दाल । चर्म m. a sheepskin, goatskin, or skin of a similar animal, esp. an entire skin. **—baṛ[a]g** —**वंर्ग् । चर्मखण्डम्** m. a patch of leather (such as would be used for patching a shoe or the like). **—koḍ[u]-mot[u]** —**कंडु-मंतु । कष्टेनोल्लङ्घितः** perf. part. (f. **—küḍ[ü]-müʂ[ü]** —**कंडू-मंचू**), having the skin torn off; met. (of a road, village, place, etc.) thoroughly and energetically searched through and through for something concealed. **—kaḍun** —**कडुन् । क्लेशेन यापनम्** m.inf. to tear off the skin; met. (to tear the skin of a road, etc.) to search anxiously everywhere for something. **-khünḍ[ü]** -**खंण्डू । चर्मखण्डिका** f. a piece of sheep- or goatskin, esp. a thick piece. **-ʂakul -चकुल् । चर्मखण्डः** m. a large round piece of sheep- or goat-leather.

ḍāla डाल । सोपेक्षं गतिः f. (pl. nom. **ḍāla डाल,** or, Śiv. 660, 1324 m.c., **ḍālay डालय्**), a heedless, lilting gait, the unsteady, heedless, or coquettish gait of a maid in love (Śiv. 660, 1680); (of someone sent or deputed) going along heedlessly, negligently, or in contempt of orders; disdain, indifference, contempt, disregard. **—diñ[ü]** —**दिञ्ू । उपेक्षाविष्कारः** f.inf. (of someone dispatched on some errand or business) to start in a negligent way, to set out displaying contempt or disregard for the orders; to show contempt for, disregard (Śiv. 274, 1324, 1693).

dālā दाला ? gender, *Valeriana Wallichiana* ? (El.).

dĕl द्यल् । त्वक् m. husk, rind, peel, bark (K.Pr. 8, 80); skin of the body (K.Pr. 169). (In K.Pr. 8, 169, this word is written *dyal.*) **—tulàn[i]** —**तुलंनि । अतिताडनम्** m. pl. inf. to raise skins; met. to beat a man with a cane so as to raise blisters or weals. **—wālàn[i]** —**वालंनि । त्वङ्निर्मोचनम्** m. pl. inf. to strip skins; to skin a man, or to bark a tree; met. to beat a person with a stick so as to give him the pain of being skinned alive.

ḍēl डेल् f. a thong made of straw (El.).

ḍēla डेल m. a clod (El.).

dĕl[i] द्यलि, see **dyol[u].**

ḍĕl[i] ड्यंलि, etc. Cf. **ḍyol[u].**

dil 1 दिल् دل m. the heart, mind, soul (K.Pr. 56, 133, 194; YZ. 17, 52, 149, 180, 208, 212; Śiv. 55, 487, 492, 706; Rām. 26, 261, 298, etc.); spirit, valour. **dil-o-jāna sūty,** with heart and soul, heartily, cordially (El.), cheerfully. —**ba dil** بدل دل m. interchange of hearts, mutual love, heart to heart (K.Pr. 56). —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु** m.inf. to give the mind (to), to apply oneself diligently (to) (K.Pr. 46). —**lagun** —**लगुन्** m.inf. the heart to be set (upon = **pĕṭh**) (K.Pr. 43, YZ. 263), the heart to be given or applied (to).

dilas prayĕwunᵘ दिलस् प्रयवुनु n.ag. (f. —**prayĕwüñᵘ** —**प्रयवंञू**), pleasing to the heart, cheering (El.). —**tasallī diñᵘ** —**तसल्ली दिञू** تسلی دلس f.inf. to comfort (El.).

dil 2 दिल् m. suffix giving an obscene sense, as in **mājĕ-dil माज्य-दिल्**, one who has incestuous intercourse with his own mother, a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107). Cf. **dinal** and **dāwal.**

dil 3 दिल् f. the city of Delhi (Gr.M., K. 700, 706, 899, 1004, 1011).

ḍīl डील् m. slackness, dilatoriness. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **विलम्बनम्** m.inf. to delay in some work which requires haste.

dōl दोल् । **अन्तरायः** m. a hindrance, impediment. Cf. **ḍūlⁱ 2.** **-dōl lagun -दोल् लगुन्** । **क्रमशः अन्तरायापत्तिः** m.inf. continual impediments to keep occurring, either in the accomplishment of some necessary work or preventing its commencement. —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु** । **निरोधनम्** m.inf. to give impediment; when one person is employed on another's work and wishes to complete it, a third person to impede him by arguing or by carrying tales. —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **अन्तरायापातः** m.inf. an impediment to occur, esp. in the commencement of a necessary work. —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** । **अन्तरायापातः** m.inf., id.

dōla rōzun दोल रोज़ुन् । **निरोधनम्** m.inf. to impede, hinder. —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** । **अन्तरायापत्तिः** m.inf. an impediment to occur just at the conclusion of a work. **-yārĕ -यार्य** । **पार्वतीयमार्गवृक्षषण्डः** f.pl. pine-trees as an impediment; (on a mountain road) a block caused by a thicket or group of trees.

ḍōl 1 डोल् । **आकारः** m. shape, form, fashion, appearance; pattern, model, specimen; the form of some representation of another object, likeness; met. form, in the sense of formed character, proper bringing up. Cf. **bĕḍōl.**

ḍōl 2 डोल् । **आनकः** m. a large drum, a kind of kettle-drum (Śiv. 1029, K. 1009).

ḍōl 3 डोल् । **पात्र(कुम्भ)भेदः** m. a bucket (of leather or metal) for drawing water, a well-bucket.

dōla दोल । **वक्रकनीनिकः, तिर्यक्** adj. e.g. crooked; squint-eyed, crooked-eyed; adv. crookedly, not straight, not squarely, transversely, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, or the like. **-dukônᵘ -दुकोनु** । **वक्रद्विदृष्टिः** adj. (f. **-dukönñᵘ -दुकांञू**), doubly squint-eyed, squint-eyed with both eyes, so that one sees double when looking with both eyes. **-dōla -दोल** । **तिर्यक्त्रियक्** adv. (of more than one thing) not evenly together, not straight together, awry, zigzag, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, etc. **-dōla wuchun -दोल वुकुन्** । **तिर्यक् समीक्षणम्** m.inf. to see crookedly; to look upon with enmity, to regard jealously; to look deceitfully, guilefully (YZ. 266); to look flirtingly or archly. **-kônᵘ -कोनु** । **वक्रदर्शी** adj. (f. **-könñᵘ -कांञू**), squint-eyed. **-kāñĕr -काञर्** । **वक्रदृष्टित्वम्** m. squint-eyedness, squinting. **-wünᵘ -वंञू** । **तिर्यङ्मार्गः** f. a zigzag path so as to reduce the slope on a mountain-side. **-way -वंय्** । **तिर्यक्तिर्यङ्मार्गः** m. id.

dölⁱ दांलि । **चर्ममयः** adj. e.g. made of skin, esp. of tanned leather.

ḍölⁱ 1 डांलि । **उपदा** f. a 'dalee', a present of fruit, flowers, sweetmeats, etc. (brought on a tray).

ḍölⁱ 2 डांलि । **अंशुकखण्डः** f. a piece of cloth let into a garment to prevent its being too tight, a gore, a gusset.

dolᵘ 1 दंलु । **दलितः** adj. (f. **düjᵘ 4 दंजू**; for **düjᵘ 1** see **ḍŏjᵘ**, **2** see s.v., **3** see **dagun 2**, **5** and for **dolᵘ 3** see **dalun**); crushed, pounded (of grain); used —° after numerals, as in **du-dolᵘ दुदंलु**, pounded or husked twice over.

dolᵘ 2 दंलु । **वसनाञ्चलम** m. the skirt, usually the front skirt, of a garment (El. *daul, dul = dāman*) (K.Pr. 61, 112, 125, 248, 254; W. 135). —**düjᵘ** —**दंजू** । **चोलपुरोभागखण्डादिः** f. the various pieces which go to make up the front edge of a bodice. —**dªnun** —**दुनुन्** m.inf. to shake out the skirt, to shake dust or dirt out of the skirt (K.Pr. 112, where *dul den* is for **dolᵘ dªn,** imperat. sg. 2). —**dªnith trāwun** —**दुनिथ् त्रावुन्** । **औदासीन्येन परित्यागः** m.inf. to shake out one's skirt and abandon; to abandon any task and give up all connexion with it, to wash one's hands of anything.

dălⁱ cīrănⁱ दंलि चीरंनि । **दोषारोपाहतिनिराकृतिः** m. pl. inf. to wring out one's skirts; to repudiate or free oneself from the damage resulting from an accusation. **-sörᵘ -सांरू** । **वस्त्रपुरोभागेनापहरणम्** f. collecting and carrying away in the front skirt of one's garment. —**trôwᵘ** —**त्रोवु** । **पर्युपेक्षणशीलः** adj.f. (f. —**tröwᵘ**

—चावू), one who carelessly scatters abroad money, household goods, etc., wasteful, extravagant, an uneconomical housekeeper. **-trāvĕr** -चाव्र । **पर्युपेक्षित्वम्** m. wastefulness, bad housekeeping. —**ṭoṭ**^{u} —च़ंटु । **भिन्नचीलप्रान्तः** m. one the skirt of whose coat is torn or cut; a skirt, the lower part of which is torn. —**ṭaṭān**^{i}—च़टंनि। **भोजनाद्यर्थमत्याग्रहः** m. pl. inf. to cut or tear the skirts; met. to eagerly press a guest to take food (even when he does not want it), to force hospitality upon a person.

dali d^{a}nith trāwun द्लि द्नित् चावुन् । विस्मरणम् m.inf. to shake off from the skirt; met. to put any unpleasant memory out of the mind. —**d^{a}nith ṭhunun** —द्नित् ठ्नुन् । **समुपेक्ष्य परित्यागः** m.inf., id.

dūl (?), adj. lazy (El.).

dula दुल । युग्मम् m. a pair, a couple, esp. of two similar things (Rām. 966).

ḍula डुल । वर्तुलाश्मा m. rolling (Śiv. 1015); a rolling stone, a large globular rock or stone, such as rolls down in avalanches, etc. —**gōmot**^{u} —**गोमंतु । निपतितः** perf. part. (f. —**gömüṭh**^{ü} —**गोंमच़ू**), gone a-rolling; met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) rolled down or fallen from a height; (of a business, etc.) uprooted and cast down. —**gaṭhun** —**गक़ुन् । निपातीभवनम्** m.inf. to go a-rolling, to roll (El.); met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) to roll down or fall from a height; (of a business, etc.) to be thrown down, destroyed. —**karun** —**करुन् । निपातनम्** m.inf. to set a-rolling, to roll or cast down from a height; (of a business, etc.) to destroy. —**trāwun** —**चावुन् । निपाताईता** m.inf. to be in a position to be easily knocked or rolled down; met. (of a thing or business) to be sure ultimately to be cast down and destroyed, to be in a hazardous position; after a long delay to be on the point of happening, to be hovering on the brink. —**ṭhunun** —**ठ्नुन् । निपातनम्** m.inf. to roll or knock down from a height; met. (of a business nearing completion) to knock down by opposition.

ḍulan dyun^{u} **डुलन् द्युन्** m.inf. to give rollings, to cause to roll, to roll (tr.) (El.).

ḍūl^{i} **1 डूलि । डयनम्** f. (sg. dat. **ḍōlĕ डोल्य**), a litter, a kind of sedan (esp. for respectable women), a 'dooley' (K. 1007). Cf. **ḍūlik**^{i} and **ḍūl**^{u} **1.**

ḍūl^{i} **2 डूलि** f. in the following (cf. **dōl**): **ḍūl**^{i} **diñ**^{ü} **डूलि द्यिञ् । अन्तरायविधानम्** f.inf. to impede one work for the benefit of another work by giving false information or spreading false reports or the like. —**karüñ**^{ü} —**करंञू । विमुखीभवनम्** f.inf. to show hostility to any work by delaying its successful completion. —**wanüñ**^{ü} —**वनंञू । असत्संदेशनम्** f.inf. to give false intelligence in order to impede the accomplishment of another's work.

ḍul^{u} **1 डुलु । कुण्डभेदः** m. a kind of large earthen or metal vessel in which one can bathe (El.), or in which a large quantity of rice or the like can be washed before cooking (K.Pr. 147, 237). The f. of this word, in a dim. sense, is **ḍulij**^{i}, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36). —**parmūzun** —**पर्मूज़ुन् । वलिपात्र परिमार्जनम्** m.inf. to wipe out the pot; esp. on the festival of the Śivarātri (commencing on the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun = Feb.–March) ceremonially to empty into a lake or river the contents of a large cooking pot as an offering to the village tutelary deity (*kṣētrapāla*).

ḍul^{i} **barān**^{i} **डुलि वरंनि । चैत्रेशवलिविधानम्** m. pl. inf. to fill the pots, to perform the Hindū rite of ceremonially touching a vessel containing fragrant objects, preparatory to offering them to the village tutelary deities Vaṭukanātha and other Bhairavas (see **börav**). The rite is performed by both right- and left-handed Śāktas on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun. **-pröpyun**^{u} **-प्रोंपिनु । वलिनैवेद्यविशेषः** m. the offerings to the deity of boiled rice, cakes, etc., made on the above ceremony of the Śivarātri, portions of which are given to the spiritual preceptor and to the officiating priest. —**pūzun** —**पूज़ुन् । पूजाविशेषः** m.inf. to perform the above worship on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th day of the dark half of Phāgun. Cf. **hērath.**

ḍul^{u} **2 डुलु** m. rolling, in the following (cf. **ḍulun**): **ḍul**^{i}**-brör**^{ü} **डुलि-ब्रोंरू । भ्रामणात्मक्छलनम्** f. sending on a fool's errand, as when a meeting is mutually arranged and wrong directions are given by one of the parties to the other. **-brör**^{ü} **gaṭhüñ**^{ü} **-ब्रोंरू गक़ंञू । क्छलापातः** f.inf. to be deceived by an imaginary disappearance, as when the master of a house sees thieves coming into it and, because they have hidden in some place near him, imagines that they have gone away. **-brör**^{ü} **karüñ**^{ü} **-ब्रोंरू करंञू । क्छलविधानम्** f.inf. to send on a fool's errand, e.g. when two persons are dispatched on some work and one misleads the other by sending him off to imaginary secret meetings.

ḍūl^{u} **1 डूलु** m. a kind of litter or sedan chair (El., who writes the word *dúl*). Cf. **ḍūl**^{i}.

ḍūl^{u} **2 डूलु** (1 p.p. of **ḍōlun**, q.v.), adj. (f. **ḍūj**^{ü} **डूजू**, f.pl. **ḍōjĕ डोज्य**), that which is left unused; hence, deserted, abandoned (as an orphan or the like) (Gr. Gr. 18).

dül^{ü} **दंलू । विटवृत्तिका** f. a procuress, a bawd; f. of **dala 3,** q.v.

dilband دلبند adj. e.g. attractive, charming, lovely; beloved (El.).

dilbar دلبر adj. and subst. m. heart-ravishing, captivating, beloved; heart-ravisher, a lovely person, a beloved one (YZ. 18, *dilbaran*, ag. sg.).

dālcin दाल्चीन् m. cinnamon (Gr.M.).

dilcasp دلچسپ adj. c.g. beloved, pleasant, delightful, agreeable, (of a book) interesting (W. 158, Gr.M.).

daldal दल्दल् । आश्यानमार्गः m. a frozen road, esp. a muddy road frozen rough and hard.

ḍāl-ḍīl डाल्-डील् । विशिष्टवेषः m. form, appearance, carriage of a person, esp. such a manner of holding oneself as to indicate the possession of high qualities.

dildār دلدار adj. and subst. c.g. possessing or winning the heart, delighting the heart, charming; having heart, encouraged; a lover, mistress, sweetheart (El.).

ḍōl-dār डोल्-दार् । मनोहराकारयुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing form, esp. having a pretty form, pretty, elegant (of vessels, ornaments, clothes, or the like).

dalagī दलगी । विटवृत्तिः f. the profession of a pimp or bawd; mode of life like that of a pimp or bawd.

ḍulagunᵘ **डुलगुन् । शरीरपरिवर्तः** m. rolling the body on the ground; lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **ḍulung**ᵘ. **—dyun**ᵘ **—दिन्। शरीरपरिपर्तनम्** m.inf. or **ḍulagᵃn**ⁱ **dinⁱ डुलग्नि दिनि** m. pl. inf. to roll on the ground (Śiv. 535); to lie face downwards on the ground, to rest, to loll (K.Pr. 54); (of a business, esp. when some opposing influence has disappeared) to revive. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । विलम्बनम्** m.inf. to throw oneself down upon the ground (e.g. in sorrow) (Rām. 1537); to delay work already commenced (from laziness or unwillingness, etc.).

dilgīr دلگیر adj. c.g. heart-stricken, oppressed in mind, afflicted, grieved, low-spirited, melancholy, sad (K.Pr. 106, Rām. 349).

dilhazīn دلحزین adj. c.g. grieved in heart, sorrowful, sad of heart (El.).

ḍulijⁱ डुलिजि or **ḍulijᵘ डुलिजू । कुण्डी** f. a kind of bowl, usually of earthenware, used for eating, wide at the top and narrower at the bottom. This word is f. of **ḍulᵘ** 1, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36).

ḍūlikⁱ डूलिकि । प्रवहणम् f. a kind of litter for one person, borne by two men, used principally by women. Cf. **ḍūlᵘ** 1.

dilkhāh दिल्खाह دلخواه adj. c.g. beloved, a beloved object (Rām. 153, 804).

dilkhŏsh دلخوش adj. c.g. contented, glad, pleased, comfortable (El.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to rejoice (tr.), to gladden (El.). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to rejoice (intr.) (El.).

dilkhasta دلخسته adj. c.g. heart-broken, afflicted (Rām. 841).

dilkash دلکش adj. c.g. heart-attracting, alluring, attractive, winning (Rām. 318).

ḍalkāv डल्काव् । शृण्वन्नप्यशृण्वन्निव adj. c.g. inattentive, one who, though he hears, sees, and understands, acts as if he does not hear, see, or understand, a fool (Śiv. 1813).

dalīl دلیل f. indication, evidence, argument, proof, demonstration (Gr.M.); a story, narrative (Śiv. 869, 872, with suff. of indef. art. **dalīlā**, H. viii, 6, or **dalīlāh**).

dālomᵘ दालंमु m. leather (H. xi, 14).

ḍulômᵘ डुलोंमु । वर्तुलः adj. (f. **ḍulömᵘ डुलांमू**), round, globular (Gr.M.).

ḍulumᵘ डुलुमु । वर्तुलः adj. (f. **ḍulᵘmᵘ डुल्मू**), round, globular.

dulmulᵘ दुलमुलु । दोलारूढः (शङ्कास्पदम्) m. on the point of rolling; met. (of an action or business) in a critical position, that of which the success is in doubt.

ḍulamĕr डुलम्यर् or **ḍulāmĕr डुलाम्यर् । वर्तुलता** m. globularity, rotundity, sphericity.

ḍūlᵘ-motᵘ डूलु-मंतु, see **ḍōlun**.

ḍālan डालन् । शूर्पविशेषः m. a winnowing sieve or basket; the act of winnowing with such a sieve.

ḍālāna डालान (cf. دالان) **। प्रासादविशेषः** m. a hall (Gr.M., Śiv. 968); a covered balcony; a covered bridge or way connecting the upper stories of two houses.

dalun दलुन् । विदारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dolᵘ 3 द॑लु**, f. **düjᵘ 5 द॑जू**; for **dolᵘ 1** and **2** see s.v., for **düjᵘ 1** see **dŏjᵘ**, for **2** see s.v., **3** see **dagun 2**, for **4** see **dolᵘ 1**), to skin, decorticate (a tree, post, or the like); to husk (grain), shred (e.g. ginger in a mortar); to plane or smoothe (e.g. a carpenter planing a board). Cf. **adolᵘ**.

dalana āmotᵘ दलन आमंतु । संपन्नकुट्टनः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüᵴᵘ —आमंच्**), that which has become decorticated; become husked. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । कुट्टनसमापत्तिः** m. inf. pass. to become decorticated; to become husked.

dolᵘ-motᵘ द॑लु-मंतु । विदारितः perf. part. (f. **düjᵘ-müᵴᵘ द॑जू-मंच्**), decorticated; husked.

ḍalun 1 डलुन् । चञ्चलीभवनम् conj. 2 (pres. part. **ḍalān डलान्**, Śiv. 765, or **ḍalan डलन्**, Śiv. 910, 986, m.c.; 1 p.p. **ḍolᵘ डॅलु**, 2 p.p. **ḍajyōv डज्योव्**), to be displaced, moved from one place to another (Śiv. 1569, 1800); to be spread abroad, diffused (of scent, K. 924; of sweat bursting forth, see **guma**); to pass off, pass over, pass beyond, pass by or away (Gr.Gr. xxxii; governs abl. of thing passed over, Śiv. 1539, K. 1095); to walk about (El.); to slip, stumble (Gr.Gr. 5, Siv. 1743); to be moved, agitated, distraught (Śiv. 741, 765, 910, 986; Rām. 682, 1052, 1057, 1198; K. 1156, 1157).

ḍol^{u}-mot^{u} 1 ड॑लु-म॑तु । चञ्चलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ḍüj^{ü}-müṭ^{ü} ड॑जू-म॑च्यू**), removed from one place to another; passed over, changed; in a changed condition (Śiv. 1282).

ḍalun 2 डलुन् । विकृतिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ḍol^{u} ड॑लु**, 2 p.p. **ḍajyōv डज्योव्**), to go wrong, be spoiled (lit. and met.).

ḍol^{u}-mot^{u} 2 ड॑लु-म॑तु । प्राप्तविकारः perf. part. (fem. **ḍüj^{ü}-müṭ^{ü} ड॑जू-म॑च्यू**), spoiled, etc. (YZ. 204).

ḍālun 1 डालुन् । परिवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^{u} डोलु**, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv डाज्योव्**), to move (a thing) from one place to another, remove (a thing) (Śiv. 1055, 1249); to cause to pass over, to cause to pass by or away (Gr.Gr. 175); (with **atha**, q.v. for special significations) to pass the hand over anything, to smoothe (K.Pr. 93, *ḍolamut* for **ḍôl^{u}-mot^{u}**), to pat, touch affectionately (Śiv. 423, K. 682, 1148).

ḍölith thawun 1 डा॑लिथ् थवुन् । परिवर्त्य निधानम् m.inf. (for 2 see **ḍālun 3**), to remove a thing and put it somewhere else, esp. with intent to deceive.

ḍālun 2 डालुन् । विकृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^{u} डोलु**, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv डाज्योव्**), to mar, spoil.

ḍālun 3 डालुन् । उत्क्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^{u} डोलु**, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv डाज्योव्**), to sift, winnow. Cf. **adôl^{u}**.

ḍöl^{i} ḍöl^{i} thawun डा॑लि डा॑लि थवुन् । संशोध्य स्थापनम् m.inf. to winnow gradually and put by (of a large quantity of grain), to winnow bit by bit.

ḍölith thawun 2 डा॑लिथ् थवुन् । संशोधनम् m.inf. (for 1 see **ḍālun 1**), to winnow.

ḍālun 4 डालुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^{u} डोलु**, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv डाज्योव्**), to throw, fling, cast, hurl (Śiv. 1644); to apply, put into use, wield (e.g. a pen, Śiv. 1912).

ḍĕlun ड्यलुन् । शिथिलीभवनम्, रुगाक्रान्तीभवनम्, विकृतीभवनम्, प्रकृतिविपर्ययः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍĕlyōv ड्यल्योव्**), to be or become slack, loose (e.g. a knot or the like); to be slack, ill, weary; to lose one's powers from old age, etc.; (of rice) to be spoilt by excessive boiling, to be boiled to a mash.

ḍĕlyō-mot^{u} ड्यल्यो-म॑तु । शिथिलीभूतः, रुगाक्रान्तः, विकृतिं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **ḍĕlyē-müṭ^{ü} ड्यल्ये-म॑च्यू**), loosened, etc., as ab.

ḍōl^{a}na डोल्न । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः m. a small metal amulet or ornament in the shape of a drum, worn on the neck; the small metal case in which charms are worn by Musalmāns (El.). **-raz -रज़् । भूषणविशेषमाला** f. a necklace made of a number of such amulets.

ḍŏlun ड्वलुन् । भोग्यतानवाप्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ḍŏl^{u} ड्वॅलु**), to be unused owing to its having no owner, to lie unused, to be left unenjoyed; to be unappreciated owing to its commonness or the ease with which it can be obtained; i.q. **ḍōlun.**

ḍŏlyō-mut^{u} ड्वल्यो-म॑तु । परिचयमनवाप्तः perf. part. (f. **ḍŏlyē-müṭ^{ü} ड्वल्ये-म॑च्यू**), left unused, unenjoyed, unappreciated.

ḍōlun डोलुन् । अतिसौलभ्येन अपरिचितीभवनम् conj. 2 (pres. part. **ḍōlān डोलान्** or m.c. **ḍōlan डोलन्**, Śiv. as bel.; 1 p.p. **ḍūl^{u} ड्वॅलु**, pl. **ḍūl^{i} ड्वॅलि**; f. **ḍūj^{ü} ड्वॅजू**, pl. **ḍōjĕ डोज्य**; 2 p.p. **ḍōjyōv डोज्योव्**), to be very easily obtained and hence unappreciated and unused, to be of no value, to be a drug in the market (YZ. 548, Śiv. 1287, 1289); to be unused owing to having no owner. i.q. **ḍŏlun.**

ḍūl^{u}-mot^{u} ड्वॅलु-म॑तु । अपरिचयमवाप्तः perf. part. (f. **ḍūj^{ü}-müṭ^{ü} ड्वॅजू-म॑च्यू**), unused, unappreciated, as ab.

ḍulun ड्वलुन् । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍulyōv ड्वल्योव्**; El. gives a perf. part. **ḍul^{u}-mot^{u}**, for which I can find no other authority), to roll (e.g. of a large globular rock, a tree-trunk, or the like) (El.).

ḍulun^{u} ड्वलुनु m. (sg. dat. **ḍulanis ड्वलनिस्**), the act of rolling. **dulān^{i} din^{i} ड्वलॅनि दिनि**, m. pl. inf. to give rollings, to roll oneself about (H. xii, 23).

dulonḍ^{u} ड्वलॅंड्वु । द्विवक्रः adj. (f. **dulünḍ^{ü} ड्वलॅंड्वू**), having both the shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged.

dulong^{u} 1 ड्वलॅंगु । दीर्घजङ्घः, द्विजङ्घावक्रः, द्विस्कन्धः adj. (f. **dulünj^{ü} ड्वलॅंजू**), (of a human being) having the shanks of double length, long-shanked; having both shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged; (of a tree) having two trunks, having a forked trunk.

dulong^{u} 2 ड्वलॅंगु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird like a crane, with long legs.

ḍulung^{u} ड्वलुंगु । देहपरिवर्तः m. rolling oneself on the ground, lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **ḍulagun^{u}.**

dulanjĕl ड्वलंज्यल् । द्विशाखिकः adj. e.g. having two branches, forked (e.g. a tree, a creeper, an ornament, a string, etc.).

dulanjĕr ड्वलंज्यर् । जङ्घावक्रता m. the condition of having two crooked shanks, bandiness, bowleggedness.

ḍulanāwun ड्वलनावुन् or (Śiv. 324) **ḍulawun ड्वलवुन् । गोलवद्भ्रामणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍulanôw^{u} ड्वलनोवु** or **ḍulow^{u} ड्वलॅवु**), to roll a thing from one place to another, esp. something too heavy to lift; to roll (a heavy stone or the like) away from a place (e.g. the stone rolled away from the Holy Sepulchre); to roll something down from a height, to hurl down (Śiv. 324).

ḍulanôw^{u}-mot^{u} ड्वलनोवु-म॑तु or **ḍulow^{u}-mot^{u} ड्वलॅवु-म॑तु । संचालितः** perf. part. (f. **ḍulanöw^{ü}-müṭ^{ü} ड्वलनॉवू-म॑च्यू** or **ḍulüw^{ü}-müṭ^{ü} ड्वलॅवू-म॑च्यू**), rolled along or away.

daliñ द॑लिञ् । त्वक्खण्डना f. husking (of grain, etc.), decortication. Cf. **dalyun^{u}.**

ḍaliñ डलिञ् । प्रवणता f. a passing over (Gr.Gr. 120); a slope, a sloping road, i.e. one which does not rise abruptly.

ḍālüñᵘ डालंञू । संचालनी f. a sieve; a winnowing basket, a winnowing scoop.

dalpha-duhun दल्फ-दुङ्न् । क्रन्दनम् m. the noise made by a number of children quarrelling among themselves.

dalūr दलूर् । नीचकर्मा m. one who acts like a pimp (**dala**); an evil, mean fellow, one whose character is marked by covetousness, bad conduct, bad temper, and treachery.

dĕlᵃr द्यल्र् । वृक्षादित्वक् f. a piece of thick bark of a tree, rind, cork.

dĕlur द्यलुर् । वृक्षत्वक् m. (sg. dat. **dĕlaras द्यलरस्**), i.q. **dĕlᵃr**, but larger.

dilēr دلیر adj. c.g. intrepid, bold, daring, venturesome, brave, courageous, valiant (Gr.M.).

dilīrī دلیری f. intrepidity, boldness, daring, courage, bravery (El. *dileri*) (Gr.M.).

dulorᵘ दुलंरू । द्वियष्टिकः adj. (f. **dulürᵘ दुलंरू**), possessing two strands (of a necklace, rope, thread, or the like).

dil-ārām دل ارام adj. c.g. heart-easing, a sweetheart (Rām. 1064).

dạlᵃrāwun द्ंलरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dạlᵃrôwᵘ द्ंलरोवु**), to mislead, delude (El.).

ḍĕlis ड्यलिस्, cf. **ḍyolᵘ**.

dilāsa = دلاسا m. 'mind-soothing'; soothing, comfort, consolation, encouragement (Gr.M., K. 1004). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** (Rām. 491) or **—karun —करून्** (Rām. 781), m.inf. to soothe, comfort, console.

dil-sōz دلسوز adj. c.g. heart-burning, heart-inflaming, touching, pathetic (Rām. 1083).

dulata दुलत । विघ्नः m. a kick with the two hind legs of a horse; met. an interruption, impediment, suddenly occurring to anyone engaged in some occupation. **—bihun —विङ्न् । व्याहतीभवनम्** m.inf. such a kick to be settled on one; hence, to be suddenly much obstructed, suffer great and sudden obstruction. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । अत्याहननम्** m.inf. to suddenly obstruct as ab. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । व्याहतीभवनम्** m.inf. an obstruction as ab. to occur.

dalēṭh द्लेट् । दूतः m. (sg. dat. **dalēṭas द्लेटस्**), the messenger of a court, a sheriff's officer, policeman sent to arrest.

dōlath दोलथ् دولت f. (sg. dat. **dōlüṭᵘ दोलंटू**), good fortune, prosperity, riches, wealth (K.Pr. 52, 157, 246, 254; Śiv. 430, 579; Rām. 142, 330).

dōlüṭᵘ-band दोलंटू-वन्द् (= بند دولت) । आढ्यः adj. c.g. very wealthy. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । धनसंपद्युक्तः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), id.

dil-tang دلتنگ adj. c.g. distressed, mournful, sad (Rām. 481).

dalav द्लव् । पट्टिकागूहनम् m. the act of joining together the ceiling of flat boards over a room. **—tārun —तारुन् । आच्छादनास्तरणम्** m.inf. to fix the ceiling-boards, etc. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । पट्टिकास्तरणम्** m.inf., id.

dāluvᵘ दालुवु । चर्ममयः adj. (f. **dālüvᵘ दालंवू**), made of leather, leathern.

ḍalwunᵘ ड्लवुनु । दूरपक्षपलः adj. (f. **ḍalwüñᵘ ड्लवंञू**), that which is easily movable from one place to another, unstable, unsteady.

ḍalawunᵘ 1 ड्लवुनु । चपलीभवन् adj. (f. **ḍalawüñᵘ ड्लवंञू**), that which moves or can be moved from one place to another, insecure, loosened from its position.

ḍalawunᵘ 2 ड्लवुनु । संभवद्विकारः adj. (f. **ḍalawüñᵘ ड्लवंञू**), that which is being spoilt or marred, undergoing a process of deterioration.

ḍōlawunᵘ डोलवुनु । अतिसुलभः n.ag. (f. **ḍōlawüñᵘ डोलवंञू**), that which is plentiful and easily obtained (esp. of food). The idea of being so common as not to be appreciated is usually present in this word. Cf. **ḍōlun.**

ḍulawun डुलवुन्, see **ḍulanāwun** (Śiv. 324). **ḍulowᵘ-motᵘ डुलंवु-मंतु**, see **ḍulanāwun.**

ḍulawunᵘ डुलवुनु । संचलत्स्वभावः n.ag. (f. **ḍulawüñᵘ डुलवंञू**), that which is easily rolled, rollable.

dilāwar or **dilāwār** دلاور adj. c.g. bold, brave, intrepid (Rām. 501, 908, 1351, 1457, in all **dilāwār**).

dalwāzun द्लवाँज़ुन् । परपरिवादः conj. 3, to pull a person's character to pieces behind his back, to talk scandal about, to backbite. Cf. **dal 2.**

dalwāzuvᵘ द्लवाँज़ुवु m. backbiting, talking scandal; **biyⁱ-sondᵘ dalwāzuvᵘ karun,** to talk scandal about another (K.Pr. 165).

ḍulay डुलय् f. the act of rolling. Cf. **gaṇḍa-ḍulay** under **gaṇḍ.**

dālyēdir (? spelling), adj. c.g. unfortunate (El.). Cf. **drölid.**

dalyunᵘ द्लिनु । विदारणम् m. (sg. dat. **dalinis द्लिनिस्**), husking (of grain, etc.), shredding; splitting, cleaving (timber, etc.); decortication. Cf. **daliñ.**

dĕlyunᵘ द्यलिनु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village to the west of Śrīnagar, near Vārāhamūla (Baramula).

ḍölyunᵘ ड़ाॅलिनु । चूर्णादिमलम् m. winnowings, siftings, the refuse which is separated from grain by winnowing.

dam 1 दम् د م । क्षणमात्रकालः, प्राणनिरोधः, अतिघर्मबाधा, योगक्षेमनिर्वाहः, निमज्जनम् m. (sg. abl. **dama 1 दम**; pl. dat. **daman 1 दमन्**, spelt *damn* in K.Pr. 46; for **daman 2** see s.v.; for **3, 4** see **damun 1, 2**; with suff. of indef. art. **damāh दमाह्** q.v., s.v.), breath, vital air, life, the breath of life (K.Pr. 67, Rām. 15, 17); breath or blast (of a furnace or oven); stewing or simmering over a slow fire, braising; a moment, an instant (YZ. I, 216, Śiv. 1330, Rām. 898, 1103); suppression of the breath (as a Hindū religious exercise) (Śiv. 1017, with pun on **dam 3**); a sensation of oppressive heat in a hot closed room, or in the hot season from want of air or ventilation; a full supply of the necessaries of life, the life of a well-to-do person (K.Pr. 47); plunging, diving down to the bottom of the water when bathing (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871). Cf. **damī**. **—anun —अनुन्** । **श्वासनिरोधबाधा, परिपाकः** m.inf. distress caused by an obstruction of the breath to arise; (in cooking) to simmer or be stewed in a tightly covered vessel (so that the *dam* or steam cannot escape) over a slow fire, to be braised. **-dilāsa -दिलास** د م دلاسا m. consolation (Rām. 1726). **—din^{i} —दिनि** । **प्राणनिरोधः** m. pl. inf. to give suppressions of breath, to practise the suppression of the breath (as a religious exercise). **—dyun^{u} —दियु** । **प्रतीक्षणपूर्वकविश्रमणम्, निमज्जनम्** m.inf. to give breath; to give time; to console (K. 65, 859); to rest, take a temporary relaxation (of a person engaged in any heavy work overtaxing his strength); to dive (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871); to boast (K.Pr. 153, W. 122). **—gatshun —गक्षुन्** । **क्रोधेनावारभावः, वायुनिरोधाद्घर्मबाधानुभवः** m.inf. the breath to go; breathless from wrath to occur, to lose one's breath from rage, to be struck dumb with anger; breathlessness to occur from oppressive heat and want of ventilation. **—hĕth bihun —ह्यथ् विज़न्** । **निश्चेष्टतयोपवेशनम्** m.inf. to take breath and sit; when a number of persons are at work on a thing, one of them to sit doing nothing, to take a rest, sit out. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यनु** । **कूटस्थतया स्थितिः** m.inf. to take breath; (in company) to sit apart and silently, to be morose in company. **-jādā -जादा** adj. e.g. breathless (El.). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **ईषद्विश्रामः** m.inf. to draw breath, to take a temporary relaxation in the course of a heavy work. **—khārun —खारुन्** m.inf. to cause breath to rise, to breathe out, exhale (Śiv. 1017); to expel breath preparatory to uttering a sound (Śiv. 1845). Cf. **dam wālun** bel. **—khyon^{u} —ख्यनु** । **निरुत्तरीभवनम्** m.inf. to eat one's breath; (in wordy warfare) to remain silent, to be beaten in abuse and left without reply; (in cooking) to be dressed over a slow fire (as a stew, etc.), to be braised. **—karun —करुन्** । **प्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to make a breath, to await, wait a short time, pause in any work. **-phacĕr -फच्चर्** । **अन्तरूष्मोपहतिः** m. bursting of the breath; to suffer from some private sorrow or vexation which cannot be divulged. **—phaṭ^{i} gatshun —फ़ट् गक्षुन्** । **अन्तः खिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. the breath to burst; to suffer from some private vexation which one is unable to divulge (as if he were not able to breathe it out or to cry out). **—phaṭ^{i} karun —फ़ट् करुन्** । **अप्रकाश्यान्तःखेदापादनम्** m.inf. to cause a person to suffer from such a private vexation. **—pakun —पकुन्** । **योगक्षेमनिर्वाहः** m.inf. the life to go along; there to be a full supply of all the comforts and necessaries of life. **-pŏkta -पुक्त** (= د م بخت) । **पुटपाकः** m. a stew or soup cooked in a pot the mouth of which is hermetically closed with paste, etc. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **जीवननिर्वाहः** m.inf. life to be carried on somehow, when there is not a full supply of necessaries. **—sambālun —संवालुन्** m.inf. to arrange one's breath, to become steadied in mind, be calmed (Śiv. 1256, Rām. 1353, 1358). **—wālun —वालुन्** m.inf. to cause breath to descend, to breathe in, inhale (Śiv. 1017). Cf. **dam khārun** ab. **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **परिपक्वीभवनम्** m.inf. simmering to come; to become fully braised or simmered.

dama anun दम अनुन् । **श्वासनिरोधेन पाकः** m.inf. to simmer or braise food in a covered vessel over a slow fire. **—dama —दम** adv. at every breath, at every moment, continually (Śiv. 156, 315, 1017, 1404). **-kuṭh^{u} -कुठु** । **घर्मकोष्ठम्** m. a room which is hot for want of ventilation. **-kūṭh^{u}r^{u} -कूठ्रु** । **उष्णाल्पकोष्ठिका** f. a small room or closet which is always hot or warm owing to want of ventilation. **-katür^{u} -कतरु** । **क्रीडाविशेषः** f. a diving game; potsherds or bits of metal are thrown into water, for which the competitors (usually children) dive.

daman-manz दमन्-मज़ adv. in moments; at every moment, in an instant (Śiv. 829).

damiy दमिय् adv. in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye (Śiv. 325, 326). Cf. **damī**.

dam 2 د م m. (sg. abl. **dama 2 दम**), deceit, fraud, trickery; coaxing, wheedling. **-bôb^{u} -बोबु** । **दम्भशिक्षकः** m. a cheat who teaches others to cheat.

dam 3 दम् m. (sg. abl. **dama 3 दम**), restraint (as in Śiv. 1017, **sŏra-dama,** by restraining sound, i.e. by remaining silent, with pun on **dam 1**); self-restraint, in this sense often compounded with **shĕm शम्**, tranquillity, **shĕm-dam,** tranquillity and self-restraint (Śiv. 269, 931, 1033, 1404, 1754, 1811).

dām 1 دام m. any quadruped that is not rapacious, hence cattle.

döm¹ raz दांमि रज़ । **पशुबन्धनरज्जुः** f. a rope for tying a cow, etc., a cattle-halter.

dām 2 दाम । **मुखयोगेन पानम्** m. (with suff. of indef. art. **dāmāh** दामाह्, Śiv. 1006, or **dāmā** दामा, Śiv. 1434), drinking by suction (e.g. from the breast) (K. 109, 110); supping (as contrasted with putting liquid into the mouth with a spoon, or drinking from a cup) (Śiv. 1109, Rām. 1035, 1522); (with **cyonᵘ**, to drink) (to drink) a sup, (to take) a sip (Śiv. 1006, 1434, 1786); **damā** or **dāmāh**, see ab., a single sip. Cf. **añĕma** and **dŏd.** —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु । युगपत्पानम्** m.inf. to drink gradually by suction, to suck, sup (as when one is not very thirsty) (K.Pr. 12); to suck (the breast) (Śiv. 1387, 1464). —**gaṇḍun** —**गण्डुन् । युगपत्पानम्** m.inf. to suck or sup down in large quantities at each gulp (as in extreme thirst). —**lagun** —**लगुन् । निःशेषीभवनम्** m.inf. to be used up (like water drunk by a thirsty person), to be all expended (as grain or money previously amassed).

dāma cyonᵘ दाम च्यंनु । **मुखयोगपानम्** m.inf. to drink by suction, to suck up, sup. —**dāma** —**दाम** adv. (drinking) by sips (Śiv. 1380).

dām 3 دام m. a snare, trap, gin (YZ. 17, where it is possibly confounded with the Hindī *dām*, a fetter).

dām 4 दा(धा)म् m. a dwelling-place, house, abode, in **param-dām** परम्-दाम्, the supreme abode, heaven (Śiv. 1659).

dama 4 दम । **शिरस्त्रप्रान्तांशः** m. (for **1**, **2**, and **3** see **dam 1, 2,** and **3**), the edge, thick flap, or border of the padded cap worn in cold weather.

dama 5 دمہ m. a pair of bellows, cf. **daman**; asthma (W. 3).

damī دمی or **damāh** दमाह् دما adv. (at) a moment (lit. one moment), cf. **damiy**, s.v. **dam 1.** **damī** . . . **damī** دمی . . . دمی adv. at one moment . . . at another moment, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 47).

ḍēm डेम् m. an island (El.). Cf. **ḍēmb.**

dim दिम्, give thou to me; **dima** दिम्, I shall give; see **dyunᵘ**. YZ. 437 has **dīma**, m.c.

dômᵘ दोमु । **कल्कविशेषः** m. a brick of tea as imported from Central Asia.

dūm, ? spelling, m. a cowherd, shepherd, cotton-carder (El.). ? cf. **ḍūmb.**

ḍūm डूम्, i.q. **ḍūmb**, q.v.

duma दुम, see **dumba.**

damb दम्ब । **दम्भः** m. hypocrisy (Rām. 978).

ḍamb डम्ब । **गर्भस्थानम्** m. the womb, uterus (of women or lower animals); the inner part or inside (of a dish or vessel); the core or centre of a post, pillar, or the like; core, centre generally; a certain aquatic vegetable (K.Pr. 149, also **ḍumb**). —**lagun** —**लगुन् । गर्भस्थितिः** m. to conceive, become with child, become pregnant.

ḍāmb डांब्, see **ḍāb.**

dambī दम्बी । **दम्भवृत्तिः** e.g. a hypocrite.

ḍĕmb ड्यम्ब । **नौमध्यभागः** m. the middle part of the inside (of a boat), the hold. **ḍĕmb-ḍĕmb** ड्यम्ब्-ड्यम्ब । **मध्यशैथिल्यम्** m. looseness of the contents of a hold recognized by their shaking together and sinking. Cf. **ḍĕm-ḍĕm.**

ḍēmb डेम्ब । **द्वीपचैत्यम्** m. an island; esp. an artificial lake-island built up when the water is low so as to stand above flood-level [these are cultivated and are very fertile (L. 345); sheep also graze on them (L. 363)]; a ferry, a ford (El.). Cf. **ḍēm.**

ḍēmba-gŏgᵘj¹ डेम्ब-ग्वग्ज or **-gŏgᵘjᵘ** -ग्वग्जू । **जलाधारचैचोत्पालुकम्** f. a kind of turnip grown on these islands, described as heavy, not well flavoured, and when eaten tending to produce phlegm or mucus. **-hākh** -हाख् । **द्वीपचैत्यशाकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), the green leaves of the above turnip used as a kind of spinach, said to be pungent and not otherwise well flavoured. The seeds of the plant are like mustard-seeds, and yield oil (K.Pr. 153). **-hönzᵘ** -हांज़ू । **द्वीपचैत्याजीवी** m. (f. **-hānzĕñ** -हाज़्यञ्, but his wife is **-hönzᵘ-bāy** -हांज़ू-वाय्), a cultivator of such an island. His wife usually assists him, and takes the products to market in a little skiff (W. 115, L. 381); the **-hānzĕñ** works on her own account. **-nāv** -नाव् f. the tiny dug-out or skiff in which vegetables from such islands are brought to market (L. 381). **-rād** -राद् । **जलाधारचैत्यम्** m. a floating-island, such as exist on the Ḍal lake and elsewhere in Kashmir. Root crops and the like are grown upon them. **-ṭsakh** -च़ख् m. peat (L. 62).

dimb दिम्ब् m. a kind of vegetable found only in the Ḍal and in the Ancār lake. This vegetable is said to be found only in Kashmir (El.).

ḍŏmbᵘ ड्ंबु or **ḍombᵘ** ड्ंबु । **जाठर(आमाशय)मांसम्, जाठरं वस्तु, अपत्यम्** m. the stomach; the contents of the stomach; met. the womb (K.Pr. 47); offspring, a person's son or daughter. —**chalun** —**छलुन् । अन्तराशयाभिप्रायवाचनम् (अभिप्रायपरीक्षा)** m.inf. to wash out the stomach; met. to find out another's intentions without his knowledge under pretext of merely conversing with him, to worm out another's intentions. **-ṭsaph** -च़फ् । **पक्वाशयः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭsapas**

-च़पस्), stomach and bowels, the abdomen; met. one's own begotten child (K.Pr. 61) (ṭsaph, q.v., is fem., and possibly this word should also be f. In that case the sg. dat. would be ṭsapi च़पि).

ḍàmb^{i}-dôd^{u} ड॑म्बि-दोदु । संतानक्लेशः m. offspring-pain, the sorrow of a childless married couple. **-dag -दग् । संतानबाधा** f. an offspring-blow, the sorrow or pain felt by a parent when a child is suffering, or when a child is misconducted; the pain felt by a childless married couple. **-kalapush^{u} -कलपुशु । आमाशयः** m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., as sold by butchers, a sheep's paunch. Cf. **ḍamiñĕ-kalapush^{u}** under **ḍamiñ^{ü}**. **-kānul -कानुल्** or **ḍàm^{i}-kānul ड॑मि-कानुल् । पटलाधारस्तम्बः** m. (sg. dat. **-kānalas -कानलस्**), a beam, a rafter, supporting the boards of a roof. **-lŏṭsh^{u} -ल्वुछु । आमाशयपिण्डः** m. a lump of entrails with their contents. **-phĕl -प्यल् । कुत्सितापत्यम्** m. a cancer in the stomach; met. a bad son, a son who grieves his parents by his evil ways.

ḍambi phŏlun ड॑म्बि फ्वलुन् । विशिष्टापत्यसंभवः m.inf. to blossom from the belly; met. to have a son or daughter possessing all kinds of good qualities, hence **—phṓl^{u}-mot^{u} —फ्वल-मंतु । विशिष्टापत्यशाली** perf. part. (f. **—phŏj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} —फ्वज़ू-मंच़ू**), blessed with such a son or daughter. **—phaṭun —फटुन् । स्वोदरादपत्योत्पत्तिः** m.inf. to burst from the belly; met. to bear offspring from one's own womb, to bear a child, hence **—phoṭ^{u}-mot^{u} —फंटु-मंतु । स्वोदरादुत्पन्नः** perf. part. (f. **—phüṭ^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} —फ्वटू-मंच़ू**), a child who is born from one's own womb.

ḍambyuk^{u} ड॑म्ब्युकु । औरसः adj. (f. **ḍambic^{ü} ड॑म्बिचू**), of or belonging to one's own belly, a son or daughter born from one's own womb, i.e. not an adopted son or born of a co-wife. Cf. **ḍambyun^{u}**.

ḍumb, see **ḍamb**.

ḍūmb ड्वम्ब् or (K.Pr. 116) **ḍūm ड्वम्** । **चण्डालभेदः** m. (a **ḍūmb** woman and a **ḍūmb's** wife are both called **ḍūmbiñ ड्वम्बिञ्**), a man of a certain low caste, in India called a Ḍōm; an informer, policeman, night watchman of a village (El.). Ḍūmbs are plucky fellows, and carry letters at night through the jungle and over desolate hill and plain (K.Pr. 61). **-ḍagur -डगुर् । चण्डालादिसमूहः** m. Ḍōm and menial, Ḍōms and their kin, a jingle from **ḍūmb**; a collection of low-caste people, thieves, etc. Cf. **ḍagur.**

ḍūmba dĕgul^{u} ड्वम्ब दगुलु । वृहत्पिठरम् m. a large kind of earthenware pot, in which a great number of articles are tightly squeezed together for cooking. Cf. **ḍūmba-lĕj^{i}** and **-lyol^{u}** bel. **-kā̆g^{ü}r^{ü} -काँग्रू । वृहती अङ्गारधानिका** f. a large, heavy kind of brazier or 'kāngṛī'. **-küṭ^{ü} -कूटू । चण्डालकन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), a Ḍōm's daughter. **-kaṭh -कठ् । चण्डालपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a Ḍōm's son. **-lĕj^{i} -ल्वज़ि** or **-lĕj^{ü} -ल्वज़ू । संकरपिठरम्** f. i.q. **ḍumba dĕgul^{u}**, as ab. but of medium size. **-lyol^{u} -ल्वलु । वृहत्पिठरम्** m. (sg. dat. **lĕlis ल्वलिस्**), i.q. **ḍūmba dĕgul^{u}** ab.

dumba दुम्ब دمب or (El.) **duma दुम । पशुपुच्छः** m. the tail of an animal.

ḍūmbagī ड्वम्बगी । चण्डालता f. conduct of a Ḍōm; conduct like that of a Ḍōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

ḍāmb^{ü}j^{ü} डाम्ब्जू, see **ḍābul^{u}.**

dumbij^{ü} दुंबिजू, i.q. **dumij^{ü}**, q.v.

ḍāmbal डांबल्, etc., see **ḍābal**, etc.

ḍūmbil ड्वम्बिल् । चण्डालता f. conduct of a Ḍōm; conduct like that of a Ḍōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

ḍūmbiñ ड्वम्बिञ् । चण्डाली f. see **ḍūmb.**

dāmbur दांबुर्, see **dābur.**

ḍimbur^{u} ड्यिम्बुरु । कुक्षिः m. the belly, the cavity of the abdomen. **—naṭun —नटुन् । हृत्कम्पनम्** m.inf. the belly to tremble; to tremble at heart from fear or panic in face of some calamity.

dimbashöj^{ü} दिम्बशोंजू (? spelling) m. a hyena. It is said to be very rare in the valley (El.).

ḍambyun^{u} ड॑म्ब्युनु । औरसपुत्रः adj. (f. **ḍambiñ^{ü} ड॑म्बिञ्**), i.q. **ḍambyuk^{u}**, q.v. under **ḍŏmb^{u}.**

ḍūmböz^{ü} ड्वम्बोंज़ू । चण्डालवृत्तिः f. the profession or duties of a Ḍōm, such being a village watchman, a policeman, an informer, letter-carrier, etc.

dāmād دامان m. a son-in-law, a daughter's husband or betrothed (among Musalmāns) (L. 267).

dàm^{i}da द॑मिद (? = دمیدہ) । **फाणितविशेषः** m. a kind of sweetmeat, ginger-candy. **-khünḍ^{ü} -ख्वण्डू । फाणितखण्डः** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -ख्वज्य**), a lump of ginger-candy.

dam-dam दम्-दम । अतिशीतलम् m. the cold experienced at the time of snowfall, great cold. **-khāna -खान । अतिशीतलस्थानम्** m. a very cold place, e.g. a very high mountain site.

ḍam-ḍam ड॑म्-ड॑म । डमरुवाद्यम् m. a long kind of drum beaten at both ends (W. 3). Cf. **ḍum-ḍum. ḍam-ḍam wāyun ड॑म्-ड॑म् वायुन् । डमरुशब्दनम्** m.inf. to beat such a drum; hence, to proclaim by beat of drum. **ḍam-ḍam wāyĕnwôl^{u} ड॑म्-ड॑म् वायन्वोलु** n.ag. (f. **ḍam-ḍam wāyĕnwājeñ ड॑म्-ड॑म् वायन्वाज्यञ्**), a drummer.

ḍĕm-ḍĕm ड्यम्-ड्यम् । अर्द्धद्योतकध्वनिः m. the sound made by a cracked or loose-jointed metal vessel, wooden board, or the like, when tapped by the finger. Cf. **ḍĕmb-ḍĕmb**, under **ḍĕmb. ḍĕm-ḍĕm karun ड्यम्-ड्यम् करुन् । भग्नतादिज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to test for

a crack in the ab. manner. **ḍĕm-ḍĕm gatshun** ड्यम-ड्यम गक्कुन् । **भग्नताद्युपलक्षणीभवनम्** m.inf. the sound of a crack or the like to issue when such a test is made.

dum-dām दुम-दाम् । संभारसंघर्षः m. noise, bustle, tumult, uproar ; celebrity, display, parade, pomp, ado.

ḍum-ḍum डुम-डुम । पटहादिवाद्यम् m. a kettledrum or similar instrument (K.Pr. 61, 70) ; the noise made by such. Cf. **ḍam-ḍam. ḍum-ḍum wāyĕn-wôlᵘ डुम-डुम वायन्वोलु** n.ag. a drummer, a town-crier (El.).

damadār दमदार् । प्रान्तविशेषयुक्तः adj. e.g. possessing a padded edge or flap (of a cap or the like, for use in cold weather). Cf. **dama 4.**

dama-dürᵘ दम-दूरू । द्वाराग्रभागः f. the cross-bar across a window or doorway, on which one can lean the arms when sitting close to it, a window-sill.

dāmōdar दामोदर् m. having a rope round the waist, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1334).

dum-dawāl दुम-द्वाल् । संभारः m. goods, etc., collected to do honour to an expected guest, ornaments collected to present to the bride, bridegroom, or their friends in preparation for a wedding, or similar collections.

dĕmāg द्यमाग् دماغ । शिरोनाडी, गर्वः m. the brain ; the air passages within the head ; airs, conceit, pride, haughtiness, arrogance. **—hāwun —हावुन् । अभिमान-ख्यापनम्** m.inf. to show great conceit, to put on airs (esp. in order to avoid doing something one is asked to do) (Rām. 1605). **—khārun —खारुन् । अभिमा-नोद्भावनम्** m.inf. to cause conceit to rise, to cause another to show conceit, to turn another's head. **—khasun —खसुन् । अभिमानोद्भवः** m.inf. pride to rise, airs to be put on, the head to be turned (esp. when one is asked to do something). **—raṭun —रटुन् । अभिमानरक्षणम्** m.inf. to hold conceit ; to abstain from asking for help for fear of being insulted by a refusal. **—wālun —वालुन् । अभिमानापाकरणम्** m.inf. to cause conceit to descend, to bring another's pride low, to humble one to the dust. **—wasun —वसुन् । अभिमा-नापगमः** m.inf. pride to be brought low, to be humbled to the dust.

dĕmögⁱ द्यमांगि دماغي । अभिमानी adj. e.g. of or belonging to the brain ; vain, conceited ; proud, haughty, arrogant. **—gatshun —गक्कुन् । उन्मादावाप्तिः, मृत्यून्मुख-ताद्योतकसंनिपातसंभवः** m.inf. lit. to become brainy, hence to become mad, delirious; to become unconscious, to collapse (e.g. when at the point of death).

dĕmāgdār द्यमाग्दार् دماغدار । साभिमानः adj. (f. **-dārĕñ -दार्यन्**), vain, conceited ; proud, haughty, arrogant.

damāh दमाह् ﻟﻤﺤ = **dam 1** with the suff. of the indef. art. a moment ; as adv. (wait, etc.) for a moment (YZ. 1, Śiv. 450). Cf. **damī**, which is the Persian form of the word.

dimahö दिमहा, dimahōs दिमहोस्, dimahöv दिमहाव्, dimahöy दिमहाय्, see **dyunᵘ.**

dumŏhmil दुम्वह्मिल् । दोलायमानः adj. e.g. (of any work or business) trembling in the balance of success or failure.

dumijᵘ दुमिजू or **dumbijᵘ दुंविजू** (H. xi, 9) (= دُمبچی) । **पशुपुच्छः, पुच्छवन्धनी** f. the tail of an animal ; a crupper (El. *dúmij*).

damᵃkⁱ दम्कि । धूमपानपात्रिका f. the water-vessel for the hubble-bubble or *huqqa*.

ḍamⁱ-kānul डंमि-कानुल् । पटलाधारदण्डः m., i.q. **ḍambⁱ-kānul**, see **ḍŏmbᵘ.**

damölⁱ दमालि । भूमौ पादाहतयः f. stamping the feet on the ground, a stamp (K.Pr. 202) ; a religious exercise, ecstatic and frenzied dancing at the shrine of a saint (L. 289, 459).

damāli-phakīr दमालि-फकीर् । हठभिक्षुः m. a bullying mendicant *faqīr*, one who, when his wishes are not granted, stamps violently on the ground (K.Pr. 10).

damᵃla-hamal दम्ल-हमल् । अत्याग्रहः f. insistence, vehement desire, exhibited by stamping the feet on the ground. Cf. **damölⁱ. damᵃla-hamal karüñᵘ दम्ल-हमल् करंजू । अत्याग्रहविधानम्** f.inf. to show or practise vehement insistence. **damᵃla-hamal lāgüñᵘ दम्ल-हमल् लागंजू । अत्याग्रहविधानम्** f.inf., id.

damām दमाम (= دمامہ) । **पटहः** m. a large kind of drum with parchment at each end (not like a kettle-drum) (K. 1009).

damömⁱ दमांमि । पटहवादने नियुक्तः m. a drummer, one whose business it is to make proclamation by beat of drum.

daman 2 दमन् । आमगन्धः f. (for 1 see **dam 1** ; for **3, 4,** see **damun 1, 2** ; sg. dat. **damüñᵘ दमंजू**), a bad smell, esp. the bad smell of stale curd or other food turned sour and gone bad.

dāman दामन् دامن । वसनाधस्तनप्रान्तम् m. a skirt, tail, hem, border (Rām. 1305), i.q. **dāmāna. —raṭun —रटुन्** m.inf. to seize a person's skirt ; met. to implore (Śiv. 179). Cf. **dāmāna raṭun. —waṭun —वटुन्** m.inf. to twist up the skirt, to fold up or lift up one's skirt (so as to save it from mud or from being torn by brambles, etc.) (Śiv. 1568).

dāmāna दामान دامان । वस्त्रप्रान्तभागः m. a skirt, a hem, i.q. **dāman,** q.v. **—chalun —क्षलुन् । असत्याक्षेपः** m.inf. to make a false accusation. **-palav -पल्व् ।**

छिन्नो वसनप्रान्त: m. the torn edge or skirt of a garment. **—raṭun —रटुन् । दीनतया याचनम्** m.inf. to seize by the skirt; met. to implore, beseech (Śiv. 1732). Cf. **dāman raṭun.**

dāmānas mīṭh[i] din[i] दामानस् मीठि दिनि m. pl. inf. to give kisses to the skirt, to kiss the hem of (a person's) garment, to show great humility (Śiv. 1150).

dāmaṅ[i] दामंनि دامنی । **शिरोभूषणविशेष:** f. a woman's veil or mantle; a certain ornament worn on the forehead.

damun 1 दमुन् । वायुनाग्निसंदीपनम् conj. 1 (pres. part. **damān दमान्**, or, Śiv. 1854, **daman 3 दमन्**; 1 p.p. **dom[u] दंमु**), to blow up a fire (with bellows or the mouth); as vb. impers. in past tenses (past **domun दंमुन्**), to roar (of wind or a blast of air on fire) (Gr.Gr. xxxviii); to roar (as a wild beast) (Śiv. 1854).

dom[u]-mot[u] दंमु-मंतु । वायुना संदीपित: perf. part. (f. **düm[ü]-müt[ü] दंमू - मंचू**), blown up (with bellows or by the mouth, of fire).

damun 2 दमुन् m. (sg. dat. **damanas दमनस्**), a pair of bellows (K.Pr. 46). For **daman 1** see **dam 1,** for **2** see s.v., for **3** see **damun 1,** for **4** see bel.

daman-basta दमन्-वस्त । धमनचर्म f. the leather bag, alternately inflated with and emptied of air, used as the body of a bellows (K.Pr. 46). **-nôr[u] -नोरु । वायुनलिका** m. the metal nozzle or pipe of a pair of bellows.

dāmandār दामनदार् دامندار । **अधःप्रान्ते चित्रोपेत:** adj. e.g. skirted, having an embroidered skirt or border (of a garment).

dāmāndörī दामान्दारी داماندآري । **प्रार्थना** f. the act of seizing the skirt, making an entreaty; esp. asking in marriage, proposals for marriage made by the relations of the bridegroom to those of the bride or vice versa.

ḍamiñ[ü] डमिञ् । **आमाशयमांसखण्ड:** f. a piece of the stomach of a sheep or the like, as sold by butchers, sheep's paunch (K.Pr. 55); the stomach (El.). **ḍamiñĕ-kalapush[u] डमिञ-कलपुशु । आमाशयमांसम्** m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., a whole sheep's paunch, as sold by butchers. Cf. **ḍämb[i]-kalapush[u]** under **ḍŏmb[u].** **ḍamiñĕ-māwas डमिञ-मावस् । अमावस्या(तिथि)विशेष:** m. a certain festival held on the day of the new moon of the month of Phāgun (February–March), on the night of which pieces of sheep's paunch are offered by Hindūs to Bhairavas or Böravs.

damañĕlad दमञलद् । विकृतास्वादयुक्त: adj. e.g. foul-smelling, corrupt-smelling (of sour milk or the like gone bad).

dōmph दोम्फ्, see **dōph.**

dum[ü]r[ü] दुमंरू । द्रम्म: f. a certain nominal coin, the sixteenth part of an *ānā*, the *damṛi* of India.

ḍamar-dam दमर्-दम । ढं इत्यक्षरम् m. the name given in schools to the syllable *ddhaṁ* ढं, the final syllable of *ēkaṁ siddhaṁ*, the first words put down before writing the alphabet.

dūmravarn धूम्रवर्ण m. smoke-coloured, N. of the elephant-god Gaṇēśa (Gán'sh or Ganēsh) (Śiv. 14).

dumôs[u] दुमोसु । द्विमासकालिक: adj. (f. **dumös[ü] दुमांसू**), lasting for two months, two months old (u.w. reference to things without life).

dumösyun[u] दुमांस्युनु । द्विमासकालिक: adj. (f. **dumösiñ[ü] दुमांसिञ्**), two months old (u.w. ref. to things with or without life).

dimath दिमथ् دمت, I will give thee (YZ. 25). See **dyun[u].**

dumaṭh दुमठ् । महामठविशेष:, मठविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **dumaṭhas दुमठस्**), a large kind of memorial building with an echo inside, a dome, a vault (El. *ḍumuṭ*); a boundary pillar (usually of brick, whitewashed). "These *dumaṭhs* are very big conical stones, and, according to the Paṇḍits, as old as the Pāṇḍavas. They are supposed to be the petrified bodies of wicked men, whom some good people in olden times cursed because they were troubled by them, and so they became stones" (K.Pr. 61).

dumtūlī दुमतूली f. maiden-hair fern (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*) (El.).

dimav दिमव्, we shall give, see **dyun[u].**

dimay दिमय्, I shall give to thee (**dima + y**), see **dyun[u].**

dan 1 दन् । स्तरु: m. the hilt or handle of a sword; a handle (El.) (of a hammer, see **dŏkur[u]**); the handle of a drawer (Gr.M.).

dan 2 दन् । धनूराशि: m. (properly) a bow (the weapon), but for this the usual word is **danŏrdanḍ,** q.v.; this word usually indicates Sagittarius, the sign of the zodiac (Rām. 1259, 1261, 1275, K. 132). **-laḡ[a]n -लंगन् । धनुर्लग्नम्** m. a certain astronomical period, the first six *ghaṛis* or periods of twenty minutes commencing with the rising of Sagittarius. **-rāsh -राश् । धनूराशि:** f. the sign Sagittarius.

dan 3 दन् m. prosperity, good luck, used in the following: **dan-bāgĕ दन्-वाग्य । भाग्यप्रशंसा** m. praising for benefits received, thanks; good luck, good fortune (Śiv. 494, 821).

dan 4 दन् m. a tooth, used for **dand,** q.v., in the following: **-dag -दग्** f. toothache. **-dawāh -दवाह् । दन्तौषधम्** m. medicine for a tooth, a cure for

toothache. **-ṭakar** -टकर् । **सशब्दद्न्तास्फालना** m.pl. chattering of the teeth (from ague, cold, or the like). Cf. **dand-ṭakar** and **ḍanṭakar**. **-ṭakar atsân**^{i} -टकर् अत्सनि । **द्न्तचापल्यवाधावाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. an attack of chattering of the teeth to come on. **—ṭuwân**^{i} —टुवनि । **विलम्ब्य विलम्ब्य भाषणम्** m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. **dand ṭuwân**^{i}.

dân^{i}**-t**^{a}**j** द॑नि-त्ज् or **dân**^{i}**-tuj**^{i} द॑नि-तुजि । **द्न्ततूलिका** a toothpick. Cf. **dând**^{i}**-t**^{a}**j** under **dand**.

dan 5 दन् m. the stalk of an apple or pear (El.). Cf. **dan 1**. **-kāḍ** -काड् । **नलादिमलम्** m. a mixture of refuse husks, stalks, etc., of vegetables, etc.

dan 6, see **dana 1**.

dān 1 दान् । **चुल्ली** m. an earthen fire-place, esp. one with orifices for cooking, a cooking-stove, oven (Gr.Gr. 10, El., K.Pr. 25, 85, 101, 134, 164, 171, 255, W. 144, K. 161). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a cooking-stove, to build a temporary mud fire-place; hence, to stop on the road (on a journey) for cooking food (K.Pr. 87).

dāna-büṭh^{ü} दान-बंठू । **उद्दानमध्यभागः** f. the fire-place of a cooking-stove; i.e. the middle portion of the flat top of a cooking-stove, on which vessels are placed on removal from the open fire. **-ḍākh** -डाख् । **चुल्ल्यां दग्धमृत्तिका** m. (sg. dat. **-ḍākas** -डाकस्), the plastered earth on the top of a stove, burnt red by the heat. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । **उद्दानराक्षसः** m. a cooking-stove demon; a kind of demon, ever gorging himself with food, and having the form of a cooking-stove. **-gâj**^{i} -गंज्ि or **-güj**^{ü} -गंजू । **उद्दाननम्** f. the stokehole near the bottom of a cooking-stove, through which it is fed with fuel. **-gol**^{u} 1 -गंलु । **उद्दाननम्** m. (for **dānagol**^{u} 2 see s.v.), the opening of such a stokehole. **-gor**^{u} -गंरु । **उद्दानशिल्पी** m. (f. **-gür**^{ü} -गंरू), a man who is skilled in making cooking-stoves, one whose profession is to build such. **-mīr** -मीर् m. a fire-place prince, a big fire-place, a large cooking-stove (K.Pr. 48). **-ṣôr**^{u} -ष्ओरु । **चुल्लिमुखम्** m. the openings on the top of a stove on which vessels are put for the purpose of cooking. **-zang** -ज़ंग् । **उद्दानशाकुनिकम्** f. offerings made for good luck when a cooking-stove is lit for the first time.

dān 2 दान् । **दानम्** m. a gift, a present; esp. a gift in charity or for pious purposes (Śiv. 1148, Rām. 73, 390, etc.). **—dyun**^{u} —द्युन् m.inf. to give charity (K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 428). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to give charity (Gr.M.).

dāna-rost^{u} दान-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüṣh**^{ü} -रंक्षू), wanting in charitable gifts, one who does not give in charity (Śiv. 1738).

dān 3 (? spelling), the Indian chestnut, *Æsculus indica* (L. 70). It is lopped to provide cattle fodder for the winter. On p. 75 L. calls this *hunak dun*, and states that as a medicine it has cathartic properties. Cf. **ḍūn**^{u} and **hānakh-ḍūn**^{u}.

dān 4 (? **dön**^{ü}) in **dān chōch**, f. the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus* (L. 73, *dhán chánch*). Cf. **chōch** and **dön**^{ü}.

dán, see **dön**^{ü}.

dáṅ, see **ḍā̃**.

dana 1 दन । **धनम्** m. wealth, riches, property (Śiv. 365, 861, 893, 952, 1067, etc.; Rām. 1123); money, treasure, cash; fortune (El. *danna*; K.Pr. 48; K.Pr. 260 and W. 149 have **dan**, so also Siv. 1059). **-boḍ**^{u} -बंडु । **धनाढ्यः** adj. (f. **-büḍ**^{ü} -बंडू), great in wealth, very wealthy, a leader of society, a millionaire. **-bôg**^{u} -बोगु । **धनभागः** m. a share of wealth, esp. a share of movable property under division. **-bög**^{a}**ran** -बांग्रन् । **धनविभाजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-bög**^{a}**rüñ**^{ü} -बांग्रंञू), division of joint wealth amongst a number of claimants, esp. when the amount of shares is mutually agreed upon, sharing out. **—bög**^{a}**run** —बांग्रुन् । **धनविभाजनम्** m.inf. to share out joint property, to divide property into shares mutually agreed upon. **-bāgay** -बागय् । **धनविभागः** f. division of property, esp. of joint family property. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । **धनाढ्यत्वम्** m. greatness of wealth, wealthiness. **-böj**^{i}**baṭh** -बांजिवठ् । **धनसाधारण्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **-böj**^{i}**baṭi** -बांजिवटि), partnership in business. **-böj**^{a}**ran** -बांज्रन् । **धनविभाजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-böj**^{a}**rüñ**^{ü} -बांज्रंञू), division of joint property, dividing into shares. **—böj**^{a}**run** —बांज्रुन् । **धनविभाजनम्** m.inf. to divide joint property into shares. **-dōlath** -दोलथ् (**dana** m., **dōlath** f.), wealth and riches (Śiv. 579). **-ḍanḍ** -डण्ड् । **धनदण्डः** m. a punishment in money, pecuniary punishment, a fine. **-dyār** -द्यार् । **धनद्रव्यम्** m.pl. wealth and possessions, property. **-kāḍay** -काडय् । **निरर्थधनव्ययः** f. wasteful expenditure, extravagance, throwing one's wealth to the dogs. **-mad** -मद् । **धनमदः** m. arrogance of wealth, purse-pride. **-mŏnḍ**^{ü} -म्वंण्डू । **धनसंचयः** f. a lump of wealth, a collected store of money, esp. a hidden store. **-mâstī** -मंस्ती । **धनगर्वः** f. purse-pride, arrogance from the possession of great wealth. **-masth** -मस्थ् । **धनमत्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-mastas** -मस्तस्), arrogant from the possession of great wealth, purse-proud. **-pana** -पन । **धनवस्त्रादिसामग्री** m. one's whole property, including money, goods, and clothes, means of life

(Śiv. 1039). **-pana lagun** -पन लगुन् । **धनद्रव्येणासक्तिः** m.inf. to become dependent on another for one's means of life. **-röch^{i} 1** -रांछि । **धनरक्षकः** m. a treasure-guard, one who is appointed to take care of treasure. **-röch^{i} 2** -रांछि । **धनरक्षा** f. the guardianship of treasure. **-rôch^{u}** -रोछु । **धनपालकः** m. (f. **-röch^{ü}** -रांछू), a treasure-guard. **-rost^{u}** -रंस्तु । **धनहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh^{ü}** -रंछू), without wealth, penniless, poor. **-raṭshar** -रछ्र् । **धनहीनता** m. the condition of being penniless, destitution. **-shĕr** -शर् । **धनाभीप्सा** m. such intense desire for money that the wisher becomes thin and meagre, money-greed, avarice. **-sör^{ü}** -सांरू । **क्रमेण धनसंग्रहणम्** f. gradually removing money from a store, bit by bit, either by the owner or (generally) in peculation. **-sost^{u}** -संस्तु adj. (f. **-süṭs^{ü}** -संछू), possessing wealth, wealthy, rich (Rām. 1259). **-sôv^{u}** -सोवु । **धनपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** -सांवू), rich in wealth, one who has earned and saved much money, wealthy. **-sāvĕr** -साव्र् । **धनाढ्यता** m. wealthiness. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । **धनी** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is wealthy, rich (El.). **-wöshrawan** -वैश्रवन् । **कुबेरः** m. N. of Kubēra, the god of wealth and Guardian of the North. He was son of Viśravas and step-brother of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 637). **-vĕṭsar** -व्यत्सर् । **धनपूर्णत्वम्** m. the condition of being completely supplied with wealth, wealthiness. **-vyot^{u}** -व्यंतु । **धनपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭs^{ü}** -व्यंछू), one who is completely supplied with wealth. **-zōr** -ज़ोर् । **धनबलम्** m. power of wealth, strength consisting in wealth; strength of body due to the possession of plenty of the necessaries of life.

dân^{i}-pân^{i} द्नि-पनि । **यावत्सर्वस्वेन** adv. including all one's possessions, u.w. vbs. signifying loss (of property), becoming subject to another, and so on.

dana 2 दन । **(दण्ड)काष्ठमयक्रीडनकम्** m. a kind of club used in a certain game, in which one club is thrown on the ground and struck with another so as to propel it beyond a boundary-line. **-kin^{i} phirun** -किनि फिरुन् । **वैपरीत्येन विधानम्** m.inf. to retort, advance arguments on the other side.

danan gindun दनन् गिन्दुन् । लगुडक्रीडा m.inf. to play the ab. game.

dāna दान دانہ । **फलम्, अश्वभोजनविशेषः, विस्फोटः** m. grain, corn (K. 1088); a grain, seed (Śiv. 468, of a pomegranate; Rām. 1029, 1126); chick-pea, 'gram' (used for feeding horses) (K.Pr. 71); food generally (K.Pr. 100); a speck, a tiny quantity of anything (Rām. 700); a bead; a drop; a pimple, pustule; —° seed of such and such a plant. According to El. s.v. the word also means 'steel'. **—dāna** —दान । **फलशः** adv. grain by grain, drop by drop (Rām. 168, 286, 698, 1419). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । **अश्वाय भोजनदानम्** m.inf. to give 'gram' to a horse, to feed a horse. **—dyut^{u}-mot^{u}** —दितु-मंतु । **कर्मबीजात्मनोप्तः फलोपभोगः** m. fed, given 'gram' (of a horse); met. reaping the fruits of former actions done in this or a previous birth, these actions being represented as seeds from which spring the results. **-lĕd^{ü}r^{ü}** -ल्यंद्रू । **लताविशेषमूलम्** f. the root of a certain medicinal plant, *Berberis* sp., which root is good for horses (L. 76, spelt *dand-lidar*).

dānā دانا adj. c.g. and subst. m. wise, learned, clever (W. 22); a wise man, a sage (K.Pr. 47). In Matt. xi, 25, the pl. dat. is written **dānahan** دانہن.

dānai (L. 464), i.q. **dānay**, q.v.

dani दनि adj. c.g. wealthy, rich (Śiv. 703, with emph. *y*, **daniy**).

danī, see **dannī**.

dāni 1 दानि, see **dôn^{u}**.

dāni 2, see **dāñĕ**.

dain, see **dön^{ü}**.

dĕn द्यन् or **din 1 दिन्** । **दिवसः** m. a day, the period between sunrise and sunset, daytime (K.Pr. 48, *din*; 187, *dĕn*; Śiv. 1002, 1032; Rām. 225, 419); a day of twenty-four hours, a day and night; a day, the day of such and such an event, a date; (in pl.) days, the time of such and such a state of affairs (Śiv. 110); adv. by day, in the daytime (Śiv. 1555). **—barun** —वरुन् । **दिननिर्वाहः** m.inf. to get through the day, esp. under circumstances of difficulty, such as want of food, sickness, or the like, to tide over the day somehow or other (Śiv. 1065). **-dĕn kaḍun** -द्यन् कडुन् । **दिवसोल्लङ्घनम्** m.inf. to pass several days in ineffectually endeavouring to carry through some business; to waste one's time over an impossible task. **—guzarāwun** —गुज़रावुन् m.inf. to pass the day, spend the day (Śiv. 1624). **-rāth** -राथ् (Śiv. 107, 1554; Rām. 1673) or **rāth-dĕn** राथ्-द्यन् (Śiv. 160, 215, 524, 541, 735, 986), adv. day and night, night and day, continually.

dĕna द्यन or **dina दिन** adv. on (such and such) a day (Śiv. 1042, 1413; with **ō** added m.c. **dĕnō द्यनो** (Śiv. 1420). **dĕna dĕna द्यन द्यन** or **dina dina दिन दिन** adv. daily, every day (Śiv. 1412). **dĕna-parimān द्यन-परिमान् । दिनमानम्** m. the extent of a day, the varying length of a day between sunrise and sunset.

den, see **d^{a}nun**.

dēn 1 देन् دین । **देयम्(ऋणादि)** m. a debt, a loan.

dēn 2 देन् । **समयः** m. time of day, time.

dēnu दे(धे)नु f. a cow, used in the compound **kāma-dēnu कामदे(धे)नु**, in Sanskrit 'kāmadhēnu', the mythical cow from which all desires are milked, the cow of plenty (Śiv. 1439).

din 1 दिन्, i.q. **dĕn,** q.v.

din 2 दिन्, they will give (Gr.Gr. 202), see **dyunᵘ.**

dīn 1 दीन् adj. e.g. miserable, wretched (Rām. 1249), i.q. **dyūnᵘ,** q.v.; subst. m. distress, misery, wretchedness (Śiv. 1635).

dīna-dayāl दीन-दयाल् m. he who shows pity to the wretched, a friend of the poor; a title of the Deity (Śiv. 1436, 1697).

dīn 2 दीन دین। **धर्मसंप्रदायः** m. faith, religion (K.Pr. 27); esp. the religion of Islām. **—tulun —तुलुन्।** **संघर्षाद्युत्थापनम्** m.inf. to raise (the cry of) 'religion', to start a religious riot or battle; to create or excite an uproar by an unpopular act, word, gesture, or the like.

dīna-bôjᵘ दीन-वोज़ु। समसंप्रदायकः m. (f. **-bājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a sharer in religion, a co-religionist. **—tulun —तुलुन्।** **विरुद्धसंप्रदायप्राप्तिः** m.inf. to change one's religion, become a convert to a religion different from that in which one was born.

dina दिन (Śiv. 107), sg. abl. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v. Cf. also **dĕn.**

dinⁱ दिनि m.pl. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v.

dīnⁱ दीनि pl. nom. of **dyūnᵘ**, q.v.

dini दिनि (Śiv. 1911), sg. abl. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v., in order to give, inf. of purpose.

dinī दिनी impers. fut. part. it is to be given, one should give (Gr.Gr. 111). See **dyunᵘ.**

dinō दिनो (Śiv. 1430), m.c. for **dina,** sg. abl. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v.

dīnᵘ दीनु, dīñᵘ दीञ्, see **dyūnᵘ.**

dŏn द्वन्, dŏnⁱ द्वनि, see **zᵃh.**

dōna 1 दोन। पार्वतीयः प्राग्भारः m. a projecting rocky mountain crag.

dōna 2 दोन। लगुडविशेषः m. the stick by which the string of a cotton-carding bow is struck by the carder. Cf. **dūnᵘ 2** and **dūñᵘ 2.**

dônᵘ दोनु। मन्थानः m. (sg. dat. **dönis दॅानिस्**, abl. **dāni दानि**), a churning-stick, a dasher (Gr.Gr. 12; Śiv. 1435, 1838).

dönᵘ दॅानू। दाडिमम् m. a pomegranate (the fruit), *Punica granatum* (L. 73, 348, 350, *dán*; K.Pr. 146, *dain*; Śiv. 468). According to El. s.v. there are three varieties of this fruit grown in Kashmīr: **ṣṓkᵘ dönᵘ, mŏdur d.,** and **jigari d.** The pomegranate ripens in September, and is of inferior quality. The word is declined in Gr.Gr. 54. **-baṛᵃg -वॅर्ग्। दाडिमपत्रम्** m. the leaf of a pomegranate-tree. **-dĕl -द्यल्। दाडिमत्वक्** m. the soft outer skin of a pomegranate. **-hüṭᵘ -हॅटू। दाडिमकाष्ठम्** f. the wood of the pomegranate-tree, esp. the split wood. **-kujⁱ -कुजि** or **-kujᵘ -कुज़ू। दाडिमलता** f. a small pomegranate-tree. **-kulᵘ -कुलु। दाडिमवृक्षः** m. a pomegranate-tree (El.), esp. when large and full-grown. **-künḍᵘ -कॅण्डू। दाडिमत्वक्** f. the hard outer shell of a pomegranate. **-mūrᵘ -मूरू। दाडिमशाखा** f. the young non-fruit-bearing shoot or branch of a pomegranate-tree. **-mŏrba -म्वर्ब। दाडिमरसपाकः** m. pomegranate conserve. **-pholᵘ -फॅलु। दाडिमान्तरफलम्** m. a single pomegranate seed. **-pōsh -पोश्। दाडिमपुष्पम्** m. a pomegranate flower (YZ. 527, Rām. 644). **-ras -रस्। दाडिमरसः** m. pomegranate juice. **-shīra -श्रीर। दाडिमरसः** m. a drink made of pomegranate juice and used as a cooling medicine. **-thürᵘ -थॅरू। दाडिमलता** f. a pomegranate bush, a bushy young pomegranate-tree.

ḍūna डून। पत्रपात्रम् m. a leaf platter for serving food or the like.

dūnᵘ 1 दूनु। पादोनः m. a quarter less than one, three-quarters (W. 105); a quarter less than any specified number (W. 105), as in **dūnᵘ hath दूनु हथ्**, a quarter less than a hundred, seventy-five; **dūnᵘ trĕh दूनु त्रयह्**, a quarter less than three, two and three-quarters (El.); **dūnᵘ zᵃh दूनु ज़ह्**, one and three-quarters. **dūnᵘ-sôdᵘ दूनु-सोदु। विचारणम्** m. three-quarters and one and a quarter; met. considering the total cost of any proposed work, calculating the pros and cons of any proposed course of action, as if one were to say "is it a quarter less than one (twenty-five per cent loss) or a quarter more than one (twenty-five per cent profit)?" **dūnᵘ-sôdᵘ bōzun दूनु-सोदु वोज़ुन्। पूर्वापरविवेचनम्** m.inf. to calculate the pros and cons of any proposed course of action.

dūnᵘ 2 दूनु। पिचुविवरणशिल्पी m. (sg. dat. **dūnis दूनिस्**, abl. **dōni दोनि**), a cotton-carder, a man whose profession it is to card cotton, wool, or the like. Cf. **dōna 2.**

dūnⁱ-wān दूनि-वान्। पिचुविवृत्यापणः m. a cotton-carder's place of business.

ḍūnᵘ डूनु। अक्षोटफलम् m. (sg. abl. **ḍōni डोनि**), a walnut (the fruit), *Juglans regia* (El., L. 73, 79, 80, 348, 352, K.Pr. 229, qq.v. for full details regarding the tree and fruit; K.Pr. 236; Śiv. 1023, 1571; with suff. of indef. art. **ḍōnāh डोनाह्**, Śiv. 1015, 1774). **phŏka-dūnᵘ फ्वक-डूनु** m. a puff-walnut, hence a bubble (Śiv. 1774, 1775). **-dach -द्वछ्** f. walnut grape, a particular kind of grape (W. 114; El. *dun-dach*).

dūnⁱ-dĕl डूनि-द्यल्। अक्षोटत्वक् m. the thin skin of the kernel of a walnut. **-gūjⁱ -गूजि** or **-gūjᵘ -गूजू।**

अचोटफलगुलिका f. one of the four quarters of a walnut kernel (cf. **-gūl**ᵘ bel.). **-gŏl -ग्वल्** or **-gŏlur -ग्वलुर्** । **अचोटत्वक्** f. the outer rind of a walnut, outside the shell. **-gūl**ᵘ **-गूलु** । **अचोटफलसारः** m. an entire walnut kernel (consisting of all the four parts, cf. **-gūj**ⁱ ab.). **-gŏlur -ग्वलुर्** । **अचोटफलावरणम्** m. see **-gŏl** ab. **-hüṭ**ᵘ **-ह्यूटू** । **अचोटवृचदारु** f. the wood of the walnut-tree, walnut wood, valued for making furniture, etc. **-kul**ᵘ **-कुलु** । **अचोटवृचः** m. a walnut-tree (K.Pr. 60, written *ḍōmi*°). **-künḍ**ᵘ **-क्यण्डू** । **अचोटगुलिकावरणम** f. (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ -कंज्य**), a half walnut shell; a whole walnut shell. **-lünḍ**ᵘ **-ल्यण्डू** । **अचोटवृचशाखा** f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ -लंज्य**), a small branch of a walnut-tree, usually full of fruit, and hence used metaphorically as an expression for extreme fruitfulness. **-lang -लङ्** । **अचोटवृचस्कन्धः** m. the trunk or main branch of a walnut-tree. **-murra -मुर्र** । **अचोटपुष्पाणि** f. the walnut catkin, used as a vegetable for cooking (L. 347). **-pīr -पीर्** । **अचोटफलधारिका (पात्रिका)** f. a walnut shell. **-tīl -तील्** । **अचोटसारतैलम्** m walnut oil (L. 353). **-zyun**ᵘ **-ज़्यिनु** । **अचोटवृचकाष्ठम्** m. walnut wood used for burning, firewood of walnut.

dand 1 दन्द् ১ । **दन्तः** m. a tooth (of man or beast) (K.Pr. 48, 255; YZ. 75, 213; Śiv. 52, 126; Rām. 631, 929); the tusk of an elephant (Śiv. 13). **—bĕhân**ⁱ **—व्यहंनि । परास्तीभवनम** m. pl. inf. the teeth to sit (against each other), i.e. to be silent; hence, (of one hitherto impudent and free of speech, but now silent) to be conquered or tyrannized over and to remain subdued and silent, passively to suffer tyranny. **—bĕhanāwân**ⁱ **—व्यहनावंनि । परास्तीकरणम्** m. pl. inf. to reduce to dumbness, to conquer, to subdue (one who has heretofore been impudent and free of speech). **—hāwân**ⁱ **—हावंनि । जीर्णताप्रदर्शनम्** m. pl. inf. to show the teeth; to show one's old age; met. (of clothes, vessels, etc.) to show signs of being worn out. **—lōsân**ⁱ **—लोसंनि** m. pl. inf. or **danda-māla lōsañĕ दन्द्-माल लोसञ** f. pl. inf. । **दन्तश्रमः** the teeth to become weary, to thank a person with excessive pæans of gratitude. **-ṭakar -टकर्, dan-ṭakar दन्-टकर्** (see **dan 4**), or **ḍanṭakar डंटकर्** । **दन्तचापल्यबाधा** m.pl. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). **—ṭuwân**ⁱ **—टुवंनि** or **dan ṭuwân**ⁱ **दन् टुवंनि । सार्गलभाषणम** m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately, in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. **dan ṭuwân**ⁱ under **dan 4.** **—wahārân**ⁱ **—वहारंनि । दोषे ऽप्युपहासः** m. pl. inf. to spread out the teeth, to laugh even when some improper action is pointed out.

danda-bürᵘ **दन्द्-वंरू । दन्तरन्ध्रम्** f. a gap between two teeth. **-baran -वरन् । दन्तरन्ध्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **-barünñ**ᵘ **-वर्यंञू**), a gap between two teeth, esp. when wide. **-dag -दग्** or **dandag दन्दग् । दन्तपीडा** f. pain in the tooth, toothache. **-gūj**ⁱ **-गूजि, -gūj**ᵘ **-गूजू, dând**ⁱ**-gūj**ⁱ **दंन्दि-गूजि**, or **dând**ⁱ**-gūj**ᵘ **दंन्दि गूजू । औषधचूर्णविशेषः** f. a certain powdered dainty distributed to the relations on the third and fourth days after the birth of a child, composed of sesame, etc., fried in *ghī*, and flavoured with various medicaments. **-gūr**ᵘ **-गूरू । दन्ताधाराशयः** f. a gum, the flesh of the gums. **-hol**ᵘ **-ह्यलु । वक्रदन्तः** adj. (f. **-hüj**ᵘ **-ह्यूजू**), crooked-toothed. **-khŏkhur**ᵘ **-ख्वखुरु । दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-khŏkür**ᵘ **-ख्वखंरू**), gap-toothed, one who has lost teeth, and shows it. **-khilāl -खिलाल् । भूषात्मदन्ततूलिका** m. an ornamented toothpick of gold, silver, or the like. **-khambyul**ᵘ **-खम्ब्युलु । दन्तमध्यरन्ध्रम्** m. a space, interval, or gap between the teeth, from the loss of a tooth or other cause. **-khamij**ᵘ **-खमिजू । दन्तरन्ध्रम्** f., id. **-khamyul**ᵘ **-खम्युलु । दन्तमध्यरन्ध्रम्** m., id. **-khārĕ -खार्य । दन्तमूलाधारस्थानानि** f.pl. the sockets of the teeth, the gums. **-khraph -ख्रफ् । दन्तसुषिरम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khrapi -ख्रपि**), a wide gap between teeth. **-khrapal -ख्रपल् । दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः** adj. e.g. one who has wide gaps between his teeth, owing to loss of teeth, or naturally. **-khörish -ख्यंरिश् । दन्तरोगविशेषः** f. a disease of the teeth, accompanied by irritation of the gums. **-khŏsor**ᵘ **-ख्वसंरू । दन्तमलखण्डः** m. a broken-off piece of the tartar of the teeth. **-khāv -खाव् । दन्तरोगविशेषः, दन्तकीटः** m. a disease of the teeth, in which the teeth fall out; a worm supposed to injure the teeth. **-khāv pyon**ᵘ **-खाव् प्यंनु । दन्तरोगोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. an attack of such worms to occur, caries of the teeth to come on. **-khay -ख्य । दन्तमलम्, दन्तरोगः** f. tartar of the teeth; a disease of the teeth due to not keeping them clean; foul teeth. **-khöyin -ख्यंयिन् । दन्तरोगः** m. a disease of the teeth, toothache arising from accumulation of tartar. **-khöz**ᵘ **-ख्यंज़ू । दन्तरोगः** f., id. **-mal -मल् । दन्तमलम्** m. dirt of the teeth, esp. accumulated tartar. **-mal-wāy -मल्-वाय् । दन्तविकारः** m. tooth-tartar rheumatism, a disease of the teeth said to affect the phlegmatic humour. **-māl -माल् । दन्तपङ्क्तिः** f. a row of teeth, all the teeth of the upper or of the lower jaw. **-māla lōsañe -माल लोसञ । अत्याशंसनम्** f. pl. inf., i.q. **dand-lōsân**ⁱ ab. **-phâl**ⁱ **-फंलि । क्षुद्रमृदुदन्ताः** m.pl. tooth-pearls, teeth (i.e. a set of teeth) small and elegant in shape. **-pīr**ᵘ **-पीरू । दंष्ट्रा** f. a big tooth, one of the

grinders. **-tujⁱ** -तुजि f. a toothpick (K.Pr. 132), see **dȧndⁱ-tᵃj** bel. **-wŏgunᵘ** -ब्वगुनु । ह्रस्वदन्तः adj. (f. **-wŏgüñᵘ** -ब्वगंञू), shallow-toothed, one who possesses short thick-set teeth. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । दन्तवेधिनी m. a spike with a bent point, used as an instrument for extracting teeth; met. a tool for extracting anything by its roots from its position inside anything else. **-woṭᵘ** -वंटु । दन्तपङ्क्तिः m. a tooth-bunch, a row of teeth from back to front. **-wāv** -वाव् । तक्षणीविशेषः m. an instrument for sharpening the teeth of a saw or the like. **-wōvᵘ** -वोवू । दन्तरोगः f. general pain of all the teeth, dental neuralgia. **-zôlᵘ** -ज़ोलु । दन्तमध्यभागः m. a tooth-joint, the interstice between two teeth near the gum. **—zĕv gatshüñᵘ** —ज़्यव् गछ्ञू । अवाग्भवनम् f.inf. the tongue to go from the tooth, to become suddenly silent, to be silenced, to be left without an answer.

dȧndⁱ āmotᵘ द्न्दि आमंतु । अत्यायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—āmütshᵘ** —आमंच्ह्यू), come between the teeth; thoroughly or easily chewed; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable) utterly subdued, entirely come under another's power. **-gūjⁱ** -गूजि or **-gūjᵘ** -गूजू । चूर्णविशेषः f., i.q. **danda-gūjⁱ** ab. **—koḍᵘ-motᵘ** —कंडु-मंतु । दुरायासेन साधितः perf. part. (f. **—küḍᵘ-mütshᵘ** —कंडू-मंच्ह्यू), pulled out by the teeth; met. accomplished with great difficulty and exertion. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । दुःखेन साधनम् m.inf. to pull out by the teeth; met. to accomplish satisfactorily, but with great exertions, some action or business. **—lagun** —लगुन् or **dandan lagun** दन्दन् लगुन् । असंमतीभवनम् m.inf. to be applied to the teeth, to knock against the teeth; (of some task) to grate in the teeth, to be unpleasant, to be disliked, to run counter to one's wishes. **-tᵃj** -त्ज् or **-tujⁱ** -तुजि; or **dȧnⁱ-tᵃj** द्नि-त्ज्, **dȧnⁱ-tujⁱ** द्नि-तुजि, q.v., s.v. **dan 4**। दन्ततूलिका f. a toothpick, see **danda-tujⁱ** ab. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । दन्तैः सुचर्वितीभवनम् m.inf. to come between the teeth, to be well chewed; (of some hard and tough morsel) to become easily chewed by infirm teeth; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable or to be a tough customer) to become utterly subdued, to come entirely under another's power.

dandan khasun दन्दन् खसुन् । परिवादपात्रीभवनम् m.f. to mount on to (people's) teeth; on the completion of any public action (good or bad) to become the subject of public censure, to be gossiped about unfavourably. **—lagun** —लगुन् । अरोचकीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **dȧndⁱ lagun** ab.

dandas dôdᵘ दन्दस् दोदु m. toothache (Gr.M.).

dand 2, in **dand-lidar**, see **dāna lĕdᵘrᵘ**, s.v. **dāna.**

dandṛ दण्ड् or **ḍandṛ** ङण्ड् । दण्डः m. (sg. abl. **dandṛa 1** दण्ड or **ḍandṛa 1** ङण्ड), punishment, chastisement, imprisonment, fine (K.Pr. 106, *ḍandṛ*), corporal punishment, etc.; divine punishment for sin (Śiv. 1912). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to punish, to fine (Gr.M.); to pay a fine (Gr.M.). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । दण्डदापनम् m.inf. to take a fine, to fine a person. **—karun** —करुन् । दण्डदानम् m.inf. to punish (Śiv. 1481, to mutilate). **—pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु m.inf. a fine to fall, a fine or punishment to be incurred; **tsĕ pĕyiy dandṛ,** you will be punished (Gr.M.).

dandṛa 1 (**ḍandṛa**) **barun** दण्ड (ङण्ड) वरुन् । दण्डसमर्पणम्, दण्डपूरणम् m.inf. to give compensation for harm, damage, loss, or the like occurring to anything borrowed or taken in deposit. **—baray** —वरय् । दण्डसमर्पणा, दण्डपूरणम् f. the payment of such compensation. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । दण्डदानम्, निष्कृतिकरणम् m.inf. to give compensation for loss of or damage as ab. (H. v, 11). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । दण्डग्रहणम्, दण्डदापनम् m.inf. to take in compensation as ab. (H. v, 11). **—khārun** —खारुन् । दण्डारोपणम् m.inf. to make a claim for compensation as ab. **—khasun** —खसुन् । दण्डारोपः m.inf. to have a claim for such compensation made against one.

dānd दान्द्, see **dād.**

dandṛa 2 दण्ड or **ḍandṛa 2** ङण्ड । नौदण्डः m. a pole, a post, staff, rod; the pole supporting the hinged mat roof of a boat; a pestle (El.).

dandṛa 3 दण्ड or **ḍandṛa 3** ङण्ड । मल्लाभ्यासः f.pl. a certain gymnastic exercise (the hands and feet are placed on the ground, and the body swung backwards and forwards from the wrists and ankles). **—karañĕ** —करञ । मल्लाभ्यासविधानम् f.inf. to perform this exercise.

dandū, m. madder, *Rubia cordifolia* (El.).

danöḍⁱ द्नांडि । धनाढ्यः adj. e.g. opulent, rich, wealthy.

dondᵘ 1 दंन्दु । दन्तुरः adj. (f. **dünzᵘ 2** दंज़ू, for **1** see s.v.), having ugly projecting teeth; tusked (Gr.Gr. 137); met. toothed, notched.

dondᵘ 2 दंन्दु (=ڈنڈ) । पर्वताग्रभूः m. the skirt of a hill, the slope at the middle of a hill.

dondᵘ 3 दंन्दु । प्रान्तभागः m. a joining groove or mortice in carpentry. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । पट्टिकादौ धारासंपादनम् m.inf. to cut such a groove or mortice.

ḍŏṇḍᵘ ड्वंण्डु । मुखाग्रभागः m. the front of the face, the profile.

ḍonḍᵘ ङंण्डु । चन्द्रिकावासप्रावृतिः m. the railing of a balcony.

dündᵘ 1 दंन्डू । अवस्था, परिशीलना f. (sg. dat. **danjĕ** दंञ्य; the abl. is properly **danji** दंञि, but usually written **danjĕ** दंञ्य), condition, state (K.Pr. 62);

nature, temperament, constitution, habit of body; temper, humour, disposition (*mizāj*); natural behaviour, habit, conduct according to one's own nature, inborn habits, disposition. Cf. **ḍanja** and **ḍünḍ^{ü} 1.** **—āsüñ^{ü} —आसंञू । स्वभाववृत्तिः** f.inf. one's nature to exist, acting according to one's nature to occur, nature to assert herself.

danjĕ-kun wuchun दंज्य-कुन् वुक्कुन् । **अवस्थाप्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to look towards the condition, to calculate resources, to see if one has sufficient means for any proposed course of action. **—rūd^{u}-mot^{u} —रूदु-मंतु । स्वास्थ्यावस्थितः** perf. part. (f. **—rūz^{ü}-müṭ^{ü} —रूज़ू-मंच़ू**), restored to good health or good condition (after sickness or the like). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । स्वास्थ्यावस्थानम्** m.inf. to be restored to good health or sound condition (after sickness or the like); to continue in good health (YZ. 72).

dünḍ^{ü} 2 द्ंडू । तुलादण्डः f. the beam of a pair of scales, esp. of a small light pair. Cf. **ḍünḍ^{ü} 2.**

ḍünḍ^{ü} 1 ड्ंण्डू । शीलः f. (sg. dat. **ḍanjĕ ड्ंज्य**), a habit, practice, disposition (esp. a bad habit). Cf. **dünḍ^{ü} 1.** **—āsüñ^{ü} —आसंञू । परिशीलना** f.inf. a (bad) habit to exist; met. bad luck to occur resulting in misery and want.

ḍünḍ^{ü} 2 ड्ंण्डू । कोटिः f. (sg. dat. **ḍanjĕ ड्ंज्य**), the beam of a pair of scales. Cf. **dünḍ^{ü} 2.**

dŏndŏb द्वन्द्वव्(भ्) m. the name of a Rākṣasa or demon, in Sanskrit Dundubhi (Rām. 472, 477).

dun-dach, see **ḍūn^{u}.**

dandag दन्द्ग्। दन्तपीडा f. a toothache, i.q. **danda-dag** under **dand.**

danḍakh-wan दण्डख्-वन् m. the name of a celebrated forest in the Deccan, the Daṇḍaka-vana of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 556; Rām. 208, 272, 284, 321, 369, 1144, 1777).

dandān दन्दान । दन्तुरः adj. (as subst., f. **dandön^{ü} दन्द्ांञू**), toothed, fanged, tusked; one who is disfigured by ugly projecting front teeth or incisors (Gr.Gr. 137, K.Pr. 49).

danu-danḍ दनु-दण्ड्, i.q. **danŏrdanḍ,** q.v.

ḍand^{ü}r^{ü} द्न्द्ंरू । कोटिः f. the outer edge of a dish or the like (K.Pr. 227, the edge of a mat). According to El. not used for the edge of cutting instruments, but in Śiv. 1631, the edge of a sword. **—kadüñ^{ü} —कड्ंञू । वाह्यकोटिनिष्पादनम्** f.inf. to draw out an edge; (in carpentry) to plane down the edge of a plank; (in hammering out a metal dish or the like) to form the bent or turned-down edge or lip.

ḍand^{a}ri-phuṭ^{u} द्न्द्रि-फुटु । भग्नकोटिकः adj. (f. **-phuṭ^{ü} -फुटू**), broken-edged, of a dish or the like.

ḍanḍūra ड्ण्डूर or **ḍŏnḍūra ड्वण्डूर । आज्ञाडिण्डिमः** f. a kind of drum used in proclaiming orders; proclamation by beat of drum (Rām. 716; K. 404, **ḍanḍūr**; El. *ḍanḍora*). **—diñ^{ü} —दिञू । आज्ञाडिण्डिमवादनम्** f.inf. to give notice, or proclaim, by beat of drum.

ḍanḍūr^{u} द्न्दूरु । निरर्थभाषी adj. (f. **ḍanḍūr^{ü} द्न्दूरू**), a prater, a scandalmonger.

dānd^{a}r दान्द्र्, dāndur^{u} दान्दुरु, etc., see **dād^{a}r.**

dānadār दानदार् دانەدار । **अन्तःफलकः** adj. e.g. granulated; of a granulated appearance; containing grain; bearing fruit in the form of seeds enclosed in a capsule or husk (e.g. a pomegranate).

dēndār देन्दार् دێندار । **ऋणी** m. a debtor; esp. with ref. to a creditor, the man who owes him money, so-and-so's debtor.

dīndār दीन्दार् دیندار । **धृष्टप्रकृतिः** adj. (f. **dīndārĕñ दीन्दार्यञ्**), religious, devout, pious (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmīrī) a fanatic, hence ready to take up arms even without cause, bellicose, pugnacious. The fem. is a woman of this description; for such a man's wife, see the next. **-bāy -वाय्। धृष्टस्वभावस्त्री** f. the wife of such a man.

dīnḍörī दीन्ड्ारी دیندآری । **धृष्टस्वभावता** f. constancy in religion; (in Kāshmīrī) readiness to take up arms, pugnacity, see **ḍīndār.**

ḍŏnḍūra ड्वण्डूर । घोषणा f. proclamation by beat of drum, i.q. **ḍanḍūra.**

dandāsa, m. the bark of the walnut-tree (El.; L. 352 has *dandarsa*).

dun-dawāl दुन्-दवाल् । बङ्गलसंग्रहः m., i.q. **dang-dawāl,** q.v.

danḍawath दण्डवथ् m. (sg. dat. **danḍawatas दण्डवतस्**), prostration of the body, obeisance (K. 133).

ḍang ड्ंग्। पशुपादरज्जुः m. (sg. abl. **ḍanga 1 ड्ंग**), the shackle or rope by which the forefeet of horses or cattle are tied together to prevent them straying, a hobble-rope. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । पादबन्धनम्** m.inf. to tie the forefeet of an animal together as ab. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु । पादबन्धनम्** m.inf., id., also used for tying the feet of a man together, to prevent him running away.

ḍâng^{i}-ḍulijĕ ड्ंगि-डुलिज्य । निःशृङ्खलपरिचयः f.pl. the use or consumption of another's property at one's own will and without constraint or prohibition. **-s^{a}h -सह्। अधीरः** m. a hobbled tiger; met. a coward, one who is timid and easily frightened. K.Pr. 49 translates this 'a tiger in the stable', i.e. a tyrant in his house.

ḍāng ड्ांग्, see **ḍāg.**

ḍanga 2 ड्ंग । पशुपादबन्धनम् m. the act of tying the feet of a horse or other animal to prevent it straying.

—**karun** —करुन् । **कार्यनिरोधः** m.inf. to tie a person's feet, to impede him in any business, lit. or met. **-raz** -रज़् । **पाद्वन्धनरज्जुः** f. a rope for tying the feet of cattle; occasionally, a rope by which a man's feet are bound to prevent his running away.

ḍanga 3 डंग in **ḍanga-ḍanga डंग-डंग** । **अन्तस्तुच्छव्यवहारः** m. an occupation or business (like a drum, hollow within but outwardly noisy) of no consequence, but about which a great fuss is made.

ḍīngⁱ डींगि, see **ḍyūgᵘ**.

ḍongᵘ डंगु । **प्रोच्चमञ्चविशेषः** m. an elevated stage erected in a field on which the crop-watcher sits.

ḍung डुंग् । **ब्रुडनम्** f. diving, plunging below the surface into deep water. Cf. **ḍūg**. —**diñᵘ** —**दिञ्** । **ब्रुडनम्** f.inf. to dive, plunge into water.

ḍūng डूंग्, etc., see **ḍūg**, etc.

ḍūnga डूंग, **ḍūnga डूंग**, see **ḍūga**.

dang-dawāl दङ्-द्वाल्, **dung-dawāl दुंग्-द्वाल्**, or **dun-dawāl दुन्-द्वाल्** (= دوال , دنگ) । **वङ्गलसामग्री** m. magnificence, grandeur, pomp; (in Kāshmīrī) a great collection of persons or things, e.g. of people at a festival, of ornaments and other presents for a bride and bridegroom, of troops come together for a battle, etc. Cf. **dangala**.

ḍangij डंगिज् । **कोष्ठविशेषः** f. the upper loft of a cow-house, inhabited by people in winter for the sake of warmth. The children esp. sit in it, and in it the guest is made to sleep, for it is the warmest room in the house (L. 249).

dangala दंगल (= دنگل) । **जनसमूहः** m. a tumultuous assembly, a crowd, a company or body of men, esp. a company of police, soldiers, or the like, acting as one body.

dānagolᵘ 2 दानगंलु । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. (for 1 see **dān 1**), N. of a place about 60 miles north of Śrīnagar, the entrance to the Śāradā-kṣētra, or tract made holy by the shrine of the goddess Śāradā. (Cf. RT.Tr. II, 279 ff.)

ḍungal डुंगल् । **ब्रुडकः** adj. e.g. a diver; one who dives much, a good diver.

ḍīngamīr डींगमीर्, etc., see **ḍīgamīr**, etc.

ḍangur डंगुर् । **वृषभः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍangaras डंगरस्**), a bullock; a quadruped (El.); met. a stupid man; a term of abuse (El.).

ḍāngur डांगुर्, see **ḍāgur**.

ḍingir डिंगिर् । **ईषन्निद्रा** f. a short sleep, a doze.

dinagrākh दिनग्राख् n.ag. (sg. dat. **dinagrākas दिनग्राकस्**; f. **dinagrākañ दिनग्राकञ्**), a giver (Gr.Gr. 106, 107).

ḍānguvᵘ डांगुवु, see **ḍāguvᵘ**.

dānih, see **dāñĕ**.

dānahan دانهن, see **dānā**.

dinahār दिनहार् adj. e.g. fit to be given, worthy to be given (Gr.Gr. 130).

ḍanja डंज । **स्वस्थः** adj. e.g. sound, well, healthy (esp. when disease is prevalent); in good condition (of things). Cf. **dündᵘ 1**. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । **स्वस्थतया स्थितिः** m.inf. to remain or continue in a good, firm condition. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **स्वस्थतया स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put in good health, or in a firm, good condition.

danjĕ दंज्य, see **dündᵘ 1**.

ḍĕnjⁱ ड्यंजि, **ḍĕnjᵘ ड्यंजू**, see **ḍyongᵘ**.

ḍīnjᵘ डींजू, see **ḍījᵘ**.

ḍönjᵘ डोंजू, see **ḍōjᵘ**.

ḍĕnjĕr ड्यंज्यर् । **असम्यक्स्थितिः** m. the condition of not being securely based, instability (esp. of some heavy globular object).

dönjªrun द्योंज्रुन्, etc., see **dōjªrun**.

dinukᵘ दिनुकु (Śiv. 1651, 1714), sg. gen. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v., of giving. Also sg. gen. of **din 1**, see **dĕn**.

dēnukh दे(घे)नुख् m. (sg. dat. **dēnukas देनुकस्**), N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 225).

dōnkh दोंख्, etc., see **dōkh**.

ḍēnkalī डेंकली, see **ḍēkalī**.

dinakĕn दिनक्यन् (Śiv. 1219), m. plur. dat. of **dinukᵘ**, the genitive of **dyunᵘ**, q.v.

dinal दिनल् । **व्यभिचारिणी** f. an unchaste woman, a prostitute (Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57).

dunāla दुनाल । **अतिस्थूलो रज्जुविशेषः** m. a thick coarse kind of rope made up of twisted withes or of twisted strands of thread.

dūnil दूनिल् । **पिचुविवरिता** f. the profession of a cotton- or wool-carder.

dunölⁱ दुनोंलि । **द्विनालिकाग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रम्** f. a double-barrelled gun.

dunamath दुनमथ् । **द्विनवतिः** card. (pl. dat. **dunamatan दुनमतन्**), ninety-two.

dunamatyumᵘ दुनमत्युमु । **द्विनवतितमः** ord. (f. **dunamatimᵘ दुनमतिमू**), ninety-second.

dunamatyunᵘ दुनमत्युनु । **द्विनवतिमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **dunamatiñᵘ दुनमतिञू**), of the value of ninety-two (rupees, etc.), worth ninety-two, costing ninety-two.

dannī, ? danī, m. *Portulacea oleracea* ? (El., who spells the word *dhannī*).

dªnan द्नन् । **रजोऽपहरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **dªnüñᵘ द्नंञू**), shaking violently, the act of shaking out dust, etc., from a garment, cloth, papers, or the like. —**diñᵘ** —**दिञ्** । **संचालना** f.inf. to shake down grain in a basket or other receptacle so as to fill it. —**gatshüñᵘ**

—गङ्क्नू । कम्पोद्भवः f.inf. sudden shaking or shivering of the body to occur, e.g. when suddenly coming in sight of something ill-omened, or suddenly coming within range of some foul smell.

dªnun द्नुन् । रजोऽपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dºnᵘ द्नु**), to shake anything violently; esp. to shake out dust (K.Pr. 112, impve. sg. 2 written *den*); to disperse (El.).

dºnᵘ-motᵘ द्नु-मतु । अपहृतरजस्कः perf. part. (f. **dᵘñᵘ-müʦᵘ द्नू-मच़ू**), that from which dust or the like has been shaken out.

dªnith trôwᵘ-motᵘ द्निथ् त्रोवु-मतु । उपेक्षितः perf. part. (f. **—tröᵛᵘ-müʦᵘ —त्रोवू-मच़ू**), shaken out, e.g. of a basket or other receptacle from which the contents have been thrown out; (of the hatred or anger exhibited by another) regarded with indifference.

dªnith trāwun द्निथ् त्रावुन् । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. (of a full basket or other receptacle) to shake out (the contents); to regard with indifference as ab.

dōnun दोनुन् । पिच्चादेः विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūnᵘ दूनु**, f.pl. **dōñĕ दोञ**), to card or clean cotton, wool, etc. **dūnᵘ-motᵘ दूनु-मतु । विवृतः** perf. part. (f. **dūñᵘ-müʦᵘ दूनू-मच़ू**), carded.

dunnö दुन्नॉ । द्विसंख्याङ्कः m. the name of the figure 2, used in schools.

dūnun दूनुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūnᵘ दूनु**), to sweep (El.). **dūnawôlᵘ दूनवोलु** n.ag. (f. **dūnawājĕñ दूनवाज्यञ्**), a sweeper (El.).

dīnānāth दीनानाथ् m. (sg. dat. **dīnānāthas दीनानाथस्**), Lord of the wretched, Him to whom the wretched fly for help, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1555). Cf. **dīn 1.**

danŏntar द्(ध)नुन्तर्, see **danwantar.**

danŏrdand द्नुर्दण्ड् or (Gr.M.) **danu-dand द्नु-दण्ड् । धनुः** m. a bow (the weapon). K. (371, 429, 430, 561, 562) always spells *danudand*.

dinas दिनस् sg. dat. of **din 1** and also (Gr.Gr. 112, Śiv. 1262, 1387) of **dyunᵘ** (inf.), the act of giving, to give, qq.v.

dīnis दीनिस् sg. dat. of **dyūnᵘ**, q.v.

danush द्(ध)नुष्, a bow (K. 375), i.q. **danŏrdand**, q.v.

danĕshṭh द्(ध)न्यष्ट् । धनिष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **danĕshṭhi द्(ध)न्यष्ठि**), the name of the twenty-third of the twenty-seven lunar mansions or asterisms; in Sanskrit Dhaniṣṭhā. **danĕshṭh-kumār धन्यष्ठ-कुमार्** m. N. of a demigod. In Rām. 572 he is associated with Viśvakarmā, the architect of the gods, and in 593 identified with him.

danāsīr द्नासीर् । दुष्करकार्यव्यापारः f. any long and difficult business, esp. when it is of no value or useless.

dönta द्वान्त, see **dōth.**

danth दन्थ् m. a tooth, used for **dand**, q.v., in the following: **danta-kath दन्त-कथ् । दन्तकथा** f. gossip, verbal report, common talk, legend, as distinguished from anything based on written authority.

ḍēnṭh ड्ँठ्, see **ḍēṭh.**

dōnth द्वोंथ्, see **dōth.**

dönth द्वांथ्, see **dōth.**

ḍūnṭhum, see **ḍēsh.**

ḍönṭakh ड्वांटख्, see **ḍōṭakh.**

ḍanṭakar ड्ंटकर् । शीतबाधया दन्तामर्दः m. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). Cf. **ḍandṭakar**, s.v. **dand**, and **dan-ṭakar**, s.v. **dan 4.** **—aʦân¹ —अच़्नि । दन्तामर्दोत्पत्तिः** m. pl. inf. an attack of such chattering to come on.

ḍēnṭun ड्ँटुन्, see **ḍēṭun.**

döntun द्वांतुन्, etc., see **dōtun.**

ḍönṭun ड्वांटुन्, see **ḍōṭun.**

ḍīnṭiñ ड्ींटिञ्, see **ḍīṭiñ.**

döntuvᵘ द्वांतुवु, see **dōtuvᵘ.**

dūnʦh द्वून्क्ष्, **dūnʦhᵘ द्वून्क्षु**, **dūnʦhªr द्वून्क्ष्र्**, etc., see **dūʦh, dūʦhᵘ, dūʦhªr**, etc.

dönʦhyukᵘ द्वांक्युकु, see **dōʦhyukᵘ.**

dānav दानव् m. a certain kind of demon, the Dānava of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 704).

dunôvᵘ द्नोवु । द्विनामा adj. (f. **dunövᵘ द्नांवू**), two-named, known by two different names, possessing an alias.

danªwād द्नवाद् m. thanks (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to thank (Gr.M.).

dinawôlᵘ दिनवोलु n.ag. a giver, one who is generous (El., Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57). See **dyunᵘ.**

dªnawun द्नवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dªnowᵘ द्नवु**), i.q. **dªnun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. xl).

dŏnawànⁱ द्नवंनि, dŏnawanī द्नवनी, see **dŏnaway.**

danwantar or **danŏntar द्(ध)नुन्तर्** m. N. of the physician of the gods, the Dhanvantari of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 855).

dōnawañ द्वोनवञ् । विवरणभृतिः f. wages paid for carding wool, cotton, etc.

dŏnaway द्नवय्। उभावेव card. o.g. (pl. dat. **dŏnawànⁱ द्नवंनि** or **dŏnawanī द्नवनी**; ag. and abl. **dŏnawàyⁱ द्नवंयि**, see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of **zªh ज़्ह्**, two, meaning 'even the two', 'even both', 'both' (Rām. 239, 269, 724, 1115, 1503, etc.). Cf. **dŏshĕway.**

dŏnawànⁱ-hondᵘ द्नवंनि-ह्न्दु । द्वयोरेव संबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -ह्नूज़ू**), of or belonging to both and only to them.

dānye, dānyi, see **dāñĕ.**

dānay दानय्। पशुभागधेयः f. a tax paid by possessors of sheep, a sheep-tax (L. 464).

daniy दनिय् (Śiv. 703), see **dani.**

dinay दिनय् neg. conj. part. not having given (Gr.Gr. 111); also **din** with suff. of acc.-dat. sg. of 2nd person, they will make thee, or for thee (Gr.Gr. 184). See **dyun**^{u}.

dun^{i}yā दुनिया, duniyāh दुनियाह् (Rām. 1074, 1103), **dunyā दुन्या** دنیا m. (sg. dat. **dun^{i}yāhas दुनियाहस्** or **dunyāhas** دنیاهس), the world (El.); the present world, the present life or state of existence (K.Pr. 62); the world, as opposed to a religious life (K.Pr. 27); the people of the world, people; worldly enjoyments or blessings, worldly goods, the good things of this life, wealth, riches (K.Pr. 62). **dunyāhas yun**^{u} **दुन्याहस् यिनु** m.inf. to come into the world, be born (K.Pr. 242).

dun^{i}yādār दुनियादार् دنیادار or (Śiv. 1799) **duniyāh-dār दुनियाह-दार्** । **धनाढ्यः, वन्धुपालकः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dun^{i}yādārĕñ दुनियादार्यञ्**), worldly, a person of the world; one possessed of the good things of this world, a rich man, a mammonist; (in Kāshmīrī) one who supports his relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals or the like (Śiv. 1799). **-bāy -वाय्** । **धनाढ्यसंवन्धिनी स्त्री** f. the wife of such a rich man.

dun^{i}yādörī दुनियादारी دنیادآری । **वन्धुसाह्यकर्तृत्वम्** f. worldliness, attention to the concerns of the world; worldly affairs, economy; mammon, worldly goods or possessions, riches; wife and children, family; a show of politeness; (in Kāshmīrī) the virtue of helping one's poor relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals, etc. (Śiv. 1509).

ḍ̄onyuv^{u} **डोन्युव्** । **अक्षोटदारुमयः** adj. (f. **ḍ̄oniv**^{ü} **डोनिव्ू**), made of walnut wood (e.g. a box or the like).

dünz^{ü} 1 **दंज़ू** । **अणुकणसमूहः, भूषावलम्बिसूक्ष्मतन्तुसमूहः** f. (for 2 see **dond**^{u}), the minute grains or rice-dust distributed through husked rice; the fine wires hanging down from an ear-ornament or the like, on which minute beads are threaded. —**hĕñ**^{ü} —**ह्यंज़ू** । **सूक्ष्मकणपरिमार्जनम्** f.inf. to clean (by winnowing) such minute grains from husked rice. **-kala -कल** । **अतिसूक्ष्मतण्डुलाग्रम्** m. the small minute ends or tips of the rice-grains, broken off in the process of husking. **-mŏkta -म्वक्त** । **अणुमुक्तासमूहः** m. minute seed-pearls threaded on the ab. wires.

dāñĕ 1 दाञ् । **धान्यम्** m. (in the Roman character this word appears under various forms, such as *dānih, dāni, dānye, dānyi*, L. 330 has even *dhān*. For **dāñĕ 2** see **dön**^{ü}. When the first member of a *tatpuruṣa*, or appositional, comp., this word takes the form **dā दाँ**, see Gr.Gr. 74. In the word **ḍ̄āgor**^{u} **डाँगर्ू**, a paddy-seller, the initial **d** has become cerebralized. Cf. Gr.Gr. 149, where the dental **d** is an error), the rice-plant, paddy; rice in the husk, paddy (K.Pr. 10, 15, 69, 75, 165; W. 141; Śiv. 841, 1315). For full particulars regarding this crop in Kashmīr, see L. 330 ff. and El. s.v. *dánya*.

dā-ambar दाँ-अम्बर् । **धान्यराशिः** m. a pile of threshed rice in the husk. **-bēr -वेर्** or **-bēra -वेर** । **धान्यक्षेत्रसीमा** f. one of a series of low banks dividing up a rice-field so as to facilitate irrigation. See **-ḍ̄ur**^{u} bel. **-bīra -वीर** । **धान्यग्रहणसंघर्षः** f. a paddy-crowd; in time of scarcity a crowd collected to receive rice at any place where it is obtainable. **-bôr**^{u} **-वोर्ू** । **धान्यभारः** m. a load of unhusked rice, a bag full of winnowed paddy. **-bŏstūr**^{u} **-वुस्तूर्ू** । **धान्यभारः, धान्यभरितस्यूतः** m. a leathern bag full of paddy, or the paddy therein contained. **-chakh -क्ख्** । **धान्यप्रक्षिप्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-chaki -क्कि**), scattering of paddy, esp. the line of fallen paddy on the track along which paddy is being transported. **-dal -द्ल्** । **धान्यप्रथमकुट्टना** m. the first husking of paddy (paddy is husked by pounding in a mortar: this is done two or three times, and between each husking it is winnowed). **-dalyun**^{u} **-द्लिनु** । **धान्यकुट्टना, प्रथमकुट्टितावस्थधान्यम्** m. the first husking of paddy as ab.; the paddy after being thus husked for the first time. **-ḍ̄ur**^{u} **-डूर्ू** । **धान्यक्षेत्रभागः** m. a section of a paddy-field as divided by low banks for purposes of irrigation. See **-bēr** ab. **-gĕḍ̄**^{ü} **-ग्यंडू** । **वद्धमुष्टिकतृणसंयुक्तधान्यभारः** f. a sheaf of reaped paddy, usually consisting of six times as much of the straw as can be grasped in the hand at one time. Cf. **-khor**^{u} and **-lôw**^{u} bel. **-gǒṇ**^{u} **-ग्वनु** । **लघु धान्यकूटम्** m. a pile or heap of sheaves of paddy, esp. a small one. Cf. **-gŏñ**^{i} bel. **-guna -गुन** । **धान्यपूर्णा गोणी** f. a grain-sack or bag, for use with pack-animals. **-gŏñ**^{i} **-ग्वञ्ि** । **धान्यकूटम्** f. a high pile or stack of sheaves of paddy, put together to allow them to become thoroughly dry. Cf. **-gǒṇ**^{u} ab. **-gur**^{u} **-गुर्ू** । **अश्वोढधान्यम्** m. a paddy-horse, a pack-horse loaded with paddy. **-gāsa -गास** । **धान्यतृणम्** m. paddy-straw. **-hönz**^{ü} **-ह्यांज़ू** । **धान्यविक्रेता नाविकः** m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्**), a boatman (or boatwoman) whose profession it is to collect paddy from the villages on the river-banks for sale in the city. **-hāyukh -हायुख्** । **धान्यपूर्णा तुला** m. (sg. dat. **-hāyĕkas -हायकस्**), the grain-pan of the large scales in which

paddy is weighed. **-hyol**ᵘ -ह्यंलु । **धान्यगुच्छः(शूकः)** m. an ear of the paddy-plant (Gr.M.). **-kādur**ᵘ -काँदुरु । **धान्यकन्दुः** m. a large receptacle made of matting for storing threshed unhusked paddy. **-khāh** -खाह् । **धान्यक्षेत्रसमूहः** m. paddy land, a group of paddy-fields. **-khal** -खल् । **धान्यखलः** m. a paddy-threshingfloor, a place where paddy is collected prior to threshing. **-khar** -खर् । **खरोढधान्यभारः** m. an ass's load of grain. **-khār** -खार् । **धान्यखारी** f. (sg. dat. **-khörᵘ** -खारू), a certain weight of threshed paddy, a *khār* or *kharcār* (about 152 lb.) of paddy (Gr.Gr. 74) : the area over which one *khār* of paddy seed-grain is sown is exactly equivalent to four British acres (L. 243; cf. **-path** bel.). **-khorᵘ** -खंरु । **धान्यमुष्टिकद्वादशी** m. a certain load or measure of paddy in the ear with the straw, consisting of twelve handfuls or as much as can be grasped twelve times with the hand, two sheaves. Cf. **-gĕḍᵘ** ab. **-khītⁱ** -खीति । **धान्यक्षेत्रम्** f. a paddy-field. **-khĕwar** -ख्यवर् । **अल्पशो धान्यसंग्रहः** m. the collection of a store of paddy little by little: e.g. when the paddy has been threshed by the cultivator, and has been collected previous to the Government assessment for purposes of taxation, it is supposed not to be touched till Government permission is given; in such a case the cultivator, for his immediate needs, privately carries off from the pile, little by little, a store for his personal consumption before receiving this permission. **-kala** -कल । **धान्यशिरोऽग्रः** m. paddy-head, i.e. the bearded tip of an ear of paddy, containing very small grains. **-kanz** -कन्ज़् । **धान्योलूखलम्** m. a mortar in which paddy is husked; a mortar full of paddy; as much paddy as will fill a mortar. **-kĕsᵘrᵘ** -क्यसंरू । **धान्यकिंशारुः** f. the beard of the paddy-ear. **-kuṭhᵘ** -कुठू । **धान्यसद्म** f. a paddy-granary (usually built with wooden boards). **-kaṭᵃra** -कंत्र । **अल्पधान्यसमूहः** m. a small amount of threshed paddy, usually as much as can be held in the palm of the hand. **-lāv** -लाव् । **धान्यलवणम्** f. paddy-reaping, the paddy harvest. **-lôwᵘ** -लोवु । **धान्यलूनमुष्टिः** m. (in reaping paddy) the amount of straw held in the hand and reaped with one cut of the sickle. Cf. **-gĕḍᵘ** ab. **-lāy** -लाय् । **धान्यलाजाः** f. parched paddy, paddy roasted so that each grain bursts. **-müṭᵘ** -मंटू । **धान्यालिञ्जरः** f. a large, high, earthen jar used for holding paddy, esp. when filled with it. **-maṭh** -मट् । **धान्यमणिकः** m. (sg. dat. **-maṭas** -मटस्), a kind of large earthen jar for holding paddy. **-mŏṭhᵘ** -म्वंठू f. (sg. dat. **-mŏchĕ** -म्वच्च), a handful of paddy (K. 178). **-nörᵘ** -नांरू । **क्षेत्रभागविशेषः** f. a long, narrow strip of a field grown with paddy. **-phĕkh** -फ्यख् । **अल्पधान्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **-phĕkas** -फ्यकस्), 'a dust of paddy,' a very small quantity of paddy, e.g. the amount collected or distributed at one time by or to one person. **-pholᵘ** -फंलु । **धान्यसमूहः, एकं तत्फलम्** m. a small quantity of threshed paddy (Gr.Gr. 164); a single grain of paddy (K. 178, in this sense usually only plural, Gr.Gr. 164). **-phulay** -फुलय् । **धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावः** f. blossoming of paddy, the flowering of the rice plant (taking place in July, August, or early September). **-phulạyi-kani** -फुलंयि-कनि । **प्रायेण धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावकाले** adv. at about the time of rice-blossoming (indefinitely). **-phulạyi-kyutᵘ** -फुलंयि-कितु । **धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुभावकाले** adv. at the time of rice-blossoming (definitely). **-phŏṭᵘ** -फ्वंतु । **धान्यकण्डोलः** m. a moderately large kind of basket used for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket (Gr.Gr. 74). Cf. **-phŏṭᵘrᵘ** bel. **-phuṭᵃjⁱ** -फुट्ंजि or **-phuṭᵘjᵘ** -फुट्ंजू । **धान्यराशिः** f. a pile of threshed paddy. **-phŏṭᵘrᵘ** -फ्वंतरू । **लघुधान्यकण्डोलः** f. a small kind of basket for carrying paddy; such a basket filled with paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. (These baskets are plastered over with mud.) Cf. **-phṭᵘ** ab. **-pạjⁱ** -पंजि or **-püjᵘ** -पंजू । **धान्यपूर्णपिटः** a large kind of basket for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. **-polᵘ** -पंलु । **धान्यकण्डोलः** m. a large kind of wide open basket, woven of withies and boughs, for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. **-püṭᵘ** -पंटू । **धान्यत्वक्** f. empty paddy husks still on the plant, i.e. husks in which the grain has not formed for want of moisture and which are gaping at the top, as if longing for a drink. **-path** -पथ् । **द्रौणिकधान्यक्षेत्रम्** m. a certain measure of land, a field of such an area that it will require one *trakh* (about 9½ lb.) of paddy seed for sowing. It is equal in area to one British rood (L. 243). Cf. **-khār** ab. **-pạthᵃr** -पंथ्र् । **प्रक्षिप्तधान्यकप्रदेशः** m. ground on which paddy thrown, usually accidentally or carelessly, has taken root and grown up. **-pathurᵘ** -पथुरू । **प्रसारितधान्यस्थलम्** m. a paddy-floor, a level open space on which paddy is spread out to dry. **-pyuṭhᵘ** -पिठु । **धान्यभारः** m. a sack of leather or gunny full of paddy, adapted for carrying on a man's back and shoulders. It holds about a *khār* or 152 lb. **-roṭᵘ** -रंटु । **धान्यपरिमाणम्** m. (in bartering vegetables, etc., for paddy or the like) the weight of anything in paddy. **-raṭh**

-रट् । धान्यपरिमितिः f. (sg. dat. **-raṭi -रटि**), id. **-shupᵘ -शुपु । धान्यशूर्पः** m. a winnowing basket for paddy; so much paddy as can be held at one time by such a basket. **-sörᵘ -सांरू । धान्यसंग्रहः** f. piling of unthreshed grain (always with reference to paddy conveyed from one place to another, e.g. from a field to be stacked up elsewhere). **-thal -थल् । रोपणधान्यलताः** f. paddy seedlings ready for transplanting. **-thāl barun -थाल् वरुन् । कांस्यपात्रे धान्यपूरणशाकुनिकम्** m.inf. to fill the paddy dish, to take the paddy omen. (On the eve of the New Year and similar festivals a metal tray is loaded with paddy, accompanied by flowers, cooked rice, silver, walnuts, cakes, etc., and omens taken from it.) **-ṭaph -ट़फ् । धान्यलता** f. a paddy plant, a rice plant as it springs from a single seed. **-waguvᵘ -वगुवु । प्रसारितधान्यकटः** m. a paddy-mat, a mat on which threshed paddy is spread out for drying. **-wāph -वाफ् । धान्यवापकालः** m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas -वापस्**), paddy-sowing, the time at which paddy is sown (late April to early June). **-wörᵘ -वांरू । धान्यनौका** f. a paddy-barge, a small kind of open barge used for conveying paddy by river to the city. **-vĕv -व्यव् । धान्योप्तिः** f. paddy-sowing, the act of sowing paddy. **-zamīn -ज़मीन् । शालेयम् (क्षेत्रम्)** f. (sg. dat. **-zamīni -ज़मीनि**), paddy-land, land in which paddy is sown or to which it is transplanted, land suited for growing paddy, rice land. **-zyurᵘ -ज़िरू । उद्भवद्धान्यमञ्जरी** m. paddy-pollen, the young paddy in blossom.

diñĕ दिञ f.pl. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v.

diñᵘ दिञू f.sg. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v.

dīñᵘ दीञू, see **dyūnᵘ**.

dönᵘ दांञू । गुञ्जाषट्कमानम् f. (sg. dat. **dāñĕ 2 दाञ**), the name of the amount of a certain weight, equivalent to the weight of six seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, each weighing about eight barley-corns. Cf. **dāñukᵘ**; met. a very small amount, hence **dönᵘ dönᵘ दांञू दांञू** every particle, every single piece (Śiv. 1524, m.c. **dönᵘ dönī**), and **dāñĕ dāñĕ दाञ दाञ** adv. in every particle, to the last grain, entirely (Śiv. 1301, 1308, 1313).

dᵘñᵘ दंञू, etc., see **dᵃnun.**

dūñᵘ 1 दूञू । यत्यग्निकुण्डम् f. the smoke-fire over which a Hindū ascetic sits for lengthened periods inhaling the smoke by way of a religious exercise (Śiv. 305). **—dazüñᵘ —दज़ंञू । निरन्तरखेदापत्तिः** f.inf. such a smoke-fire to burn; met. continual worry or sorrow to be experienced, owing to the continual presence or neighbourhood of some irritating cause.

dūñᵘ 2 दूञू । पिचुविवरणयन्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. **dōñĕ दोञ**), a bow (El. *dúnvi*); esp. the bow used by a cotton-carder. He twangs its string against the uncleaned cotton or wool, thus cleaning it (Gr.Gr. 121); met. in **Rām-baḍᵃrüñᵘ dūñᵘ राम्-बंदरंञू दूञू** f. the bow of Rām Baḍᵃr (= Rāmacandra), a rainbow (cf. L. 463). Cf. **dūnᵘ 2.** **—diñᵘ —दिञू । विवृत्य प्रक्षेपणम्** f.inf. to card (cotton, etc.); met. to toss aside in all directions a mass of articles, esp. in the hope of finding and getting hold of some particular thing hidden amongst them.

dōñĕ-phamb दोञ-फम्ब् । यन्त्रविवृतपिचुः m. cotton which has been carded.

dūñᵘ 3 दूञू f. noise, outcry heard in the distance. **—tulüñᵘ —तुलंञू । रोषकोलाहलः** f.inf. to raise an angry noise or angry tumult heard in the distance, as when made by children out of sight of their parents, or raised by the masters and mistresses of a house against the conduct of a servant not present. **—wŏthüñᵘ —व्वथंञू । कोलाहलोत्थितिः** f.inf. such a noise or outcry to occur.

düñᵘ दंञू । मांसखण्डः f. a piece of goat's flesh, esp. a long strip cut off from the upper part of the leg.

dūñ-dö दूञ्-दां । धकारः m. the name of the Śāradā and Nāgarī letter **ध**, used in schools.

dañ-dab दञ्-दब् । खण्डशो भवनम्, सद्यो मरणम् m. being dashed to pieces, of someone or something falling from a height or the like (used esp. in abuse); met. sudden death, however caused.

dañ-daka दञ्-दक or **-dakh -दख् । भङ्गनिपातः** m. (sg. dat. **-dakas -दकस्**), i.q. **dañ-dab**, q.v.

ḍañ-ḍañ डञ्-डञ् m. in **ḍañ-ḍañ karun डञ्-डञ् करुन् । अन्तःशून्यताख्यापनम्** m.inf. to make the sound of '**ḍañ-ḍañ**', to show the hollowness of anything (lit. or met.) by ringing it.

dāñukᵘ दाञुकु । षड्गुञ्जामितपरिमाणम् m. a certain metal weight used in weighing. The weight which it indicates is one **dönᵘ**, q.v.

dūñᵘ-müṭᵘ दूञू-मंट़ू, see **dōnun.**

dīñĕr दीञर् । दीनता m. misery, wretchedness.

dönᵉrun दांञ्रुन् । चिन्तनम् (विमर्शः) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dönᵉrᵘ दांञ्रु**), to consider about, reflect on, think over (Śiv. 1050). Also **dönᵉrāwun** (e.g. Śiv. 1667). **dönᵉrᵘ-motᵘ दांञ्रु-मंतु । चिन्तितः (विमृष्टः)** perf. part. (f. **dönᵘrᵘ-müṭᵘ दांञ्रू-मंट़ू**), reflected upon, considered.

dönᵉrāwun दांञ्रावुन् । ध्यानविषयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dönᵉrôwᵘ दांञ्रोवु**), to consider about, reflect on, think over (Śiv. 1667); i.q. **dönᵉrun**, q.v. **dönᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ दांञ्रोवु-मंतु । ध्यानविषयीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **dönᵉröwᵘ-müṭᵘ दांञ्रांवू-मंट़ू**), reflected upon, considered.

dōñōv दोञोव् 2 p.p. of **dōnun,** q.v.

dāñĕwal दाञवल् । धान्याकम् f. coriander seed (El.), *Coriandrum sativum.*

dāñĕwali baṛªg दाञवलि वंर्ग् । धान्याकशाकम् m. greens or spinach (*sāg*) of the leaves of the coriander plant. **-gūjᵘ -गूजू । धान्याकचूर्णम्** f. powdered and sifted coriander seed. **-kulᵘ -कुलु । धान्याकलता** m. the coriander shrub. **-path -पथ् । धान्याकरसलेपः** m. a certain medical application, a plaster or lotion of powdered coriander seed mixed with water and applied to the affected portion of the body by means of a rag.

dªpa द्प or **dªph द्फ्** (sometimes written **dᵘph दूफ्**) । **धूपः, वनस्पतिभेद:** m. (sg. dat. **dªpas द्पस्**), the name of a certain plant found in the forests. Its root is collected by shepherds and burnt in the temples as incense (L. 363, *dhup*); the root used as incense (Śiv. 108, **dªph**). Cf. **dupa** and **dūph.**

dªpa-gandṛᵘ द्प-गंड्रू । ओषधिविशेषमूलम् f. the root of this plant, burnt as incense. **-zuvᵘrᵘ -ज़ुव्रू । धूपपात्रम्** f. a vessel or censer for burning incense.

dopᵘ द्पु । आज्ञा m. (really 1 p.p. of **dāpun,** q.v.), a thing said (K.Pr. 139); an order, command.

dapi-köməᵘ द्पि-कांमू । प्रेरणया करणम् f. a work done by command, and not voluntarily. **—karun —करून् । चोदनया विधानम्** m.inf. to carry out a work under another's orders, and not of one's own motion.

dupa दुप । धूपः, वनौषधिविशेषः m. incense, frankincense, a fragrant-burning gum (Siv. 1856); a certain wild plant, i.q. **dªpa,** q.v. **-dag -द्ग्** or **-dŏg -द्वग् । अतिकुट्टनम्** m. the pounding of the *dupa-* or *d'pa*-plant; met. the thorough pounding of any substance (cf. Śiv. 1856). **-gandṛᵘ -गंड्रू । वनस्पतिमूलविशेषः** f. the root of the *dupa-* or *d'pa*-plant. **-löṭᵘ -लांटू । धूपशाखा** f. a long stick of incense for burning, a candle of incense-gum. **-zuvᵘrᵘ -ज़ुव्रू । धूपाधारिका** f. a censer.

dupochᵘ दुपंकु । द्विपचकालिकः adj. (f. **dupüchᵘ 1 दुपंक्यू**; for 2 see **dupokhᵘ**), of or belonging to two lunar fortnights; born, produced, or made two lunar fortnights ago.

dupacĕl दुपच्यल् । द्विपटकः m. a kind of cloth or mantle in which there are two breadths. Cf. **dupªṭa.**

dapa-daph द्प-द्फ्, dapā-daph द्पा-द्फ्, or **daphā-daph द्फा-द्फ् । द्वन्द्वयुद्धम्** f. (sg. dat. **-dapi -द्पि**), a quarrel commencing with mutual abuse and winding up with a hand-to-hand fight.

dªph द्फ्, see **dªpa.**

daph द्फ्, see **dapun 1.**

ḍaph डफ् (= دف) । **वाद्यविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍaphas डफस्**), a tambourine.

ḍāph डाफ् । संवेशनम् m. (sg. dat. **ḍāpas डापस्**), lying down, resting (El. has *dāf* m. rest, and *ḍāp* f. sleep). **—ḍulagun —डुलगुन् । संवेशनम्** m.inf. to be sleepless, to toss and tumble in one's bed. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** m.inf. to rest, give rest (to) (El. *dāf*). **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । संवेशनम्** m.inf. to take to one's bed (from disease, sorrow, weakness, or the like); to sleep (El. *ḍāp trāwüñᵘ* f.).

daphā 1 द्फा دفع m. pushing, thrusting, repulse, repelling (El.); used in special senses in the following: **—gaṭshun —गटुन् । अदृष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become destroyed at a distance, to be thrust away to a distance and there to perish. **—karun —करून् । अपनयनम्** m.inf. to thrust away or carry away to a distance and there to destroy, to make away with. **—sapadun —सपदुन्** or **—sapazun —सपज़ुन् । नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf., i.q. **—gaṭshun** ab.

daphā 2 द्फा دفعة f. one time, one turn or bout.

dīph 1 दीफ् । दीपः m. (sg. dat. **dīpas दीपस्**), a light, a lamp (Śiv. 314), esp. the small lamp consisting of a cotton wick burning in a saucer of oil, or the jewelled lamp used in worship (Śiv. 513, 738, 835, 1093, 1175, 1205, 1346, 1523, 1692, 1706); used met. in idioms such as **kŏla-dīph क्वल-दीफ्** m. the lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536).

dīpa-dān दीप-दान् । दीपबलिः m. an illumination, esp. the illumination of the Diwālī festival (see **-mālā** bel.) or the illumination on the eighth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Phāgun (Phālguna) on the occasion of making offerings to deceased ancestors. **-mālā -माला । दीपमालाख्योत्सवः** f. a celebrated festival, the Diwālī of India, held on the new moon of the month of Kārtikh (Kārttika) in honour of Kārttikēya, the Indian war-god. In the daytime Hindūs bathe and put on their best attire. At night they worship Laksmī, and their houses and the streets are illuminated (Śiv. 1093, 1150). **-shrād -श्राद् । दीपसांमुख्ये श्राद्धम्** m. a ceremony (at which lamps are lighted) performed in the months of Māg or Phāgun of the year after a death, in honour of the deceased; genl. a festival observed by all Hindūs on the eighth day of the bright half of Phāgun, = **-dān** ab.

dīph 2 दीफ् m. (sg. dat. **dīpas दीपस्**), an island; used —° as in **Sangal-dīph,** the island of Sangal, Ceylon (K.Pr. 186).

dŏph 1 द्वफ् । द्युपः m. (sg. dat. **dŏpas द्वपस्**), a shrub, a small bush (Gr.M.).

dŏph 2 द्वफ् । निपातशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **dŏpas द्वपस्**), the sound caused by falling from a height (e.g. on to

a roof), crash, flop, bang. —**karith** —करिथ् । **सनिपातशब्दम्** adv. with such a sound, crash, u.w. vbs. of falling, etc.

dōph दोँफ् । **निगूढासिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **dōpi दोँपि**), a sword-stick, a walking-stick with a sword hidden inside it.

dūph दूफ् m. (sg. dat. **dūpas दूपस्**), incense. Cf. **d^{a}pa, dupa,** and **d^{a}ph. dūpa-dīph दूप-दीफ्** m. incense and lamps (used in worship) (Śiv. 1175, 1523, 1692, K. 1046).

daphā-daph दफा-दफ् । **विप्रलापः** f., i.q. **dapa-daph,** q.v.

duphala 1 दुफल । **द्विफालः** adj. e.g. two-bladed, two-edged (e.g. a mattock or a knife).

duphala 2 दुफल । **द्विधाभिन्नः** adj. e.g. split lengthways into two pieces (of a log, a post, firewood, or the like).

duphol^{u} दुफ़ंलु । **द्विफलोद्भावकचेचादि** adj. (f. **duphüj^{ü} दुफ़ंजू**), (of a field) bearing two crops (spring and autumn); (of a tree, etc.) bearing two different kinds of fruit on different branches.

daphul-wakth دفع لوقت m. putting off, postponement. **daphul-wakth kaḍun दफ़ुल्-वक्थ् कडुन्** । **क्रियासमयनिर्वाहणम्** m.inf. to draw out postponement; somehow or other to complete an urgent work in the proper time in spite of the absence of the necessary means. —**nērun** —**नेरुन्** । **क्रियानिर्वाहसमाप्तिसंभवः** m.inf. postponement to issue; a work to be completed as ab.

daphan दफन् دفن । **शववसनम्** m. burial, interment; (in Kāshmīrī) a shroud.

ḍaphar डफर् (= دفر) । **मांसमयसूदविशेषः** m. a stink; (in Kāshmīrī) a certain dish made by cooking together the flesh on a sheep's or goat's head together with the animal's paunch. **-kål^{i}yĕ -कॅलिय** (= دفر قلیه) । **सूदविशेषः** m. an abominable stinking mess, tasteless victuals, a dish in which much broth, vegetables, etc., are mixed to make it go further, wishwash; (in Kāshmīrī) a mess made up of the paunch and head-flesh of a sheep or goat, as ab. **-lĕj^{ü} -ल्यंजू** । **व्यञ्जनविशेषोखा** f. a cooking-pot filled with the above mess, or of a kind suitable for its preparation.

ḍīph^{ü}r^{ü} डीफ़्रू or **ḍīph^{ü}r^{ü} डीँफ़्रू** । **गुह्यसभा** f. a private assembly of a few (four or five) men met together for consultation, a private committee, privy council.

ḍīph^{a}rĕ karañĕ डीँफ़्यॅ करञ । **सभाविधानम्** f. pl. inf. to form such small privy councils, to form small private committees out of a number of people assembled together.

dupahar दुपहर् । **मध्याह्नः** m. lit. two watches (a day being divided into four watches of about three hours each); hence, midday (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.).

dupaharan दुपहरन् । **मध्याह्ने** adv. at midday (Gr.Gr. 157). **-bög^{i} -वॉगि** or **-bögin -वॉगिन्** । **प्रायो मध्याह्ने** adv. at about midday, at midday or thereabouts. —**tāmath** —**तामथ्** adv. till midday (Gr.M.).

dupaharas दुपहरस । **मध्याह्ने** adv. at midday (Gr.M.). **-bög^{i} -वॉगि** or **-bögin -वॉगिन्** । **प्रायो मध्याह्नकाले** adv. at about midday, at midday or thereabouts.

dupŏhor^{u} दुपुंहरु । **द्व्यस्रिः** adj. (f. **dupŏh^{a}r दुपुंहर्**), two-cornered, two-pointed, two-peaked, forked.

dō-phyōr दो-फ्योर् । **विसर्जनीयः** two-dotted; (in Sanskrit grammar) the sign : or *visarjanīya.*

dupokh^{u} दुपंखु । **द्विपक्ष्यः, द्विपक्षयुक्तः** adj. (f. **dupüch^{ü} 2 दुपंक्रू**; for 1 see **dupoch^{u}**), having two sides or wings; (of a bird) two-winged; (of a wheeled vehicle) two-wheeled; of or belonging to both parties (e.g. a feast to which a man invites both his own and his wife's relations).

dupol^{u} दुपंलु । **द्विपलमितः** adj. (f. **dupüj^{ü} दुपंजू**), weighing 2 *pals* of about one-tenth of a pound each, weighing (approximately) 3 ounces; composed of materials weighing 3 ounces (e.g. a turban, in the making of which 3 ounces of thread were used up); hence, of such an article, very fine, very delicate and light.

dupalyun^{u} दुपल्युनु or **दुपल्युनु** । **द्विपलमितः** adj. (f. **dupalīn^{ü} दुपलिञ्रू**), i.q. **dupol^{u},** q.v.

dapun 1 दपुन् । **कथनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dop^{u} दंपु**; the impve. sg. 2 is **daph दफ्**, e.g. Śiv. 633), to say, to speak (K.Pr. 30; YZ. 20, 28, 91, 161, 250, 463; Śiv. 40, 74, 78, 80, 82, 88, etc.), to order, command; to send a message, to instruct by message; to say to oneself, consider, think (Śiv. 530, 785); to explain (El.); (on the occasion of a son's marriage or similar festival) to invite friends and relations formally by word of mouth (Siv. 74, 79, 81, 82) (cf. **dapun 2, dapan-bata,** and **dapawañ**).

dapani nērun दपनि नेरुन् । **निमन्त्रणाय निर्गमनम्** m.inf. to go forth in order to invite; on the occasion of giving a marriage feast or the like, to go out to pay visits of invitation to one's relations, to set out to invite personally. —**yun^{u}** —**यिनु** । **निमन्त्रणायागमनम्** m.inf. to arrive at a house in order to invite its inhabitants to a marriage or the like (Siv. 79, 81).

dap^{i} dap^{i} sōdāh दंपि दंपि सोदाह । **परस्परसंमतिपूर्वकं कार्यविधानम्** f. (of two parties) agreement after mutual consultation as to a course of conduct; esp. a mutual agreement to fight or the like.

dop^{u}-mot^{u} दंपु-मंतु । **आज्ञापितम** perf. part. (f. **düp^{ü}-müt^{ü} दंपू-मंचू**), said; ordered, commanded; invited, etc.

dapun 2 दपुन् m. (sg. dat. **dapanas दपनस्**, pl. nom. **dapân[i] दपंनि**, L. 268), an invitation to a wedding issued to the relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 82 ; L. 268 *dapani*). This word is really the same as **dapun 1**, the inf. used as a verbal noun. Cf. **dapun 1, dapan-bata,** and **dapawañ.**

dapan-bata दपन्-बत । निमन्त्रणायाभ्यागतार्थं भोजनम् m. (on the occasion of a marriage, when an ambassador arrives at the house of a relation of the bride or bridegroom formally to invite him to the festival) the formal dinner given to such an ambassador. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapawañ.**

dupar दुपर् । कूटविशेषः m. a heavy iron-headed hammer ; an iron mallet, a sledgehammer.

dupūr[u] दुपूरु । द्विपुरकः adj. (f. **dupūr[ü] दुपूरू**), having two layers or strata ; having two sections, one above the other (e.g. an ear-pendant) ; two-storied (of a house).

dup[a]ṭa दुपट or **dupaṭa दुपट । सूक्ष्मप्रावरणपटः** m. 'having two breadths', a kind of light muslin wrapper or cotton shawl (El.), usually with embroidered edges, worn by men, loosely thrown over the shoulders (Śiv. 1725, K. 976, both with suff. of indef. art. **dupaṭāh दुपटाह**), and used by women as a head-covering and veil. Cf. **dupacĕl.**

dīp[a]th दीपथ् f. (sg. dat. **dīp[ü]ṭ[ü] दीपंच्यू**), brightness, light, splendour (Śiv. 1657).

dīptimān दीप्तिमान् adj. e.g. bright, splendid, brilliant (Śiv. 1122, **dīptimāna,** m.c.).

dupŏṭr[u] दुपंत्रु । द्विपुत्रः adj. (f. **dupŏtür[ü] दुपंत्रू**), possessing two sons.

dupotr[u] दुपंत्रु । द्विपत्रात्मा adj. (f. **dupatür[ü] दुपंत्रू**), possessing two leaves, two-leaved (e.g. a seed-sprout just showing two leaves).

dapawun[u] दपवुनु । कथनेन चोदयन् n.ag. (f. **dapawüñ[ü] दपवंञ्**), one who speaks ; one who commands ; one who instructs by message ; one who personally invites to a wedding or the like (see **dapun 1** and **2**).

dapawañ दपवञ् । निमन्त्रणायागतेभ्यः सुदायद्रव्यम् f. (on the occasion of a marriage or other festival, when the ambassadors arrive at a house formally to invite the members of the family to the festival) the money-present given by the invited to the inviters. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapan-bata.**

dre, drii, incorr. for **driy,** q.v.

dar 1 دَر prep. in, into, with (Ram. 72, 900 ; W. 99 ; YZ. 10, 27) ; on, upon, above (**phōj dar phōj,** troop upon troop, Rām. 570) ; of, concerning, about ; by, for, because of ; near, hard by, at ; to, as far as, according to ; before, in presence of ; against. For compounds commencing with this word, see s.vv.

dar 2 दर ,د । द्वारम् m. (sg. dat. **daras 1 दरस्**, abl. **dara 1 दर्**), a door, doorway, entrance to a house, room, etc. (Rām. 574) ; a door (of escape) (K.Pr. 227) ; a square in a draught or chess board (Siv. 1544, **khāla-dar,** the square of skin, the position inside the skin, hence the womb, being born, human life). **-ḍokh[u] -डंखु । आश्रयः** m. 'door and prop' ; refuge and care, support, assistance, subsistence, received from a master, friend, or the like.

dar 3 दर् । परिमाणम् m. (sg. dat. **daras 2 दरस्**, abl. **dara 2 दर्**), value, estimation, esteem ; price, rate, tariff, market or current rate ; the calculation of the weight of a load, etc. ; a large, fixed pair of scales for weighing heavy loads. **-danḍa -दण्ड । वृहत्तुला-दण्डः** m. the beam of such a pair of scales ; a general term for such a beam together with all its appurtenances. **—dyun[u] —दिनु । तोलनम्** m.inf. to weigh. **—karun —करुन् । परिमाणसमताविधानम्** m.inf. to calculate the weight of anything by weighing an aliquot part thereof by measure and multiplying by the number of parts. **—lagun —लगुन् । तोलनारम्भः** m.inf. the weighing to commence (e.g. of a crop of paddy or of a stack of firewood). **—lāgun —लागुन् । तोलनारम्भणम्** m.inf. to commence the weighing as ab.

dara-dar 2 दर-दर्, see s.v. ; for **1** see **dara 4.**

-tuluk[u] -तलुकु । तुलामानोद्भवः adj. (f. **-talüc[ü] -तलंच्यू**), 'of under the scales' ; (of anything being weighed) coming first into existence at the time of weighment.

daruk[u] दरुकु । परिमाणभवः adj. (f. **darüc[ü] दरंच्यू**), of or belonging to weight, of or belonging to the weight or weights used to balance an article being weighed.

daras khot[u]-mot[u] दरस् खंतु-मंतु । तुलायामारूढः perf. part. (f. **—khüṭ[ü]-müṭ[ü] —खंच्यू-मंच्यू**), mounted on the scales, in the condition of being weighed ; met. subject to general discussion and criticism. **—pĕṭh khārun —प्यठ् खारुन् । तुलारोपणम्** m.inf. to cause to mount upon the scales, to subject to weighment ; met. to subject another to discussion and criticism. **-pĕṭh khasun -प्यठ् खसुन् । तुलारोहणम्** m.inf. to mount on the scales, to be in the condition of being weighed ; met. to become the subject of general discussion and criticism.

dar 4 दर् m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhmaṇs in Kashmīr (Gr.Gr. 34).

dara-bāy दर-बाय् f. the wife of such a Brāhmaṇ (Gr.Gr. 34). **-koṭ[u] -कंटु** m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ, in a laudatory sense, a real son of a Dar, a good Dar (Gr.Gr. 132) ; **-pūt[u] -पूतु** m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ (Gr.Gr. 131).

dar 5 दर्, in **dara-dar,** see **dara 4** and **dara-dar 2** and **3.**

dar 6 (K.Pr. 167), see **dor^{u}.**

dar 7 दर् (धर्) m. one who carries or bears up, used —°, as in **mālā-dar,** one who bears a garland (Śiv. 1171, 1174); **musala-dar,** one who carries a pestle (as a club) (Śiv. 1160); **gangā-dar,** he who carries the Ganges (on his head), Śiva (Śiv. 37).

dar 8 दर् m. a cavern, cave (Rām. 1584, but here the word may also be **dara 3,** q.v.).

ḍar डर् । भयम् m. fear, apprehension, alarm, dread, awe (K. 375, 464, 468, 577).

dār 1 دار adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dārĕñ दार्यञ्** (داريں), having, possessing, holding, keeping; used —°, as in **alāka-dār,** the owner of an estate; **āsana-dār,** possessing a seat, hence worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57); **āyĕ-dār,** possessing accessibility, easy to grasp; **baca-dār,** possessing a child, pregnant; **bāḍav-dār,** possessing largeness, too large; **bāganayĕ-dār,** divisible; **bagāra-dār,** greasy, rich. In Śiv. 1789 there is a pun with **dār,** impve. 2 sg. of **dārun.**

dār 2 दार् دار **। दारु** m. (sg. abl. **dāra 1 दार**), a beam or log of wood, a piece of timber (K.Pr. 248, Śiv. 337, 1776); a lump of wood, a worthless piece of wood (K.Pr. 50). El. writes this *dār*, i.e. *dör^{ü}*.

dāra-banna दार-वन्न । दारुकूटम् f. a large pile or stack of logs or beams. **-khŏn -ख्वन् । दारुसमूहः** f. a small pile of a few beams and planks collected together for building a house or the like. **-kŏl -क्वल् । दारुप्रवाहिणीकुल्या** f. a small canal or water channel for conveying logs from the forest. **-köñ^{ü} -कोंञ् । दारुसमूहः** f. a collection of logs, etc., esp. when brought together for building a house. **-lür^{ü} -लंरू । काष्ठमयगृहम्** f. a house built of timber, a log house. **-pon^{u} -पंनु । काष्ठकीलकम्** m. a wooden wedge for splitting logs. **-wan -वन् । असंख्यदारुसमूहः** m. a dense forest of timber-trees; met. a huge collection of logs.

dār 3 दार् । दृढता m. (sg. abl. **dāra 2 दार**), strength, stoutness, durability, esp. of clothes, vessels, or similar articles liable to wear out.

dāra-dor^{u} दार-दंरु । अतिदृढः adj. (f. **-dür^{ü} -दंरू**), very strong, very durable (as ab.).

dār 4 दार् or (K. 325, 507) **dārā दारा । धारा** f. a line of descending fluid, a thin stream (Śiv. 501, 1028, 1173, 1361, 1366, 1577); **ȧsh^{i} pȧk^{i} dārē,** tears flowed in a stream (YZ. 132, m.c. for *dāri*); so, **osh^{u} dāri pok^{u}** (YZ. 417).

dāri-dāri दारि-दारि (often **-dārĕ -दार्य** m.c.) (Śiv. 964, 1233, 1910) or **dör^{i}-dör^{i} दांरि-दांरि** (Śiv. 1894) adv. in streams. **dāri dāri wasun दारि दारि वसुन् । अतिवृष्टिप्रस्रुतिः** m.inf. 'to descend in streams', a house to be flooded in a rain-storm owing to leaks in the roof.

dār 5 दार् or **dāra 3 दार । धारा** f. the sharp edge or point of any tool, weapon, or cutting instrument (El. *dára*).

dāra phērañĕ दार फेरञ । कोटिपरिवर्तः f. pl. inf. the edges or point of a tool or weapon to be turned. **—pĕñĕ —प्यञ । कोटिखण्डना** f. pl. inf. 'edges to fall', the edges or point of any tool or weapon to be depressed, to be blunted or turned.

dār 6 दार् f. a door (Rām. 22). **nav-dār नव्-दार्,** the nine doors or apertures of the body, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation (Rām. 23).

dāra-pūz दार-पूज़् । द्वारदेवतापूजा f. worship of the door-god; a part of the Hindū wedding ceremony, in which the bridegroom, before entering the bride's house for the purpose of marriage, worships the god who guards the door. Cf. **dör^{ü} 3.**

ḍār 1 डार् । समस्थलक्षेत्रम् m. a level field suitable for growing corn crops, a cornfield. El. writes this *dār* (i.e. *dör^{u}* with dental *d*).

ḍār 2 डार् । जातिविशेषः m. a surname, commonly used by Musalmān cultivators, as in Gaphār Ḍār غفار ڈار, **Lás^{i} Ḍār लंसि डार्,** both proper names.

d^{a}ra द्र । श्वापसारणवाक्यम् m. onomat. the cry used in chasing away a dog, 'shoo!' (K.Pr. 35, 114, *durah*). **-d^{a}ra -द्र । श्वनिरासायासक्तच्छब्दानुकरणम्** m. the word used in referring to the above cry oft-times repeated, 'shoo-shooing.' **-d^{a}ra karun -द्र करुन् । असक्तन्निराकरणम्** m.inf. to 'shoo' repeatedly; met. to drive away another (esp. an objectionable person) discourteously whenever he approaches one. **—karun —करुन् । निराकरणम्** m.inf. to 'shoo', drive away a dog; met. to drive a person away discourteously.

dara 3 दर । आधारः m. (sg. dat. **daras 3 दरस**), a support, prop, that which holds anything immovable, cf. **ȧch^{i}-dara,** s.v. **ȧch^{i}.** **—log^{u}-mot^{u} —लंगु-मंतु । स्तब्धीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—lüj^{ü}-müṭ^{ü} —लंजू-मंचू**) (of some living being) become motionless (Rām. 1584, see bel.). **—lagun —लगुन् । स्तब्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become motionless, be stopped, suddenly delayed or impeded (of some person or thing usually or preferably in motion) (Śiv. 332, 1641; of the coming of daylight being delayed, Rām. 1584, cf. **dar 8**); to become fixed, permanent (Rām. 1391, of the darkness of an eclipse); met. to become released from transmigration, become absorbed in the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 166, and also of

the moonlight being stopped by the brighter light of the sun). Cf. **dari lagun,** s.v. **dor^{u} 1.**

dara 4 दर । आकर्षः f. pulling out, straining (leather, cloth, rope, or the like previously contracted, in order to lengthen it); pulling or wringing out clothes in the process of washing (Śiv. 1022). **-dar 1 -दर्** f. pulling, hauling (at anything) (K.Pr. 11). Cf. also **dara-dar 2** and **3,** s.vv. **-drasa -द्रस** । आकर्षः m. to pull from both ends a rope, etc., as ab., till there is danger of its breaking. Cf. **drasa.** —**dyun^{u}** —**दिनु** । आकर्षणम् m.inf. to pull out as ab.

dara 5 दर د,ر । सेकनालिका m. (sg. dat. **daras 4 दरस्**), a valley between two hills, down which a stream runs; (in Kashmīr) a small water-channel conducted round a rice field or the like for purposes of irrigation, the flow of which usually falls from high ground; the current or flow of water in a river (Śiv. 1638, **wŏgani dara,** with a shallow current). **-gand -गंड्** कुल्याप्रवाहनिरोधः m. a block in such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. —**gandun** —**गंडुन्** । कुल्याप्रवाहनिरोधनम् m.inf. to block such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. **-taluk^{u} -तलुकु** । नालिकातो नवोद्धृतः adj. (f. **-talüc^{ü} -तलॅच्**), of or belonging to below the source of the ab. water-channel, i.e. (water) drawn directly from where the water is falling into the channel from high ground. —**sĕz^{a}run** —**स्यॅज़रुन्** । नालिकाप्रवाहणम् m.inf. at the proper time to cause water to flow along one of these channels.

dara 6 दर, in **dara-dar,** see **dara 4** and **dara-dar 2** and **3.**

dara 7 दर m. doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1606).

dara 8 د,ر m. translated 'beard' in YZ. 145. Cf. **dör^{ü} 2.** Possibly incorr. for **dĕka,** forehead.

dara 9 दर fut. sg. 1 of **darun 1** and **2,** qq.v.

dāra 4 दार । चौरसंघातः m. a body of thieves collected together for purposes of robbery, a troop of banditti, 'dacoits,' gang-robbers. —**dyun^{u}** —**दिनु** । समुच्चित्य चौर्यविधानम् m.inf. (of thieves) to rob in a body, to commit 'dacoity', to commit gang-robbery. —**pyon^{u}** —**प्यॅनु** । चौरसंघातापातः m.inf. an attack by banditti or 'dacoits' to occur.

dāra 5 दार in **dāra-pār दार-पार्** । पारावारशक्तिः m. rule over far and near, rule over a wide extent of country. Cf. **dōr 1.**

dārā दारा f. (sg. dat. **dārāyĕ दाराय**), i.q. **dār 4** (K. 325, 507).

dārū दारू د,ار m. medicine, drug, remedy, cure. With suff. of indef. art. **nōshĕ-dārōh** = نوش د,ارو, an antidote (Rām. 901).

ḍēr डेर् । राशिः m. (sg. abl. **ḍēra 1 डेर**), a collection, accumulation; a heap, mound, pile, stack (K.Pr. 118, Śiv. 1185); a store, granary, magazine (El., Siv. 1862); —° plenty of, as in **dyāra-ḍēr,** plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). —**gatshān^{i}** —**गट्शॅनि** । राशीभवनम् m. pl. inf. heaps to occur; (of things left unswept away owing to laziness) to lie scattered about in heaps. —**khārān^{i}** —**खारॅनि** । राशीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to raise heaps, to leave things in untidy heaps. —**khasān^{i}** —**खसॅनि** । राशीभवनम् m. pl. inf. heaps to be raised; to become piled in heaps (of dust, etc.) (Śiv. 1238). —**sārun** —**सारुन्** m.inf. to collect a heap, to pile up a heap (K.Pr. 48).

ḍēra 2 डेर । निवासस्थानम् m. a tent, temporary dwelling, abiding place, temporary lodging in another's house when away from home. —**ḍēra phērun** —**डेर फेरुन्** । कालक्षेपविधानम् m.inf. to wander from lodging to lodging, esp. when one has no house of one's own; to spend time fruitlessly. —**dith bĕhun** —**दिथ् ब्यॅहुन्** । आसत्त्यानुलगनम् m.inf. to take a temporary lodging and remain there uninterruptedly during one's stay (e.g. when a spy or detective wishes to observe another's actions). —**dyun^{u}** —**दिनु** । निवासदार्ढ्योत्पादनम्, रक्षणार्थोपवेशनम् m.inf. to pitch one's tent, determine upon the place of one's temporary lodging; to settle down temporarily in a place for the purpose of protecting or spying on someone. —**hyon^{u}** —**ह्यॅनु** । परिव्रज्यादिपूर्वकनिवासकरणम् m.inf. to wander about living temporarily in various places, esp. in forests. —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन्** । अनुलगनम् m.inf. to settle down near someone else for some purpose.

dēri देरि, see **dyūr^{u}.**

diār, incorr. for **dyār,** q.v.

dīār, m. (El.), i.q. **diva-dār,** q.v., s.v. **div.**

dīr दीर् । धैर्यवान् m. steady, constant, firm, resolute, brave, courageous, self-possessed.

dīra-vīr दीर-वीर् । अतिधैर्यवीर्यः m. a hero.

dīr^{i} दीरि, see **dyūr^{u}.**

dīrī दीरी । धीरता f. firmness, fortitude, courage.

dōr 1 दोर् د,ور । उच्चाधिकाराग्निः m. circuit, revolution; circuit of rule, jurisdiction, power, authority, dominion, sway (Rām. 997); a high or responsible office, such as that of treasurer or head of a city. —**karān^{i}** —**करॅनि** । उच्चपदोपभोगः m. pl. inf. to occupy such high positions in due course, or otherwise.

dōra-dōr 1 दोर-दोर् f. might, power, sway (Śiv. 738). **dōra-dōr karüñ^{ü} दोर-दोर् करॅञ्** । वृद्धिमत्पदाग्निः f.inf. to gradually reach a high position or station.

dōrĕ-phyur^{u} दोर्य-फिरु m. reversal of one's circuit, going back on one's course, losing one's way (Śiv. 1834). **dōr-ĕ zamāna दोर्य ज़मान** دور زمانه m. the revolution of ages (Śiv. 726).

dōr 2 दोर् । **द्रुतगतिः** f. running, a run ; (of a horse or the like) galloping, a gallop (Gr.Gr. 127). **—anüñ^{ü} —अनंञू** । **अतिद्रुतागमनम्** f.inf. to bring the act of running ; hence, to come running, to come quickly. **—niñ^{ü} —निञ्** । **अतिशीघ्रधावनम्** f.inf. to run fast, gallop. **—trāwüñ^{ü} —त्रावंञू** । **अतिधावनम्** f.inf., id. **—ṭhunüñ^{ü} —ठुनंञू** । **शीघ्रतया पर्यापणम्** f.inf. to get over at a run ; (of a road) to pass over very quickly ; (of a book, etc.) to get through very quickly, to read quickly, to gallop through.

dōra-dōr 2 दोर-दोर् । **अतिधावनम्** f. running hither and thither, haste, hurry, bustle ; much or frequent running or galloping ; contest in running, a race.

dōri yun^{u} दोरि यिनु m.inf. to come running, to run up (to a person) (K. 223).

dōr 3 दोर् । **(व्यूति)वितानयन्त्रम्** f. a weaver's loom.

dōri khôr^{u}-mot^{u} दोरि खोरु-मंतु । **व्यूतियन्त्रे आरोपितः** perf. part. (f. **—khör^{ü}-müṭh^{ü} —खोरू-मंच़ू**), that which has been put on a loom (of the warp for weaving). **—khārun —खारुन्** । **व्यूतियन्त्रे आरोपणम्** m.inf. to set the warp on a loom. **—khasun —खसुन्** । **व्यूतियन्त्रारोहणम्** m.inf. to mount the loom, i.e. (of the warp) to be set on the loom. **—khot^{u}-mot^{u} —खंतु-मंतु** । **व्यूतियन्त्रारूढः** perf. part. (f. **—khüṭh^{ü}-müṭh^{ü} —खंच़ू-मंच़ू**), mounted on the loom, i.e. (of the warp) ready on the loom for weaving. **—phyur^{u} —फिरु** । **व्यूतियन्त्रसंचालना** m. the act of working the loom up and down and (the shuttle) backwards and forwards, weaving. **—woth^{u} —वंथु** । **व्यूतियन्त्रादवरूढः** 1 p.p. (f. **—wüṭhh^{ü} —वंछू**), descended from the loom, i.e. (of cloth) quite new and fresh from the loom.

dōr 4 दोर् m. *Spiræa Lindleyana* (El.).

dōr 5 दोर् m. a field, a little garden (El.). Cf. **ḍōr, dūr 5,** and **ḍūr^{u}.**

ḍōr डोर् । **अनूपम्** m. land covered with very shallow water, a watery country, a slightly flooded country (from rain or overflow). Cf. **dōr 5, dūr 5,** and **ḍūr^{u}.**

dör 1 दार् or **dair 1 दैर्** । **धैर्यम्** m. firmness, constancy, calmness, gravity, fortitude (Śiv. 338, 1022, K. 414). Also written **dör^{ü} 1 दार्** (e.g. Śiv. 52, 128, 728) and **döry दार्य** or **dairy दैर्य** (e.g. Śiv. 1109, 1271, 1373, 1563).

dör 2 or **dair 2** دیر m. a convent, a monastery ; (in Kāshmīrī) the world (for Persian *dair-ĕ tang*) (YZ. 238).

dōra 1 दोर دورد । **आवृतिः(संचारः)** m. a round, revolution, circuit ; a round, tour, course, circuit ; the circulation of disease, periodic attacks of ague or the like. **-bôj^{u} -वोजु** । **समशीलसखा** m. a circuit-sharer, i.e. a friend whose tastes, habits, and occupations are the same as one's own. **-bata -वत** । **वह्वभोजननिष्पादनम्** m. the preparation of many various kinds of food for a large number of guests invited on festival occasions and the like.

dōra 2 दोर । **दीर्घपटः** m. a long piece of cloth as it issues from the loom. See **dōr 3.**

ḍōra डोर । **डोरकम्** m. (sg. dat. **ḍōras डोरस्**, abl. **ḍōra डोर**, but ag. **ḍūr^{i} डूरि**), a thick string, a cord, a rope, halter (not so thick as a cable). Cf. **ḍūr^{ü}.** **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **प्रतीक्षयावकाशदानम्** m.inf. to give rope, to give breathing time, to allow a person a short space in which to recover himself (in a fight or the like). **-pan -पन्** । **डोरकतन्तुः** m. a short piece of rope or of the strand of a rope.

dör^{i} दारि, see **dār 4.**

dörī 1 दारी or **dairī दैरी** f. patience (in misfortune). **—thawüñ^{ü} —थवंञू** f.inf. to exercise patience (Gr.M.).

dörī 2 द(ध)ारी e.g. an adjectival suffix meaning 'bearing', 'upholding', etc., as in **diha-dörī,** carrying a body, in bodily form (Śiv. 1887) ; **Gōvardana-dörī,** he who upheld Mount Gōvardhana, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 733) ; **jaṭa-dörī,** he who wears his hair in matted locks, i.e. Śiva (Śiv. 1895) ; **mukuṭa-dörī,** she who wears a diadem, i.e. Pārvatī (Śiv. 1501).

dor^{u} 1 दरु । **दृढः** adj. (f. **dür^{ü} 1 दरू**, for 2 see s.v.), firm, hard, strong, compact, durable, solid (K.Pr. 88, Śiv. 337, 1777) ; robust (K.Pr. 243, *duruye* for *doru-y*) ; earnest (El.) ; manly (El.) ; strong (of arguments) (Gr.M.) ; strong, firm, steady, obstinate (in purpose or resolution) (Gr.M.) ; strong, permanent, immortal (Gr.M., K.Pr. 243) ; fine (of weather, L. 460). El., L., and K.Pr. spell this *dur* and *durr* ; K.Pr. 167 spells **dür^{ü}** *dar*, cf. **bukur^{u}.** **—droṭ^{u} —द्रंटु** । **दृढस्थूलः** adj. (f. **dür^{ü}-drüṭ^{ü} दरू-द्रंटू**), hard and stout, stiff and strong, hard and thick. **—gaṭhun —गठुन्** । **दृढीभवनम्, अविगलनम्** m.inf. to become tight or jammed (of a knot or the like) ; to become stiff, solid, tough (of food which even cooking does not make tender). **—karun —करुन्** । **धैर्यविधानम्** m.inf. to make firm ; hence, to exercise patience or perseverance, to take courage, to be firm ; to be composed, calm.

dari lagun दरि लगुन् । **स्तब्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to be suddenly stopped, suddenly caused to halt (of something in motion). Cf. **dara lagun,** s.v. **dara 3.**

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dâr[i]-wôl[u] दॅरि-वोलु । दृढाग्रहः adj. (f. -wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्), one who is hard, hard-fisted, one who meanly insists on getting all he can.

dor[u] 2 दॅर्‌ । पङ्क्तिः, पच्यः m. a single row of a number of people arranged in rows; any particular tribe or caste to which a person belongs, cf. **bāca-bath.**

dor[u] 3 दॅर्‌ । वृष्टिनिरोधः m. cessation of rain, stoppage of a shower; a temporary cessation in the middle of a shower. **—karun** —करुन् । वृष्टिस्तम्भः m.inf. such a temporary cessation of rain to occur.

dor[u] 4 दॅर्‌, see **darun 1.**

dör[ü] 2 दाॅरू । श्मश्रु f. (for 1 see **dör**), the beard (of men) (K.Pr. 9, 156, 168, written *dâr*; Rām. 582, K. 662, 664). **—dazün[ü]** —दज़ॅनू । अन्तः खेदानुभवः f.inf. the beard to burn; met. to experience great annoyance from something happening in one's presence.

dāri-bud[u] दारि-बुडु । श्मश्रुवृद्धः adj. (only m.), old bearded, a grey-beard, of ripe age (used specially in blessings or the like, e.g. a mother saying 'May I see you a grey-beard'). **-chaj** -छज् । घनविशालश्मश्रु m. a fine flowing beard ('shaped like a winnowing sieve'). **-chyot[u]** -छ्यॅतु m. a grey-beard, a venerable old man, a respected elder (Rām. 1600). **-kh[a]ṭ** -खट्‌ । दीर्घं श्मश्रु m. a long beard. **-kôs[u]** -कोसु । मुण्डितश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.), one whose beard has been shaved off. **-lab** -लब् । श्मश्रूकपार्श्वम् f. one side of a beard, e.g. the right side, or the upper half. **-lôw[u]** -लोवु । घनदीर्घश्मश्रु m. a long thick beard. **-phĕṭs[ü]** -फ्यॅचू । श्मश्रुपत्रः f. a small piece of a beard. **-wāl** -वाल् । श्मश्रुवालः m. the hair of the beard. **-wôl[u]** -वोलु । श्मश्रुविशिष्टः m. bearded, possessing a beard. **-zyūṭh[u]** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.), long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 75).

dör[ü] 3 दाॅरू । पत्रद्वारम् f. (for 1 see **dör**), a private or back doorway (Śiv. 340, 949, 958, 1360, 1367); a postern-gate, wicket, sally-port; a window, a casement (H. v. 4, K. 921; El. *dâr*); a window-shutter (K.Pr. 135, Śiv. 965, 1450). According to El. glass or mica is used in small windows in the houses of the rich. **—bar sŏrun** —वर् स्वरुन् । द्वारसमाधानम् m.inf. to see to casement and door, to lock up the house for the night. **—diñ[ü]** —दिञ्‌ । पत्रद्वारपिधानम् f.inf. to shut or lock a casement. Cf. **dār 6.**

dārĕ bar trŏp[a]rân[i] दार्य वर् त्रॅपरॅनि । यावद्द्वारपिधानम् m. pl. inf. to cover casements and doors, to shut tightly all the doors and windows of a house, so as to stop even the circulation of air, for purposes of secrecy. **dārĕ trŏp[a]rañĕ** दार्य त्रॅपरञ । द्वारपिधानम् f. pl. inf. to cover the casements, to close them so tightly as to stop even the circulation of air (Śiv. 1703).

dāri dara dyun[u] दारि दर दिनु । प्रार्थितार्थं खेदनम् m.inf. to give pulling at the side-door, to cause a person to pull frequently at the side-door; hence, in negotiations for a marriage or the like, the petitioned party to harass the petitioner by delaying to give a definite reply one way or the other. **dāri dara lagun** दारि दर लगुन् । प्रार्थनालाघवाप्तिः m.inf. pulling at the side-door to be experienced; hence, lack of dignity to be experienced by persistent petitions for something even after refusal. **dāri drasa lagun** दारि द्रस लगुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. dragging at the side-door to be experienced, to be put to shame by accusations against or gossip about the members of one's family. Cf. **drasa.** **dāri-kin[i]** दारि-किनि adv. (to go out, look, etc.) by or through the window (Gr.M., K.Pr. 254, Rām. 331). **dāri-poṭ[u]** दारि-पॅटु । पत्रद्वारकवाटः m. the door of a side-doorway; the window-flap of a casement, the board which closes a window; a window which is closed by a board (El.).

dör[ü] 4 दाॅरू । पाञ्चालिका f. a child's doll. Cf. **achĕ-dör[ü]** under **ách[i].**

dāri-dajĕ दारि-दज्य । पाञ्चालिकाः f.pl. doll-rags; hence, dolls. **-dajĕ pöth[a]r** -दज्य पाॅथ्‌र । पाञ्चालिकाव्यवहारः m. doll-like conduct, used with reference to the relations of a bride and bridegroom who act foolishly as if (like dolls) they were motionless, and without sense of dignity or shame.

dur दुर् دُرّ m. a pearl (Rām. 570). **dur-fishān** دُرّ فشان adj. e.g. pearl-scattering (YZ. 6, of the mouth scattering words like pearls). Cf. **dūr 2.**

dūr 1 دور adj. e.g. distant, remote, far, i.q. **dūr[u]**, q.v. **-pahān** -पहान् adj. e.g. somewhat distant, moderately distant (Gr.Gr. 94). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go far away, to go to a distance (Śiv. 279); to become at a distance, to find oneself far away (Śiv. 328). **—pĕṭh** —पठ् । बहुकालान्तरे adv. after a long time.

dūr 2 दूर् (= دُرّ) । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a pearl (El.); an earring or ear pendant, esp. one with a single pearl set in it and worn on the lobe of the ear (H. vii, 11). So **kana-dūr,** ear-pearl (YZ. 448). Cf. **dur.**

dūra-hor[u] दूर-हॅरु । कर्णभूषायुग्मम् m. a pair of such pendants, one for each ear (Gr.Gr. 81). **-hâr[i] kan** -हॅरि कन् । एककर्णोपयोगिकर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single one of such a pair of ear pendants. **-hâr[i] rĕkh** -हॅरि र्यख । क्षुद्रः कर्णभूषणभेदः f. (sg. dat. **-hâr[i] rĕkhi** -हॅरि र्यखि), a small broken or chipped ear pendant. **-kan** -कन् । एकमात्रः कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single ear pendant. **-kanüj[ü]** -कानॅजू । कर्णभूषणविशेषतन्तुः f. the bent or hooked wire which passes through the lobe of the ear

and supports such a pendant. **-phol**ᵘ **-फ़ोलु । फलाकार-कर्णभूषणम्** m. a handsome ear pendant, set with precious stones and crystal, and suspended by a golden wire (Rām. 1040). **-ṭsākh -च़ाख् । कर्णभूषणविशेष-चतुष्कम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭsāki -च़ाकि**), a double set of ear pendants, two for each ear.

dūr 3, m. repulse (El.).

dūr 4 (? **ḍūr**), the border round the bottom of a *phēran*, or long dress like a nightgown worn by Kāshmīrīs (El.). Cf. **ḍūrᵘ.**

dūr 5, an irrigated field, vegetable land (L. 460). Cf. **dōr 5, ḍōr,** and **ḍūrᵘ.**

dūr दूर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village about 14 miles south of Śrīnagar, once an important town, but now reduced.

dūrukᵘ दूरुकु । ग्रामविशेषभवः adj. (f. **dūrücᵘ दूरुचू**), of or belonging to the village of Dūr.

dura दुर دُر । तोत्रम् m. a scourge made of twisted thongs, with which offenders are punished. **—dinⁱ —दिनि । तोत्रताडनम्** m. pl. inf. to scourge as above. **-raz -रज़् । तोत्ररज्जुविशेषः** f. a kind of whip, consisting of a rope made up of twigs and twisted bark, used by gardeners to keep birds off fruit-trees, etc. Its crack is very loud, i.q. **kura,** q.v. **—ta kura wazánⁱ —त कुर वज़नि । परितस्तोत्राहतिः** m. pl. inf. to play the tunes of the whip and the scourge, to crack the whip all round, as in clearing a space at a palace gate or the like. **-ṭās -टास् । तोत्रशब्दः** m. the crack of the **dura-raz** or **kura,** see ab. **—wazánⁱ —वज़नि । तोत्राघातवृत्तिः** m. pl. inf. to make the whip sound, to give a criminal a flogging. **—wazanāwánⁱ —वज़ना-वनि । वाङ्मात्रेण तोत्रैराहतिः** m. pl. inf. to ply the whip all round one, esp. of one acting with cruelty.

duru, m. a valley (El.) (cf. **dara 5**).

dūrᵘ दूरु or **dūr दूर् دُور । सुदूरः** adj. (f. **dūrüᵘ 1 दूरू**; for **2** see s.v.), distant, remote, far, at a distance, a long way off (of place or time, cf. **dūr 1**) (K.Pr. 25, 81, 203, 207, 239; YZ. 36; Śiv. has **dūrᵘ,** 1063, 1834, and **dūr,** 106, 443, 636, etc.); (of a road) long; **bŏzᵘ-nishĕ dūrᵘ,** beyond the intellect, incomprehensible (Gr.M.); so **hōshĕ dūr** (YZ. 219). **—dūrᵘ hyonᵘ —दूरु ह्यनु । संबन्धविभेदनम्** m.inf. to break off mutual visiting, to break off intimacy. **—hyonᵘ —ह्यनु । संबन्धपरित्यागः** m.inf. to put at a distance, cease to have connexion or intercourse (with) (of a business or a person). **—karun —करुन् । निराकरणम्** m.inf. to put far away, keep at a distance; to put away or aside (K.Pr. 56); to expel (El.). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यवृत्तिः** m.inf. to remain apart (from any person, business, or the like) (Śiv. 106, 878).

dūrⁱ-gāth दूरि-गाथ् । सुदूरत्वदोषः m. (sg. dat. **-gātas -गातस्**), the fault of being distant (e.g. of a village which has the disadvantage of being too far away).

dūri दूरि adv. at a distance (El. *dūrē*, K.Pr. 62, 156, H. vii, 18). **dūri dūri दूरि दूरि । दूरे दूरे** adv. (for **dūrⁱ dūrⁱ** see **dōrun**), at a great distance. **-pĕṭh -प्यठ्** adv. at a distance (El.).

durĕn gatsᵃn दूर्यन् गच़्न् or **—güṭsᵘn —गंच़ून् । सुदूरव्यापारसाधनेन** adv. by distant goings, (a work, etc., accomplished) by means of long journeys.

dūryukᵘ दूर्युकु । दूरभवः adj. (f. **dūricᵘ दूरिचू**), begotten or made at a distance, born or existing a long way off or a long time ago; **—safar دوریک سفر** m. a journey of distance, a long journey (Gr.M.).

ḍūrᵘ डूरु । आवापः m. (pl. dat. **ḍūrĕn डूर्यन्**, Gr.Gr. 56), a garden-bed, a flower-bed, a parterre (Śiv. 1028; K.Pr. 47, dat. *ḍaurih*, translated 'field'). Cf. **dōr 5, ḍōr,** and **dūr 5.**

dūrᵘ 2 दूरू । गृहमध्यवीथिः f. (for **1** see **dūrᵘ**; sg. dat. **dūrĕ दूर्य**, not **dōre दोर्य**), a narrow lane between houses, an alley (Gr.Gr. 20, 62, K.Pr. 114, Rām. 1720); a street without shops (El.).

dōri-golᵘ दोरि-गंलु । वीथिमुखम् m. the narrow, contracted throat or entrance of such a lane; met. a very narrow lane itself. **-phēra -फेर । वीथीभ्रान्तिः** m. wandering about through lanes, losing one's way in a city's lanes.

ḍūrᵘ डूरू । डोरकम् f. (sg. dat. **ḍūrĕ डूर्य** Gr.M.), a string, twine; braid, esp. silken braid, a ribbon; the string of a pair of drawers, a breeches' string (Gr.Gr. 20); a bale of cotton (Gr.M.). Cf. **dōra.**

ḍūrⁱ-dolᵘ डूरि-दंलु । कौशेयडोरोपलचिताधस्तनप्रान्त-वसनम् m. a coat of which the edge of the skirt is ornamented with braid or cord. **-dār -दार् । डोरक-युक्तः** adj. e.g. braided (of a garment having its edges ornamented with silk braid). **-kār -कार्** m. silk embroidery on *ahcand* or plain *pashmīna* cloth (L. 377). See **alwand.**

dürᵘ 2 दंरू । आकृष्टिः f. (for **1** see **dorᵘ 1**), pulling, dragging, usually **—°**, as in **kana-dürᵘ,** pulling by the ear. Cf. **dara 4.**

drab द्रव् m. the Toon tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).

drŏb द्रुब् । ओषधिविशेषः f. (so reported, but m. in the following phrase), a certain plant growing amidst *dūb*-grass (*Panicum dactylon*) and described as having thin circular leaves, prob. i.q. *drab* of L. 72, *Polygonum* sp., which is eaten boiled with milk.

drŏbas wasun द्रुवस् वसुन् । अपथ्यसेवनम् m.inf. to eat unwholesome diet when an invalid; to eat

forbidden food (of one who is performing a fast); to lead a dissolute life.

drub द्रुव्। निमज्जनशब्दः m. the sound caused by anything falling from a height into water, splash, plop.

druba-gāḍa द्रुव-गाड। मात्स्यसूदविशेषः f.pl. 'splash-fish', a certain kind of fish-soup, the broth made by boiling gobbets of the flesh of fish in a great deal of water. The lumps of fish thrown for boiling into this water make a splash. **—wāyun —वायुन्। नौसंचालनविशेषः** m.inf. to propel a boat in a certain fashion, rowing in a wind, the oars being thrown up in the air and coming splash into the water.

darb दर्ब्। दर्भः f. a certain kind of grass, *Poa cynosuroides*, used by Hindūs in religious ceremonies, the *kuśa* or *darbha* of Sanskrit (Rām. 320, 398, 552, 1291, 1298).

darbi-ḍēṭôn^{u} दर्बि-डेँटोनु or **-ḍēṭun -डेँटुन्। दर्भमेखला** m. a girdle made of this grass, and worn by certain Hindū ascetics (Brahmacöris). **-gĕḍ^{ü} -ग्यंड्। दर्भग्रन्थिः** f. a wisp of this grass; cf. **-gyoḍ^{u}** bel. **-gāsa -गास। कुशः** m., i.q. **darb.** **-gyoḍ^{u} -ग्यंड्। दर्भभारः** m. a load or bundle of wisps of this grass; cf. **-gĕḍ^{ü}** ab. **-hur^{ü} -ह्रू** or **-hür^{ü} -ह्रू। दर्भखण्डबन्धः** f. a wisp or small bundle (as much as can be held in the hand) of this grass in a dried and woody condition as imported from outside Kashmīr. **-kāḍ -काँड्। दर्भलता** m. a stem of ripened *darb* grass in seed, dried and hard. **-kön^{ü} -कांनू। दर्भसमुच्चयः** f. a pile or heap of this grass, esp. of small quantities (Rām. 1289). **-lŏṯh^{ü}r^{ü} -ल्वक्ह्रू। दर्भबन्धः** f. a tied-up bundle of this grass, of such a size that it can be grasped by the two hands. **-lôv^{u} -लोवु। दर्भमुष्टिबन्धः** m. a tied-up bundle or wisp of this grass, of such a size that it can be grasped by one hand. **-māwas -मावस्। कुशसंग्रहामावस्या** f. the festival of the new moon of the month of Bād"rapĕth (August–September) on which Hindūs collect this grass. **-raz -रज़्। दर्भमयी रज्जुः** f. a girdle of this grass, put on a bride at the marriage ceremony (Sanskrit *parinayadāna*), and on a Hindū boy at the ceremony of his initiation (Sanskrit *upanayana*). **-t^{ü}j^{ü} -तंजू। दर्भतूलिका** f. a small dried stick of imported *darb*-grass; cf. **-hur^{ü}** ab. **-tul^{u} -तुलु। दर्भाल्पसमूहः** m. a small bundle of this grass. **-zạnḍ -ज़ंड्। दर्भसमूहः** f., id.

dŏrbŏḍ^{u} द्वर्बुद् adj. (f. **dŏrbŏz^{ü} द्वर्बुज्**), evil-minded, wicked (K. 1051).

darbadar दर्बदर् دربدر adv. from door to door; subst. m. a beggar, a vagrant. **—gaṯshun —गछुन्। विगुणीभवनम्** m.inf. to become a vagrant, to become debased; to become harassed in searching for something hidden or the like. **—karun —करुन्। विगुणीकरणम्** m.inf. to debase, make wicked (e.g. a master or a father debauching a pupil or son); to hide anything so as to harass a person by making it necessary for him to search for it.

darbadarī दर्बदरी دربدري। निरर्थता f. beggary, vagrancy; (in Kāshmīrī) worthlessness of character.

dūrbīn دوربين f. a telescope (Gr.M.).

darbār دربار m. a house, a dwelling; a hall of audience, court (Śiv. 952, 1036); holding of a court, a levee, durbar (K.Pr. 29, 51); a royal audience (Śiv. 10, 1508, 1579); the executive Government; a post of honour, a high position (Śiv. 10). **-gara -गर** m. a master's house, the house of a servant's master (K.Pr. 50). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make a house, to reside, hence met. to apply oneself steadily to any work (Śiv. 1798); to hold a court or levee (Śiv. 1798, with pun on the double meaning). **—murkhas karun** (= دربار مُرَخَّص کرن), to dismiss a court, to dismiss the courtiers from a levee (H. viii, 11).

darbôr^{u} (= درباري), m. one who attends a court, a courtier; one entitled to a seat at a levee or durbar; vill., a better-class villager who does not work himself and wears white clothes (L. 253).

dur'bata दुर्बत। सुदायविशेषः m. a present of clothes, jewels, etc., given by her father's people to the mother of a son or daughter on the occasion of the worship of the Mother goddess which takes place on the day before the child's wedding, initiation, or similar solemn occasion. **-dāy -दाय्। सुदायविशेषहारिणी** f. the servant woman who brings and offers this present. **—khārun —खारुन्। सुदायविशेषोपढौकनम्** m.inf. to offer this present. **-mahönyuv^{u} -महांनिवु। सुदायविशेषहारकः** m. the male servant who carries this present from the house of the mother's father. **-prās -प्रास्। सुदायविशेषांशप्रतिदानद्रव्यम्** m. the fourth part of the above present, which, according to custom, is returned to the giver. **-wājĕñe -वाज्यञ। सुदायविशेषेण सह संगमय्य यान्त्यः स्त्रियः** f.pl. the women relations who escort this gift from the house of the mother's father.

ḍaröc^{ü} डरांचू, see **ḍarôk^{u}.**

drūchĕ द्रूँछ, see **drūṯh^{u}.**

drŏch drŏch karün^{ü} द्रॉछ् द्रॉछ् करंनू or **drŏj^{i} drŏj^{i} karün^{ü} द्रॉज़ि द्रॉज़ि करंनू। कलहपूर्वकतोदनम** f.inf. to continually and angrily scold a child, a servant, a wife, or other member of a family.

drāchĕr द्राँछ्र् or drēchĕr द्रेँछ्र्। कर्कशत्वम् m. hardness, harshness, dryness, esp. of something once soft, such as a fruit, a gourd, a vegetable, or the like. Cf. **drōṯh^{u}** (Gr.Gr. 30, 140).

drucyōv द्रुच्योव्, see **drukun.**

drad द्रड् ?, **drüḍu द्रंडू** ?, f. ?, hardness, strength ; cf. **droṭu.** **drüḍu-rostu द्रंडू-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṭshu -रंट्शू**), wanting in strength, weak, tender, delicate (K. 1107).

dard دٕرد f. pain, ache, trouble, grief, affliction ; pity, sympathy, compassion ; love, affection (K.Pr. 50 ; Śiv. 974 ; H. ix, 8). **—āsüñu दर्द आसंञू । प्रीतिसंभवः** f.inf. love or affection to come into being or to arise.

darda sān दर्द सान् । अतिप्रीतियुक्तम् adv. very affectionately, very lovingly (u.w. vbs. of giving or the like).

dārādi दारंदि । दरदेशोद्भवः adj. c.g. born or produced in the Darad country. This is properly the territory round the upper Kishĕngangā, but the name is extended to include the country reaching from Citrāl to Yasīn, across the Indus regions of Gilgit, Cilās, and Bunjī, to the Kishĕngangā Valley in the immediate north of Kashmīr. Cf. RT.Tr. I, 47*n*, and II, 435.

dardar दर्दर् । शीघ्रता m. quick progression, running fast so that one's feet make a noise on the ground. **—karān —करान् । अतित्वरितम्** adv. fast and with noise, u.w. vbs. meaning 'to go' or the like.

dara-dar 2 दर-दर् । आग्रहः f. (for 1 see **dara** 4), obstinacy in bargaining, driving a hard bargain, eager discussion as to market price, long and obstinate chaffering (K. 952). **—karüñu —करंञू । आग्रहविधानम्** f.inf. to indulge in lengthy bargaining, to do lengthy chaffering.

dara-dar 3 दर-दर् । ईषत्स्थैर्यम् f. (of one dangerously sick) slight improvement, a slight turn for the better, turning the corner. **—gaṭshüñu —गट्शंञू । स्थैर्यसंभवः** f.inf. (of one dangerously sick) slight signs of improvement to occur, a turn for the better to take place, the crisis to pass over ; met. (of some business on the brink of ruin) slight signs of improvement to occur. **—sōpaniüñu —सॉंपनंञू । स्थैर्यसमापत्तिः** f.inf., id.

daridr दरिद्र । दारिद्र्यम् m. poverty, beggary, destitution.

daridar दरिद्र् or **daridrī दरिद्री । दरिद्रः** adj. c.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken.

dūradarshī दूरदर्शी adj. c.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, foreseeing (Gr.M.).

drag द्रग् । पर्वतनितम्बः f. the ridge, side, or swell of a mountain, where people rest on their way up. **—dǒyüñu —द्वयंञू । कलहः** f.inf. to milk the breast of a mountain ; met. to fight a wordy battle, to engage in a war of words.

drāg द्राग् । दुर्भिक्षम् m. a famine, dearth, high price or scarcity of provisions (K.Pr. 9, 60, 128, 147, 204 ; YZ. 396). **—tulun —तुलुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to raise a famine, to cause a famine, or to cause provisions to become dear by misgovernment or the like. **—wǒthun —व्यथुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. a famine, or high price of provisions to arise.

drāga-dāñĕ द्राग-दाञ । दुर्भिक्षधान्यम् m. famine-rice, rice high-priced on account of scarcity ; met. anything universally necessary which, owing to its scarcity, has become high-priced. **-drikh -द्रिख् । दुर्भिक्षहता** f. (sg. dat. **-driki -द्रिकि**), a famine-leech ; a woman wasted away by hunger owing to dearness of provisions. **-dĕv -द्यव् । दुर्भिक्षकारणम्** m. (f. **-dĕviñ -द्यविञ्**), a famine-demon, one who by misgovernment or other means causes provisions to be high-priced. **-hotu -हंतु । दुर्भिक्षहतः** adj. (f. **-hüṭshu -हंट्शू**), famine-stricken (of a human being or of a country or city). **-kuṭsuru -कुट्सुरु । अनुभूतदुर्भिक्षः** adj. (f. **-kuṭsürü -कुट्सरू**), a famine-puppy (i.e. one born in a famine season) ; one who likes or desires a famine or high prices ; one who, even in times of plenty, is mean and niggardly in his food expenditure, owing to his having once suffered from famine. **-kuṭsarĕñ -कुट्सर्यञ् । समनुभूतदुर्भिक्षा** f. a woman who, having once experienced famine, or who, owing to her association with one who has, is niggardly in the distribution of food even in times of plenty. **-warihy -वरिह्य् । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरः** m. a famine-year, esp. a year which is remembered as one in which a famine has occurred (YZ. 406). **-waharuku -वहरुकु । दुर्भिक्षवर्षोद्भवः** adj. (f. **-waharücü -वहरंचू**), of or belonging to a famine-year ; born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year. **-wārihyuku -वरिह्युकु । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरोद्भवः** adj. (f. **-wārihicü -वरिहिचू**), born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year, esp. in some particularly remembered famine-year. **-vyotu -व्यंतु । दुर्भिक्षव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭsü -व्यंट्सू**), suffering from famine or high prices, (a place) where prices rule high. **-zad -ज़द् । दुर्भिक्षबाधितः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ -ज़दिञ्**), famine-stricken.

drāguku द्रागुकु । दुर्भिक्षभवः adj. (f. **drāgücü द्रागंचू**), born, produced, or commenced in a time of famine.

drāgas-kyutu द्रागस्-कितु । दुर्भिक्षसमये adv. in or during a time of famine, u.w. vbs. of becoming, being born, commencing, etc.

drǒgu द्रुंगु । दुर्मूल्यः adj. (f. **drǒjü द्रुंजू**), dear, high-priced (K.Pr. 204) ; expensive, precious, valuable (Śiv. 1284) ; (of a quality, action, or conduct) rare.

drǒgi bāzara द्रुगि बाज़र । दुर्मूल्येन adv. from a dear market, at a high price, for a great price. **—bāzaruku —बाज़रुकु । दुर्मूल्येन क्रीतः** adj. (f.

—bāzaṛüc^{ü} —वाज़रंचू), bought for a great price. —mŏla —म्वल । अतिमूल्येन adv. at a high price, for a great price. —mŏluk^{u} —म्वलुक । दुर्मूल्यक: adj. (f. —mŏlüc^{ü} —म्वलंचू), high-priced, costing much, very dear.

darōg, durōg (El.) دروغ m. a lie, falsehood.

darōga दरोग (= داروغه), a superintendent, inspector, manager, intendant, overseer (El.).

dṛ̆r^{a}g द्रंरग् । फाणितविशेष: f. a kind of candied sugar, usually —°.

dargāh درگاه f. a portal, door; a royal court, palace (**ba-dargāh-i padar,** in the palace of the father, Rām. 1511); a mosque; a shrine or tomb (of some reputed saint) which is the object of worship or pilgrimage.

drāgalad द्रागलद् । दुर्भिक्षखिन्न: adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **drāgaladiñ द्रागलदिञ्**), famine-stricken (Gr.Gr.135).

dŏrgam द्वर्गम, durgam दुर्गम adj. c.g. impassable, difficult of access or approach, inaccessible (or nearly so), impenetrable, impervious (Gr.M.); difficult of attainment.

drŏgun द्वुगुन् (also spelt **drugun द्रुगुन्**) । दुर्मूल्यीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drŏgyōv द्वुग्योव्**), to become dear, to be raised greatly in price, esp. of something usually cheap. **drŏgyō-mot^{u} द्वुग्यो-मंतु** । दुर्मूल्यीभूत: perf. part. (f. **drŏgyē-müʦ^{ü} द्वुग्ये-मंचू**), become dear, as ab.

dŏrgand द्वुर्गन्द । दुर्गन्ध: e.g. a bad smell, stink, esp. of rotten fruit or food.

dragur द्रगुर् । चेत्रांशविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **dragaras द्रगरस्**), a plot (in or near a rice-field) which, owing to its having long lain fallow, is unfit for sowing or the like.

drŏg^{a}rāwun द्वुंग्रावुन् । दुर्मूल्यीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **drŏg^{a}rôw^{u} द्वुंग्रोवु**), to raise the price of anything, to cause something usually cheap to become high-priced (e.g. by misgovernment, or by cornering the market). **drŏg^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} द्वुंग्रोवु-मंतु** । दुर्मूल्यीकृत: perf. part. (f. **drŏg^{a}röw^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} द्वुंग्रांवू-मंचू** or **drŏj^{a}röw^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} द्वुंज्रांवू-मंचू**), raised in price, as ab.

dīrgashĕnkā दीर्गशंका, dīshēkā दीशेंका, or **dīshēkhā दीशेंखा** । मलोत्सर्ग: f. evacuation of the fæces, easing oneself.

dirga-s^{a}tàr^{i} दिर्ग-सतंरि । चिरक्रिय: m. one who is habitually slow, dilatory; lazy at work.

dŏrgath द्वर्गथ् । दारिद्र्यम् f. (sg. dat. **dŏrgüʦ^{ü} द्वर्गंचू**), poorness, poverty (lit. and fig.); destitution (Śiv. 1246, 1895); defeat (El.).

drih द्रिह । भ्रुकुटि: f. (sg. dat. **drihi द्रिहि**), contraction of the brows, a frown. —ladüñ^{ü} —लद्ंचू । भ्रुकुटिविधानम् f.inf. to frown.

darhā (K.Pr. 49) (? **ḍarhā**), fear.

darah (K.Pr. 11), see **dara-dar 1** under **dara 4.**

dārōh दारोह्, see **dārū.**

drihalad द्रिहलद् । भ्रुकुटियुक्त: adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **drihaladiñ द्रिहलदिञ्**), a frowner, one who frowns, frowning.

drŏh^{a}ma द्रुहम । तृणलताभेद: m. a certain kind of grass (*Sorghum halepense*). It is regarded as poisonous till it comes into flower, but its poisonous properties then depart and it is one of the best cattle fodders (L. 71, *durhāma*), i.q. **drŏhāma.**

drŏhāma द्रुहाम । तृणलताभेद: f., i.q. **drŏh^{a}ma.**

darham दर्हम درهم adj. c.g. intricate, confused, entangled, distorted, embroiled; afflicted. —**barham** درهم برهم adj. c.g., id. (Gr.M.; Rām. 229, afflicted, upset). —**gaṭshun —गट्शुन्** । स्तब्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become confused or paralysed with astonishment at some unexpected obstacle. —**karun —करुन्** । कुण्ठिती(स्तब्धी)करणम् m.inf. to confuse, paralyse with astonishment, as ab.

drŏ̄j^{i} द्रॉंज in **drŏ̄j^{i} drŏ̄j^{i} karüñ^{ü} द्रॉंज द्रॉंज करंञू** । कलहपूर्वा वागादितोदना f.inf., i.q. **drŏ̄ch drŏ̄ch karüñ^{ü}**, q.v.

drôj^{u} द्रोंजु । डोम्ब: m. a Ḍōm, a man of unclean, vile caste, esp. one employed as a spy or messenger.

drŏ̄j^{i}-bāpār द्रॉंज-वापार् । डोम्ववृत्ति: m. conduct like that of a vile Ḍōm. **-bāy -वाय्** । डोम्बस्त्री f. a Ḍōm's wife.

drŏ̄j^{i}gī द्रॉंजिगी । डोम्बव्यापार: f. the profession or conduct of a vile Ḍōm or spy; vile conduct generally.

drājĕr द्राँज्यर् । डोम्बत्वम् m., i.q. **drŏ̄j^{i}gī.**

drŏjĕr द्रुज्यर् । दुर्मूल्यम् m. dearness, scarcity, famine (of something usually cheap and easy to get) (Gr.Gr. 140).

drŏj^{a}röw^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} द्रुंज्रांवू-मंचू, see **drŏg^{a}rāwun.**

dar-jŏsh दर्-जोश् در جوش adv. with great excitement, eagerly, fervently, ardently, angrily, indignantly (Rām. 329, 818).

ḍarôk^{u} डरोकु । बिभ्यत् adj. (f. **ḍaröc^{ü} डरांचू**), fearful, apprehensive, timid; a coward, dastard.

dr^{a}kh द्रख् or **drikh द्रिख्** । रक्तपा: f. (sg. dat. **dr^{a}ki द्रकि** or **driki द्रिकि**), a leech (El. *darak* and *drik*; K.Pr. 15, with suff. of indef. art. *drakah*, for **dr^{a}khāh**; L. 157, 461).

dr^{a}ka-(or **drika-**)**gor^{u} द्रक-**(or **द्रिक-**)**गंरु** । रक्तपाविक्रेता m. a leech-seller (El.). **-gür^{ü} -गंरू** । रक्तपाविक्रेत्री f. a female leech-seller. **-gàr^{i}-bāy -गंरि-वाय्** । रक्तपाविक्रेतृस्त्री f. a male leech-seller's wife. —**lāgañĕ —लागञ्** । रक्तपासंयोजनम् f. pl. inf. to apply leeches. —**pĕñĕ —प्यञ्** । व्यग्रतया खेदोद्भव: f. pl.

inf. leeches to fall or be applied; met. to be distraught from grief (as if leeches were sucking away one's life-blood). **-ṭsop**ᵘ -त्सपु । रक्तपाघातचिह्नम् m. the mark of a leech-bite. **-wôl**ᵘ -वोलु m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a leech-applier (El.).

drākh द्राख्, see **nērun.**

drēkh (El. *drekh*), m. (sg. dat. **drēkas**), *Pistachia integerrima* (El.). ? i.q. **drēka-tür**ü, q.v.

drŏkh 1 द्रुख् m. (sg. dat. **drŏkas** द्रुकस्), in the following: **drŏka-drŏkh** द्रुक-द्रुख् । क्रीडनम् f. mutual romping, skipping and dancing, gambols (for gender see Gr.Gr. 75).

drŏkh 2 द्रुख् । वमिः f. (sg. dat. **drŏki** द्रुकि), vomiting, sickness, squeamishness (El.). **—anüñ**ü —अनंञ् । वमनम् f.inf. to bring on or cause vomiting. **—yiñ**ü —यिञ् । वमिसंभवः f.inf. an attack of vomiting to come on.

drŏka diñĕ द्रुक दिञ । भर्त्सनप्रलापः f. pl. inf. to give vomits; met. to utter foul abuse (of one who feels himself superior in rank to the abused). **—mārañĕ** —मारञ । गर्वाविष्कारः f. pl. inf. to bring vomits into action; met. to boast of oneself, in order by so doing to put another to shame.

darkh दर्ख् or **darakh** दरख् m. (sg. dat. **darkas** दर्कस् or **darakas** दरकस्), disputing (El.).

daraka-darakh दरक-दरख् । स्पर्धया विलम्बनम् f. delay caused by disputing or emulous zeal, people getting in each other's way, hurly-burly. Cf. **daranga.** For gender see Gr.Gr. 75.

darka karun दर्क करुन् । आग्रहविलम्बनम् m.inf. to cause delay in this way by disputing or mutual emulous zeal. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । साग्रहाक्षेपः m.inf. (in a quarrel or dispute) to delay it by excess of obstinacy.

durukha दुरुख دورخه adj. in **durukha-māth** دورخه مات (in chess) checkmate by both rooks (Rām. 1316).

drükhü**r**ü द्रूख्रु or **drükh**ü**r**ü द्रूँख्रु । कुरूपा f. a withered old woman, a hobbling old hag.

drikākañ द्रिकाकञ् । याता f. a husband's younger brother's wife; a term of address used between wives of two or more brothers.

drikākañĕ-bŏḍᵘ द्रिकाकञ-ब्वंदु । याचाचरणम् m. behaviour like that of the wives of two brothers to each other, mutual quarrelling or dislike between two women. **-tôn**ᵘ -तोनु । यातृभावः m. the mutual relationship between a younger brother's wife and an elder brother's wife.

drakun द्रकुन् । धावनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drakyōv** द्रक्योव्), to run, esp. to run in order to get over a long distance quickly, to go along at a steady trot.

drŏkun द्रुकुन् or **drukun** द्रुकुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **drṓk**ᵘ द्रोकु or **druk**ᵘ द्रुकु; 2 p.p. **drŏcyōv** द्रुच्योव् or **drucyōv** द्रुच्योव्), to play, sport, gambol. **drŏk**ⁱ **drŏk**ⁱ **yun**ᵘ द्रुकि द्रुकि यिनु । अत्यायासक्रीडनम् m.inf. to come playing playing; hence, (of children) to play till one is weary.

drŏkañĕ द्रुकञ । उत्प्लुतिः f.pl. gambolling (of children, etc.).

darkār दर्कार् دركار adj. e.g. necessary, required, wanted (Śiv. 1079, 1792); required to be done, necessary to be done, proper (course of conduct) (Śiv. 1792).

drēka-türü द्रेँक-तरू । औषधिविशेषः f. a certain medicinal plant growing on the shores of lakes, whose juice is used for eye-diseases. Cf. **drēkh.**

drāl द्राल् । मध्यस्थः, विटः m. a broker, an agent (K.Pr. 60); a marriage-broker, a go-between who arranges marriages (L. 268); a go-between, pander. (The fem. **dröl**ü, q.v., means 'a bawd', while **drāla-bāy** means 'a broker's wife'.)

drāla-bāy द्राल-वाय् । मध्यस्थस्त्री f. a broker's wife. **-har** -हर् । मध्यस्थकलहः (अवास्तवकलहः) f. brokers' quarrelling; sham quarrelling, like that which brokers practise with the sellers in order to deceive their buyer-clients, or vice versa.

drölⁱ द्रोलि । माध्यस्थ्यमूल्यम् f. commission paid to a broker, brokerage. **—khĕñ**ü —ख्यंञ् । माध्यस्थ्यभृतिभोगः f.inf. to earn or receive brokerage.

drölü द्रोलू । विटी f. a bawd, a female pimp.

drūlᵘ द्रूलु m. the skin of men or animals (El. *drúl*). See **drūr**ᵘ.

dārĕl दार्यल । लम्बितश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.) long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 133, 134). Cf. **dör**ⁱ**yāl.**

dŏrlab द्वर्लब् adj. e.g. difficult to get (K. 61); rare, scarce (Gr.M.); difficult to get to, hence difficult to do, almost impossible (of a task) (Śiv. 743, 1003, 1758, K. 202).

drölid द्रोलिद् । दरिद्रः adj. e.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken, unfortunate (K. 1090, 1154). **-küṭ**ü -कंटू । दरिद्रपुत्री f. the daughter of a poor man; a poverty-stricken girl or (sometimes) woman. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । दरिद्रपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a poor man's son; a poverty-stricken boy; a son of misfortune, one miserably poor (K.Pr. 189).

drölidᵃ**gī** द्रोलिद्गी । दरिद्रव्यापारः f. conduct like that of one who is poverty-stricken, whether really so or not.

drölidut द्रोलिदुथ् । दरिद्रत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **drölⁱdatas** द्रोलिदतस्), poverty.

drölⁱdözü द्रोलिदोज़ू । दरिद्रता f. poverty (K. 1090, 1094, 1158).

drālagī द्रालगी । मध्यवर्तिता f. the conduct of a go-between or broker; conduct like that of a broker.

drāl^a z द्राल्ज़ । **मध्यस्थवृत्तिः** f. the profession of go-between or a broker, broker.

drām द्राम, see **nērun.**

darm दर्म् or **dar^a m दर्म** । **धर्मः** virtue, morality, customary observance of prescribed conduct, duty, good works, piety, religion (K.Pr. 105, 187 ; Śiv. 51, 170, 516, 1028, etc.) ; personified in **darmay,** O Piety ! (Śiv. 51) ; charity, almsgiving (El., K.Pr. 48) ; virtue, nature, character, essential quality, peculiarity (Śiv. 1673, 1898). —**arth kām mōksh** —**अर्थ् काम् मोच्** m.pl. religious merit, wealth, pleasure, and final emancipation (the four objects of existence) (Śiv. 1798). **-běñě -ब्यत्र** or **darma-běñě दर्म-ब्यत्र** । **धर्मभगिनी** f. a sister in respect of religion ; (when referring to a grown-up unmarried woman) a woman who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a sister, and treated accordingly. —**Dās** —**दास्** N. of a celebrated Kāshmīrī ascetic. He built several small houses, the biggest of which was sufficient for only two persons. Hence the phrase **Dhar^a m Dāsüñ^ü kuṭhür^ü,** a Dhar^a m Dās's chamber, hence any small room. He died in 1877. (See K.Pr. 50.) —**gārun** —**गारुन्** । **धर्मसमाचरणम्** m.inf. to remember morality affectionately, zealously to follow moral duties. **-karm -कर्म्** । **धर्मक्रिया** m. (sg. dat. **darmas-karmas दर्मस्-कर्मस्**), morality and the performance of religious actions, the sum-total of all one's moral duties and observances (Śiv. 681) ; cf. **darma-karm** bel. **-möj^ü -मांज़ू** । **धर्ममाता** f. a mother in respect of religion ; a woman who, owing to community of religious belief or after calling religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a mother, and treated as such.

darma-aina or **-öna दर्म-ऐन** । **दानार्थादर्शः** m. 'a piety-mirror' ; a kind of small mirror intended to be used for giving in charity. **-boḍ^u -वंडु** । **धर्मेण महान्** adj. (f. **-büḍ^ü -वंडू**), great in piety, respected owing to good moral character ; very virtuous. **-bāg -वाग्** । **धर्मार्थोद्यानम्** m. a piety-garden ; a public garden founded as an act of virtue by a private person. **-bajěr -वज्यर्** । **धर्मवृद्धिः** m. greatness in piety, respect paid to a man owing to his good moral character ; greatness of virtue, virtuousness. **-běñě -ब्यत्र** । **धर्मभगिनी** f. a sister in religion, i.q. **darm-běñě** ab. **-bôy^u -वोयु** । **धर्मभ्राता** m. a brother in religion, a male friend who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a brother, and treated as such. **-dād -दाँद्** । **उत्सर्जितवृषः** m. a piety-bull, a Brahminy Bull, a bull set at liberty by Hindūs as an act of piety, and allowed to roam at will ; met. a stout lumpish fool of a fellow who follows his own courses. —**ḍol^u-mot^u** —**ड॑लु-म॑तु** । **धर्मात्पतितः** perf. part. (f. —**ḍüj^ü-müṭ^ü** —**ड॑जू-म॑चू**), one who has abandoned customary rules and piety, a reprobate. —**ḍalun** —**डलुन्** । **धर्मात्पतनम्** m.inf. to abandon customary rules and piety, to become a reprobate. **-dān -दान्** m. pious gifts, charity (Śiv. 1148, 1738). —**gaṭ^shun** —**गट्शुन्** । **धर्माच्चलनम्** m.inf. to go from piety, to abandon pious practices, to become a reprobate. **-hān -हान्** । **धर्मापवादः** f. loss of piety ; a reputation for conduct wanting in piety. **-hān khasüñ^ü -हान् खसंजू** । **धर्मकुत्सारोपः** f.inf. an accusation of a repute of want of piety to be incurred. **-hān yiñ^ü -हान् यिञ्** । **धर्मकुत्सासमापत्तिः** f.inf. a repute for want of piety to be incurred. **-hīñěr -हीञ्र्** । **धर्महीनता** m. want of piety. **-hyūn^u -ह्यून्** । **धर्महीनः** adj. (f. **-hīñ^ü -हीञ्**), wanting in piety. **-kin^i -किनि** adv. according to the rules for pious observance, devoutly. **-kangañ -कङ्गञ्** । **दानार्थकङ्कतिका** f. 'a piety-comb', a kind of small-sized woman's comb intended to be used for giving in charity (it has teeth on both sides). **-kanguv^u -कङ्गुवु** । **दानार्थकङ्कतिका** m. 'a piety-comb', a man's comb intended for a similar purpose (it has teeth on only one side). **-karm -कर्म्** m. (sg. dat. **darma-karmas दर्म-कर्मस्**), a work of piety, a religious action ; cf. **darm-karm** ab. **-phal -फल्** । **धर्मफलम्** m. the fruit of piety, the divine reward for good works in this or the other world. **-phál^i baṭañ -फ॑लि वटञ्** । **भिक्षुब्राह्मणी** f. a piety-fruit Brāhmaṇ woman, a Brāhmaṇ beggar-woman who in asking for alms reminds each person applied to of the reward earned by pious actions such as giving in charity. —**pyon^u** —**प्यंनु** । **धर्मान्निपातः** m.inf. to fall from piety, to give up pious practices. **-röch^i -रॉक्षि** । **धर्मस्य रक्षा, धर्मरक्षा** f. protection of piety, the upholding of pious practices ; protection from harm owing to one's personal piety. **-rost^u -रंस्तु** । **धर्महीनः** adj. (f. **-rüṭ^sh^ü -रंक्षू**), without piety, a reprobate. **-raṭ^shar -रक्षर्** । **धर्मराहित्यम्** m. absence of piety. **-rāza द(ध)र्म-राज़** m. a king of justice ; hence, a just judge, one who decides justly (Śiv. 1754) ; N. of Yama, the Lord of the Lower World, who judges the soul after death (Śiv. 810, 1148, 1911 ; K. 493, 538, 848). **-sabā -सबा** f. an assembly for pious purposes, a holy assembly (Śiv. 65, 969, 1070). **-shös^at^ar -शास्तर्** । **धर्मशास्त्रम्** m. a code of moral laws. **-shös^at^ár^i -शास्तरि** । **धर्मशास्त्राज्ञापकः** m. one

who teaches a code of moral laws. **-ṣostᵘ** -संस्तु । **धर्मनिष्ठः** adj. (f. **-süṭshᵘ** -संट्शू), possessing piety, pious. **-saṭshar** -सट्शर् । **धर्मनिष्ठत्वम्** m. piety, a pious disposition, pious conduct. **-wākh** -वाख् m. a word of piety, true words, a truthful statement (K. 722). **-zān** -ज़ान् । **धर्मज्ञानम्** f. (sg. dat. **-zöñᵘ** -ज़ांञ्), knowledge of moral law or duty.

darmücᵘ दर्मच्, see **darmukᵘ** bel. **—kath** —कथ् । **यथातत्त्वसंभाषणम्** f. a word of piety; a truthful statement; good advice or a just decision given by an arbitrator or the like.

darmukᵘ दर्मुक् । धर्मोद्भवः, दानहेतुकः adj. (f. **darmücᵘ दर्मच्**), of or belonging to piety (Śiv. 448, 520, 598, etc.); sprung from good works or piety (e.g. good luck, the reward of virtue); that which is given as a gift for pious purposes.

darmas दर्मस् sg. dat. for virtue, for piety (Śiv. 750, in sense of acc.); used almost as a precative interjection equivalent to the English 'for goodness sake', 'for heaven's sake' (Śiv. 1554, 1630, 1673, 1737). **—āmotᵘ** —आमंतु । **प्रतिग्रहप्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüṭshᵘ** —आमंच्शू), 'come for piety,' hence received as a present, esp. a present given as a pious action. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । **दानोत्सर्गः** m.inf. to give for piety, to give or endow for pious purposes. **—dyutᵘ-motᵘ** —दितु-मंतु । **दानेनोत्सृष्टः** perf. part. (f. **—diṭshᵘ-müṭshᵘ** —दिच्शू-मंच्शू), given for pious purposes, given as an endowment. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । **दानतः प्राप्तिः** m.inf. to be given as a present, esp. for pious purposes.

darmī दर्मी । धर्मनिष्ठः adj. e.g. faithful to duty, virtuous, pious, just.

daram दरम् in the following: **daram-bôyᵘ दरम्-वोयु । जाङ्गलिकमनुष्यः** m. a forester, one who inhabits the wild hill-country of Kashmīr, and occupies himself with cattle-tending or similar occupations.

durma दुर्म । ऊर्णवृहतिकाभेदः m. a kind of thick woollen blanket, used as a bed-covering in cold weather.

dramb द्रम्ब् । चक्राकारो गोमयकरीषः f. a circular cake of moist cow-dung spread out in the sun to dry for fuel, a cake of cow-dung fuel.

dramba-chal द्रम्ब-छल् । करीषचक्रखण्डम् m. a piece of a cake of cow-dung fuel. **-nār** -नार् । **करीषविशेषाग्निः** m. a fire of cow-dung fuel, esp. such a fire as used by goldsmiths for melting the precious metals. **—thipañĕ** —थिपञ्न । **अकार्यकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to pat cow-dung fuel, to prepare the moist cakes of cow-dung fuel for drying; met. (of a person once prosperous, but reduced to poverty) to take to a lowly occupation for a livelihood. **—wahārañĕ** —वहारञ्न । **शोषार्थं गोमयप्रसारणम्** f. pl. inf. to spread out moist cakes of cow-dung to dry; met. to throw filth about in improper places.

darmāda दर्माद درمٲد adv. in the belly, but used met. in the following: **—gaṭshun** —गट्शुन् । **सविलम्बीभवनम्** m.inf. to be delayed (in the accomplishment of any work). **—karun** —करुन् । **विलम्बितीकरणम्** m.inf. to delay as ab. **—lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. to be in doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1670).

dāra-madāra दार-मदार (=دار و مدار) । **सान्त्वना** m. adjustment of a dispute; (in Kāshmīrī) causing a person to like something which he has hitherto disliked, reconciling, winning over, propitiating, satisfying.

dramun द्रमुन् । दूर्वातृणम् m. (sg. dat. **dramanas द्रमनस्**; pl. nom. **draman द्रमन्**), a kind of grass, bent grass, *Panicum dactylon* or *Cynodon dactylon*, the *dūb*-grass of India, used as a fodder; (El.) the short grass of the field, green grass. **—zyonᵘ** —ज़्यनु । **मरणतोऽतिकालव्यत्ययः** m. *dūb*-grass to spring up (on a person's grave or at the place where his body was cremated); hence, a long time to have passed since a person's death.

draman bŏḍᵘ द्रमन् वॅंदु । दूर्वासमूहः m. a handful of *dūb*-grass, as much as can be grasped in the hand and plucked from the ground. **-bēra** -वेर । **दूर्वाव्याप्तसीमा** f. a boundary-mound between fields or surrounding a field, on which *dūb*-grass grows plentifully. **-boṭhᵘ** -बंठु । **दूर्वाकूलम्** m. the bank of a river, lake, road, or the like on which *dūb*-grass grows freely. **-kānüjᵘ** -कानंजू । **दूर्वानालम्** f. the stalk of *dūb*-grass, a decoction of which is used as a medicine in fevers, etc. **-könᵘ** -कांञ्नू । **दूर्वालतासमूहः** f. a small quantity of *dūb*-grass. **-mŏnḍᵘ** -मुंड्शू । **दूर्वामूलम्** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -मुंज्य), the tangled clump of roots of the *dūb*-grass. **-tulᵘ** -तुलु । **दूर्वासमूहः** m. a small quantity of *dūb*-grass, whether torn up from the ground or not. **-ṭakul** -च्कुल् । **दूर्वाव्याप्तस्थण्डिलभागः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭakalas** -च्कलस्), a piece of open ground on which *dūb*-grass grows freely. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । **दूर्वासमूहः** m. a pile of rooted-up *dūb*-grass.

drāmun द्रामुन् । उद्गारास्वादनम् m. (sg. dat. **drāmanas द्रामनस्**), chewing the cud (of ruminants). **—karun** —करुन् । **धनादिजीर्णनम्** m.inf. to chew the cud; met. to misappropriate property entrusted to one.

darmārth दर्मार्थ् । दाननिमित्तकः adj. e.g. any article, land, or the like, given for or devoted to pious or charitable purposes; a pension (El.).

drāmotᵘ द्रामंतु, drāmüṭshᵘ द्रामंच्शू, drāmay द्रामय्, see **nērun.**

dran द्रन । **जलाविलपङ्किलस्थानम्** f. (sg. dat. **drüñᵘ द्रंञू**), low marshy ground near lakes, covered with thickly grown grass and water-weeds, and engulfing like a quicksand any one who steps upon it.

drin, m. a marmot, *Arctomys hemachalanus* (El. and L. 117).

drina द्रिन । **तृणलताविशेषः** f. a kind of grass or creeper, described as long, thin, and soft, but nevertheless tough. **-hyuhᵘ -हिहु** । **दुर्च्छेद्यः** adj. (f. **-hishᵘ -हिशू**), like *drina*, hence of some edible vegetable tough even after being cooked, too tough to chew.

dāran दारन् adj. e.g. bearing, upholding, possessing, retaining, used —° as in **mōha-dāran** (m.c. **mōha-dāranō**), he who possesses or is continually subject to illusion (Śiv. 1425).

dāranā दारना । **समाधिः** f. concentration of the mind on any subject; intense abstract meditation (esp. when practised with suppression of breath) (Śiv. 62, 132, etc.); firmness, steadfastness. **dāranāyĕ-dār दारनाय-दार्** m. one who possesses steadfastness; N. of the Supreme Being, He Who is firm and sure (Śiv. 1789, with pun on **dāranāyĕ dār,** hold thou fast with abstract meditation).

darun 1 दरून । **व्रतकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dorᵘ 4 द्रुरू**; for **1, 2, 3** see s.vv.; for an example of **dorᵘ 4** see Śiv. 1905), to maintain or keep a fast, to fast (Śiv. 740, 1749); usually with a cognate accusative such as **vrath** (Śiv. 758, 1168, 1351, 1408, 1583, 1905); **dyān darun,** to meditate, concentrate one's mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520), but more usually **dyān dārun,** see **dārun,** but cf. **dyān darun** under **darun 2.** In Śiv. 1749 **daronu-y** is fut. pass. part.

darun 2 दरून । **स्थिरीभवनम्, धृष्टीभवनम्, वृष्टिनिरोधः, स्मृतिगोचरीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **daryōv द्र्योव्**), to become steady (of something in motion), to become firm, to stand steady (K.Pr. 80, Śiv. 171, 244, 346, 907, 936, 1066, 1251, 1351, 1584); to become firm, strong; to become well and strong after an illness; (of a child) to be impudent, audacious, naughty; (of rain) to cease falling (K.Pr. 116, Śiv. 1236, 1286); to be known off by heart or by rote; **dyān darun,** abstract meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752, pres. part. **daran**), but cf. **dyān darun** under **darun 1.**

darana-kaṭh दरन-कठ् । **अनादृतप्रायबालकः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**; f. **-küṭᵘ 1 -कूटू**, sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्च**), a neglected child, not looked after because the parents have too many children or are too poor. **-küṭᵘ 2 -कूटू** । **ओषधिलताविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्च**), a certain medicinal plant with small but long leaves, usually found in the neighbourhood of lakes or ponds.

darith dyunᵘ दरिथ् द्युनु । **प्रक्षेपणम्** m.inf. to throw away some despised article.

daryō-motᵘ दर्यो-मंतु । **दृढीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **daryē-müṣᵘ दर्ये-मंचू**), become steady, firm, strong; entirely recovered from illness and again become hale and hearty; (of a child) become impudent, audacious, naughty, etc., as under **darun.**

ḍarun डरून । **भययुक्तीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍaryōv डर्योव्**), to fear, to be or become afraid (Śiv. 1067, K. 180). **ḍaryō-motᵘ डर्यो-मंतु** । **भीतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍaryē-müṣᵘ डर्ये-मंचू**), one who has become afraid, fearful, a coward; timid, apprehensive.

dārun दारून । **धारणम्, उद्धारः, पात्रादेः समीपकरणम्, वरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dôrᵘ दोरू**), to bear, to carry, uphold (Śiv. 1392); to put, to place (Śiv. 433, 1361); to owe (money), to have on loan; to reach out (a wallet, the hand, or the like); to receive something (El., K.Pr. 15); to extend or stretch out (a limb) for any purpose (K.Pr. 261); to offer (e.g. one's neck to the sword, YZ. 51, or the head to be bound, Śiv. 1395); to accept, agree to, assent to, acquiesce in; to perform, to carry out, a fast or other religious obligation (cf. **darun 1**). **ös dārun,** m.inf. to open the mouth to receive anything (K.Pr. 145, 171); to swallow up (K.Pr. 76). **dyān dārun,** m.inf. to perform religious meditation, to meditate (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198 **dörith-kĕth = dörith,** 228, etc.); often with **dāranāyĕ** (see **dāranā**), to meditate with abstract meditation, to meditate profoundly, e.g. in Śiv. 1789, with pun on **dāranāyĕ-dār,** He who is steadfast, God. **dyāna dārun,** m.inf. to hold (someone) in meditation, to meditate (upon someone) (Śiv. 252, 1195). **halam dārun,** m.inf. to hold out the skirt to receive something (K.Pr. 50, 153). **kan dārun,** m.inf. to apply the ear, listen, pay heed (Śiv. 163, 584, 596, 812, 966, 1439, 1517, 1580, 1614). **rūph dārun,** m.inf. to assume a certain form, take the form (of) (Śiv. 94, 100, 739, 861, 975, 977, 1134); so **avatār dārun,** to assume an incarnation, become incarnate (Śiv. 581, 1238, 1739); **libāsāh dārun,** assume an outward appearance (of) (Śiv. 833); **kāyā dāriñᵘ** f.inf. to take a body, assume bodily form (Śiv. 1458); **warn dārun,** to take (a certain) colour, assume (a certain appearance) (Śiv. 840). **samsār dārun,** m.inf. to adopt the world, to give up asceticism and assume the life of a householder (Śiv. 1224). **vairāgyĕ dārun,** m.inf. to adopt asceticism, become

an ascetic (Siv. 1753). **vrath dārun,** m.inf. to keep a fast, to fast (Siv. 526, K. 1168). **zīṭh[i] atha dāràn[i],** m. pl. inf. to stretch out the arms (in greediness or yearning) (H. vii, 25). **—pārun —पारुन् । व्रतपारणा** m.inf. to perform or accomplish a fast.

dör[i] dör[i] dyun[u] दॉरि दॉरि दिनु । अतिसंभ्रमेण विधानम् m.inf. to perform or complete anything in great haste and confusion, not arranging things in proper order, to do anything hastily and untidily.

dôr[u]-mot[u] दोरू-मंतु । धृतः perf. part. (f. **dör[ü]-müṭs[ü] दॉरू-मंचू**), borne, carried, upheld; placed, put; (money) borrowed or owed; (of a vessel or hand) reached out to receive something; accepted, agreed to; (of a fast or the like) accepted, undertaken.

dāran din[i] दारन् दिनि । सायंप्रातराहुतिदानम् m. pl. inf. (among Hindūs) to perform the morning and evening oblations.

dörith dyun[u] दॉरिथ् दिनु । निपातनम् m.inf. to dash down, knock down (Śiv. 324, K. 83, 351, 736), esp. with the intention of breaking. **—gaṭshun —गटुन् । नीचाधीनता** m.inf. voluntarily to abase oneself. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । अधःस्थितिः** m.inf. to lie before a smiter or executioner so as to allow him to strike the more easily, to be a craven, 'to kiss the rod,' 'turn the other cheek.'

dārun[u] दारुनु । अरघट्टभ्रामणसंग्राहकीलकम् m. the handle of the upper millstone of a hand grinding-mill.

dōrun दोरून्, conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dōryōv दोर्यॉव्**), to run (El., Gr.M., K. 434, 1162). **dūr[i] dūr[i] दूरि दूरि । धाविखा धाविखा (शीघ्रम्)** freq. part. (for **dūri dūri,** see **dūr[u]**), running running, hence as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

dūrun दूरुन् । दूरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dūryōv दूर्यॉव्**), to be distant, to become distant (of place or time).

duryō-mot[u] दूर्यॉ-मंतु । दूरं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **duryē-müṭs[ü] दूर्यॅ-मंचू**), become distant, having reached a distant land; (that which has) happened a long time ago.

drānchĕ द्रांछ्, see **drôṭh[u]**.

drönch द्रॉंछ्, see **drōch**.

drūnchĕ द्रूंछ्, see **drūṭh[u]**.

drānchĕr द्रांछ्र्, **drēnchĕr द्रेंछ्र्**, see **drāchĕr**.

dūrandēsh دورانديش adj. c.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, keen, discerning; provident, foreseeing, sagacious (Gr.M.).

drang 1 द्रङ्ग । निर्झरः m. a waterfall, cascade.

drang 2 द्रङ्ग । शुल्कस्थानम् f. a place where there is a toll-office, the locality of a custom-house, a frontier station. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 399.

dranga-bal द्रङ्ग-वल् । शुल्कगृहम् m. a frontier toll-house, custom-house, passport office. **—pĕñĕ —पञ्ञ । भयापाताद्याकुलतापत्तिः** f.pl.inf. perturbation or distress of mind to occur when caused by hearing or seeing something causing fear, to be terrified. **-rôch[u] -रोकु । शुल्कस्थानपालः** m. a custom-house officer, an examiner of passports.

daranga दरङ्ग (= درنگ) **। आग्रहपूर्वको विलम्बः** m. hesitation, tardiness; delay caused by obstinacy or excessive eagerness; cf. **darkh.** **—lagun —लगुन् । विलम्बितीभवनम्** m.inf. such delay to occur (e.g. by eagerness and overcrowding of the recipients in the distribution of charity). **—lāgun —लागुन् । आग्रहाद्विलम्बनम्** m.inf. to cause such delay.

darangī दरङ्गी درنگی **। विलम्बः** f. lateness, tardiness; delay caused by excessive eagerness, esp. when the necessaries for the work delayed run short. **—gaṭshüñ[ü] —गट्चूञ् । विलम्बसंभवः** f.inf. delay to occur in some work commenced, but for which materials are found to be insufficient, whether such delay is accompanied by excessive zeal or by neglect.

durâng[i] दुरॅंगि (= دورنگ) **। द्विप्रकारः** adj. c.g. of two colours; of two kinds, of two forms.

durong[u] दुरॅंगु (= دورنگ) **। द्विवर्णः** adj. (f. **durânj[i] दुरॅंजि** or **durünj[ü] दुरॅंजू**), of two colours, two-coloured.

drangala द्रङ्गल । मनुष्यसमुदायः m. a gang or body of people collected for a sudden robbery or the like.

darengrī (El.) f. the astringent leaves of *Rhus cotinus* or allied species, used in dyeing.

drônj[u] द्रोंजु, see **drōj[u]**.

drönj[i]gī द्रॉंजिगी, see **drōj[i]gī**.

drānjĕr द्रांज्यर्, see **drājĕr**.

drēnka-tür[ü] द्रेंक-तरू, see **drēka-tür[ü]**.

drēnṭh द्रेंठ्, etc., see **drēṭh**, etc.

drônṭh[u] द्रोंठु, see **drōṭh[u]**.

drūnṭh[u] द्रूंठु, see **drūṭh[u]**.

daranāwun दरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daranôw[u] दरनोवु**), caus. of **darun 1,** to cause a person to keep a fast, to teach to keep a fast according to proper rules (Śiv. 1749).

dāranāwun दारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāranôw[u] दारनोवु**), caus. of **dārun,** to cause to bear, carry, etc. **dyān dāranāwun द्यान् दारनावुन्** m.inf. to cause (a person) to meditate (Śiv. 451), see **dyān dārun** under **dārun**.

ḍaranāwun डरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍaranôw[u] डरनोवु**), to frighten (El.). Caus. of **ḍarun,** q.v.

dōranāwun दोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōranôw[u] दोरनोवु**), to cause to run. Caus. of **dōrun** (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1479).

dārĕn दार्यञ् دارِن, see **dār 1.**

dārñe dārñĕ दार्ञ् दार्ञ् । **शनैः शनैः** adv. slowly, quietly, gently, gradually.

draupadī, drōpadī द्रौपदी f. N. of the wife of the five Pāṇḍavas, the heroes of the Sanskrit epic the Mahābhārata. Sg. dat. **draupadiyĕ द्रौपदिय** (Śiv. 996, 1329; K. 1017, 1067).

darpēsh दरपेश دریش adv. in front (of), before (Rām. 235); under consideration, under trial. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to place or lay before, to introduce, bring forward, adduce; **—yun^{u} —यिनु** m.inf. to come in front, be before; to be in hand, be pending; to happen, occur (Rām. 235).

drūr^{u} 1 द्रूरु or **dryūr^{u} 1 द्र्यूरु** । **चर्म** m. (sg. dat. **drīris द्रीरिस्**, abl. **drēri द्रेरि**), the skin of men or animals, hide. (El. has *drúl*, for *drūl^{u}*.) **—wālun —वालुन्** । **चर्मोद्धारणम्** m.inf. to skin, to flay; met. to skin a person alive with abuse, to put to shame by foul abuse. **—wasun —वसुन्** । **चर्मोद्धारः** m.inf. to be skinned, to be flayed; met. to be skinned alive by abuse, to be put to shame by foul abuse.

drūr^{u} 2 द्रूरु or **dryūr^{u} द्र्यूरु** (cf. **dyūr^{u}**) । **चर्मरसपिच्छः** m. (sg. dat. **drīris द्रीरिस्**, abl. **drēri द्रेरि**), glue (made by boiling down skin, etc.); the gum, resin, or resinous pitch that exudes from the bark of certain trees after incision.

drīr^{i} püṭ^{ü} द्रीरि-पंटू । **द्रुमपिच्छपटिका** f. a pitch plaster, a glue plaster, used for uniting broken limbs, healing open sores, splicing wood, etc.

drūr^{ü} द्रूरू। **दीपकः** f. a large elevated light, a torch, beacon.

darĕr दर्यर् । **दृढता** m. firmness, strength.

dūrĕr दूर्यर् । **दूरत्वम्** m. farness, distance (of space, time, relationship, etc.); separation (from a beloved) (Śiv. 157, K. 407, 479); **cyôn^{u} dūrĕr,** separation from thee (YZ. 47, 142, Śiv. 271).

dar^{a}run दर्रुन् । **स्थिरीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dar°r^{u} दर्रु**), to make steady; to make firm; to make steady by practice, train by practice. Causal of **darun 2,** q.v. in all its senses.

dras, ? gend., N. of a certain fish taken in August and September. It is doubtful if it is a separate species, being more probably a name given to any fry that comes to the net (L. 158).

drās 1 द्रास्, see **nērun.**

drās 2 द्रास् । **प्रदेशभेदः** f. Drās, N. of a town and district in Bāltistān, west of Śrīnagar. See D. 222 ff.

drasa द्रस । **आकर्षणम्** m. pulling at a rope, a cloth, or a like, to detach it from something to which the other end is fixed. Cf. **dara 4.** **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **आकृष्टिविधानम्** m.inf. to pull, as ab.

drāsi द्रासि, in **drāsi drāsi din^{i} द्रासि द्रासि दिनि** । **अतिप्रलपनम्** m. pl. inf. to pour forth a torrent of reproaches or abuse.

drǒs^{u} द्रुंसु or **dros^{u} द्रंसु** । **आविलप्रायः, संसृष्टमलिनशाकादिः** adj. (f. **drŏs^{ü} द्रुंसू** or **drüs^{ü} द्रंसू**) (of cooked vegetables or the like), dirty, turbid, mixed up with stalks, leaves, etc., and hence unpalatable, not cleared; as subst. m., cooked vegetables of this description. Cf. **drǒsh^{u}.**

drus^{u} द्रुसु । **पूर्णः** adj. (f. **drus^{ü} द्रुसू**), entire, full, complete in all its parts. Cf. **drust^{u}.**

daras 5 दरस् m. (for **1–4** see **dar, dara**), looking at, esp. looking respectfully at anything, respectful visiting. **-diwayĕ gaṭshun -दिवय गटुन्** । **तीर्थयात्रा** m.inf. to go on a pilgrimage to a holy place with a troop of pilgrims, to join a pilgrimage, to visit a place of pilgrimage on one of the great days when there is a concourse of people there, to go to a *mēlā*. Cf. **diway. —hyon^{u} —ह्यनु** । **आदरविधानम्** m.inf. to show respect to anyone.

dīris दीरिस्, see **dyūr^{u}.**

durasa दुरस । **द्विरसः** adj. e.g. possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

duros^{u} दुरंसु । **द्विरसास्वादः** adj. (f. **durüs^{ü} दुरंसू**), possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

drǒsh^{u} द्रुंशु or **drosh^{u} द्रंशु** । **असमीक्ष्यकारी, निर्बुद्धिः** adj. (f. **drŏsh^{ü} द्रुंशू** or **drüsh^{ü} द्रंशू**), the reverse of an epicure, one who will eat cooked vegetables not cleared of their stalks, etc., or who pays no heed to flavour and will eat unpalatable food, a fellow who will eat anything or do anything without reflecting. Cf. **drǒs^{u}.**

darish^{ü} दरिशू, see **daryush^{u}.**

darshun दर्शुन् । **दर्शनम्** m. (sg. dat. **darshĕnas दर्शनस्**), a look, seeing (Śiv. 806, 903, 907); a meeting, an interview (El., Śiv. 167, 190, 238); a visit of respect, or of adoration (to a king or god), homage (Śiv. 101, 433, 1038); a visit paid to the shrine of a deity, a visit of worship to a temple. **ba-darshĕn व-दर्शन्** adv. in sight, visible (Rām. 1664). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** m.inf. to grant an interview, to show oneself, to appear (to someone) (YZ. 44, Śiv. 283, 346, 485, 487, 690, 898, etc.). **—hāwun —हावुन्** m.inf. to show oneself (Śiv. 511, 715, 740, 1243, 1527). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to pay a visit of adoration or respect (Śiv. 508, 927).

darshĕn-gāh दर्शन्-गाह् m. a place where one interviews a superior, a palace (El., YZ. 172).

darshĕnī दर्शनी । **दर्शनयोग्यः** adj. e.g. worthy of being looked at, beautiful.

drashṭ द्रष्ट (K. 932 ; El. m.), **drĕshṭī द्रृष्टी** f. (Śiv. 1019), or **drĕshṭi द्रृष्टि** f. (Śiv. 1431, K. 230), seeing, viewing, beholding (also with the mental eye) (Śiv. 1061, 1076, 1277, 1492, 1889, K. 932) ; the sight, the faculty of seeing (Śiv. 1019, 1023) ; the mind's eye, wisdom, intelligence.

dēha-drashṭ (Śiv. 1545) or **-drĕshṭi** (Śiv. 1016, 1431, 1796), looking upon the body as one's Self, confounding the Self with the body, religious ignorance. **sama-drĕshṭi,** f. regarding all things impartially (Śiv. 1853). **drĕshṭi-tala द्रृष्टि-तल** adv. visibly, before one's eyes (Śiv. 1621, 1623).

drĕshṭānth द्रृष्टान्थ् m. (sg. dat. **drĕshtāntas द्रृष्टान्तस्**), an example, allegory, instance, exemplification. **—hāwun —हावुन्** m.inf. to show clearly, make evident (Rām. 133, 1707).

dara-sĕph दर-स्यफ् । शुक्लमृत्तिका f. (sg. dat. **-sĕpi -स्यपि**), a kind of chalk, found mostly in the hills of Kashmīr.

dārāsār दारासार् । धारासंपातः m. a heavy and long-continued fall of rain.

drust^{u} द्रुस्तु (? = د,رست) । **संपूर्णः** adj. (f. **drust^{ü} द्रुस्तू**), entire, full, complete in all its parts (Śiv. 1428) ; certain, correct (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make correct, rectify (Gr.M.).

drustĕ wati द्रुस्त्य वति adv. all the way, during the whole journey (Gr.M.). **—rötsü —रात्सू** adv. all night (Gr.M.).

drustis dŏhas द्रुस्तिस् द्वहस् adv. all day (Gr.M.). **—rātas —रातस्** adv. all night (Gr.M.).

drasṭānṭ, adj. c.g. manifest, visible, evident (El.), i.q. **drĕshṭānth,** q.v.

drāsay द्रासय्, see **nērun.**

drots^{u} द्रट्सु । **दृढः** adj. (f. nom. **drüṭ^{ü} द्रट्सू**, dat. **dracĕ द्रच्य**), strong, tough, not easily broken. Cf. **dor^{u} 1** and **drad.**

drôt^{u} द्रोतु । **लवित्रम्** m. a kind of sickle (K.Pr. 61, 146 ; Śiv. 1532). Cf. **dröts^{ü}.** **—atsun —अत्सुन् । लूत्यारम्भः** m.inf. the sickle to enter, reaping to commence. **—dyun^{u} —द्युन् । निःशेषतश्छेदनम्** m.inf. to apply the sickle ; met. to cut off any family or business, to destroy, wipe off the face of the earth. **—lagun —लगुन् । निःशेषेण छिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. to be utterly cut off as ab. **—tsānun —त्सानुन् । लूत्यारभणम्** m.inf. to cause the sickle to enter, to commence reaping.

dröt^{i}-dan द्रात्ति-दन् । दात्रत्सरुः m. the handle of a sickle. **—lāgân^{i} —लागंनि । तप्तदात्रतोदना** m. pl. inf. to apply sickles, to brand a person with a red-hot sickle (formerly a common punishment) ; met. to make a person squirm under abuse. **-nāṭa -नाट ।** **अनुचिततया भेदनम्** f. (carving) flesh with a sickle ; met. (in carving meat) to hack and hew, neglecting the joints ; similarly, to cut fruit, etc., wrongly, or to cut cloth, etc., wrongly.

duroṭ^{u} दुरट्टु । द्विःप्रमाणः adj. (f. **durüṭ^{ü} दुरट्टू**), twice as heavy, weighing twice as much (as something else).

drath द्रथ् । परायहः f. (sg. dat. **drüts^{ü} द्रत्सू**), urging or obstinacy shown by another to one who is performing any action he does not like ; (pl.) the diseases and other accidents of childhood (Rām. 1586). **—nakha wālüñ^{ü} —नख वालंञ्यू । अरुचिपूर्वको निर्वाहः** f.inf. to pay such urging, i.e. when doing anything against one's will, to carry it through somehow or other at as little expenditure of trouble, etc., as possible.

drēṭh द्रेंठ् m. (sg. dat. **drēṭhas द्रेंठस्**), the faculty of eyesight (El.). **—āmot^{u} —आमंतु । दृष्टिगोचरीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüts^{ü} —आमंत्सू**), become visible (of something very minute, which one is by some means enabled to see, or of something visible to most people, but which owing to weak sight is generally invisible to some person, and which he is now able to see). **—wasun —वसुन् । प्रत्यक्षादर्शनम्** m.inf. (of something visible), to become suddenly invisible (owing to failure of sight, illusion, or the like). **—yun^{u} —यिनु । दृग्गोचरीभवनम्** m.inf. to become visible, as in **—āmot^{u}** ab. ; to be seen (Śiv. 104, 180, K. 159, 193, 411, 434, 436–9). This is used as the pass. of **ḍēshun,** to see, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 169). **—yiwawun^{u} —यिवुनु । दृश्यमानः** n.ag. (f. **—yiwawüñ^{ü} —यिवंञ्यू**), that which becomes visible ; visible, that which can be seen by everyone.

drôṭh^{u} द्रोंठु or **drūṭh^{u} द्रूंठु । कठोरः** adj. (f. sg. nom. **drôṭh^{ü} द्रोंठ्यू**, dat. **drāchĕ द्राँच्य**), become hard, hardened (of something, such as a fruit, a sprouting branch, or the like, formerly soft) ; (of personality) hard, rough, audacious.

drūṭh^{u} द्रूंठु । कठोरः adj. (f. sg. nom. **drūṭh^{ü} द्रूंठ्यू**, dat. **drūchĕ द्रूंच्य**), i.q. **drôṭh^{u}**, q.v.

darthī दर्थी (El.) or **dar^{a}thī दर्‌थी** (K.) f. the earth (K. 55, 747).

dāruth दारुथ् । ऋणम् m. (sg. dat. **dāratas दारतस्**, pl. nom. **dārath दारथ्**), a debt, money, etc., taken on loan. **dārath-watur^{u} दारथ्-वतुरु । ऋणचेटिका** m. a bond acknowledging a debt, an IOU. **dāratuk^{u} दारतुकु** or **dāratyuk^{u} दारत्युकु । औद्धारिकम्** adj. (f. **dāratüc^{ü} दारतंचू** or **dāratic^{ü} दारतिचू**), of or belonging to a debt, that which is taken on loan ; that which has to be paid to clear off a debt.

drēṭhamān द्रेंठमान् । प्रत्यक्षः adj. c.g. visible, that which can be seen by anyone.

drēṭhun द्रेँठुन । **कठिनीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drāṭhyōv** द्राँठ्योव् or **drēṭhyōv** द्रेँठ्योव्), to become hard. **drāṭhyō-mot**ᵘ द्राँठ्यो-मंतु or **drēṭhyō-mot**ᵘ द्रेँठ्यो-मंतु । **कर्कशीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **drāṭhyē-müṭs**ᵘ द्राँठ्यो-मंच्यू or **drē°** द्रे°), become hard (of something formerly soft, e.g. a fruit, or a young sapling).

draṭha-pōṭsukh द्रठ-पोँचुख् or **drĕṭha-pōṭsukh** द्रठ-पोँचुख् । **धनिष्ठादिपञ्चकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pōṭsakas** -पोँच़कस्) (in Hindū ritual), the period of five lunar asterisms, commencing with the second half of Dhaniṣṭhā, and the whole of Śatabhiṣaj, Pūrvabhādrapāda, Uttarabhādrapāda, and Rēvatī, during which it is forbidden to collect earth, wood, or grass.

drēṭhawunᵘ द्रेँठवुनु । **दृश्यमान:** m. (f. **drēṭhawüñ**ᵘ द्रेँठवंञ्यू), that which can be seen by anyone, openly visible, in sight.

draṭhāyĕkh द्रठायख् or **drĕṭhāyĕkh** द्रठायख् । **वेतालविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **draṭhāyĕkas** द्रठायकस्), a certain kind of demon said to have his dwelling in cemeteries, to have the power of moving about invisibly, but able to show himself in some terrible human form, and on dark nights to haunt cross-roads and wild places (K.Pr. 55).

dirtana दिर्तन (? درتنه) । **लघुसूक्ष्मवसनानि** m. a set of garments of very fine muslin; a single garment of very fine muslin.

drĕtarāshṭr धृतराष्ट्र m. N. of a celebrated king, father of Duryōdhana (see Duryōdan). He was blind (K. 539, 543, 1035).

dāratyukᵘ दारत्युकु । **औद्वारिक:** adj. (f. **dāratic**ᵘ दारतिचू), i.q. **dāratuk**ᵘ, see **dāruth.**

drötsᵘ द्रांचू । **दात्रिका** f. a kind of small sickle for cutting grass or the like. Cf. **drôt**ᵘ.

drāṭsi-dan द्राच़ि-दन् । **लवित्रमुष्टि:** m. the handle of such a sickle. **-ṭŏkh dyun**ᵘ -ट्वख् दिनु । **तोदनवाक्यम्** m.inf. to interrupt another speaker by the sudden use of abusive language.

dŏrāṭsār द्राच़ार् । **दुष्टाचरण:** m. one who conducts himself badly, evil-conducted, wicked.

dŏrāṭsŏrⁱ द्राच़ोरि । **दुष्टाचार:** m. (as subst., f. **dŏrāṭsārĕñ** द्राच़ार्यञ्), i.q. **dŏrāṭsār,** q.v.

drāv द्राव्, see **nērun.**

drawī, m. the toon-tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).

drŏṿᵘ द्रुवु । **परिमल:** m. smeared over with, fouled all over with, used —°, after some word signifying dirt, mud, or the like.

druv ध्रुव् m. N. of a famous Hindū saint who became the polar star, and who is hence often referred to as a symbol for unmovability. **druva-rāz** ध्रुव-राज़् m., id. (Śiv. 858).

dārav दारव् । **महास्तम्भ:** m. a beam, rafter, esp. the main beam of a roof or ceiling on which the rafters rest.

dāruvᵘ दारुवु । **दारुमय:** adj. (f. **dārüvᵘ** दार्वू), made of wood, wooden.

ḍarawol (El.) (prob. incorrect for **dyārawôlᵘ,** see **dyār**), adj. rich.

ḍarawunᵘ डरवुनु । **भीतिमात्** n.ag. (f. **ḍarawüñᵘ** डरवंञ्यू), fearful, timid by nature, a coward.

dārawunᵘ दारवुनु । **विभ्रत्** n.ag. (f. **dārawüñᵘ** दारवंञ्यू), one who bears or carries (Śiv. 1258); one who puts or places (Śiv. 1082); (with **awatār**) one who takes an incarnation (Śiv. 851, 862); (with **dyān**) one who meditates (Śiv. 1534); one who bears or is distinguished by (any particular quality, ornament, beauty, or the like) (Śiv. 514, 1260, 1537); one who owes money to any particular person, so-and-so's debtor. Cf. **dārun.**

dōrawun दोरवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōrovᵘ** दोर्वु), to cause to run (K. 597).

dōrawunᵘ दोरवुनु n.ag. (f. **dōrawüñᵘ** दोरवंञ्यू), a runner.

dīravīr दीरवीर्, see **dīr.**

dīravīrī दीरवीरी f. bravery, heroism (Gr.M.).

darwēsh درويش m. a dervish, a religious mendicant, esp. a recluse who gives himself up to religious meditation (L. 234).

dravy द्रव्य् m. a thing, substance, object; in pl. goods and chattels, property, wealth, goods, money (K. 644).

drōvuy द्रोवुय्, see **nērun.**

darwāza दर्वाज़ درواز । **द्वारम्** m. a door, a doorway (Śiv. 247), esp. the main door for entrance or exit into a house or room; a gate, lock of a canal, or the like, as in **ḍal-darwāza,** the flood-gates of the Ḍal Lake (K.Pr. 245). **—dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । **द्वारपिधानम्** m.inf. to shut a door. **-hākh** -हाख् । **द्वारभुजकाष्ठम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hāki** -हाकि), the side posts of a door. **-hang** -हङ्ग । **द्वारनासा** m. the cross beam at the top of a doorway, the lintel. **-poṭᵘ** -पोटु । **अररम्** m. the leaf of a door, a door (as distinct from a doorway). **—thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to open a door, unlock a door (H. viii, 11). **-ṭang** -टंग् । **द्वारकोणरन्ध्रम्** m. the hole into which the wooden spike corresponding to the bolt of a door shoots. Cf. **ṭang. —trapun** —चपुन् m.inf. to close a door, lock it against someone (H. viii, 11).

drāy द्राय्, **drāyā** द्राया, **drāyĕ** द्राय, see **nērun.**

driy द्रिय् । **शपथ:** f. a vow, oath (Śiv. 119, 647, 974); especially a mutual oath, a solemn obligation, or a solemn asseveration made by one person to another

(K.Pr. 70). —āsüñᵘ —आसंञ्यू f.inf. an oath to be, an oath to exist, an oath to bind a person, to swear (El.). —hāwüñᵘ —हावंञ्यू । शपथकरणम् f.inf. to make a solemn asseveration in order to convince another, to call God, one's guru, or the like to witness (K. 812); El. also gives —karüñᵘ —करंञ्यू and —khĕñᵘ —ख्यंञ्यू with the same meaning.

driyĕ-dĕgul द्रिय-दगुल् । शपथपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **dĕgalas दगलस्**), a vow-basin, i.e. that by which an oath is taken, e.g. when a father swears by his son's head. Cf. K.Pr. 70.

driyᵘ द्रियु, see **dryuyᵘ**.

daryā दर्या (Rām. 1078), دریا, **dárʲyā दरिया**, or **dárʲyāv दरियाव्** (Rām. 739 et passim) (sg. dat. **daryāwas दर्यावस्** or **dárʲyāwas दरियावस्**), a river (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 63, 76, 95, 121, 250; Śiv. 253, 737).

dāryau दार्यौ, pl. ag. and abl. of **dörᵘ 3**, q.v. (Śiv. 340, 958).

döry दार्य or **dairy दैर्य्**, see **dör 1.**

duruye, see **dorᵘ.**

duryōdan दुर्योधन् N. of one of the principal combatants in the war of the Mahābhārata, often used as a symbol of a cruel wicked man (Śiv. 996, 1329, 1372; K. 534, 539, 540, 693, 1068).

drāyĕkh द्रायख्, see **nērun.**

dörʲyāl दार्यिाल् । संजातश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.) bearded, one on whom a beard has grown or is growing, one who has passed boyhood (Gr.Gr. 134). Cf. **dārĕl.**

drāyēm द्रायेम्, see **nērun.**

dryūrᵘ द्र्यूरु्, see **drūrᵘ.**

drāyĕs द्रायस्, see **nērun.**

daryushᵘ दरिशु । दृढहठः adj. (f. **darishᵘ दरिशू**), meanly obstinate, one who drives a hard bargain, close-fisted.

daryāwas दर्यावस्, dárʲyāwas दरियावस्, see **daryā.**

dryuyᵘ द्रियु । देवरः m. a woman's husband's younger brother, a brother-in-law younger than one's husband (Gr.Gr. 133).

darz दर्ज़् ;,ـ । सूक्ष्मरन्ध्रम् m. a fissure, cleft, crack, flaw; a seam, suture (of a garment, etc.); a joint in plastering, the line or crack along the edge of plaster laid on a wall or the like.

dạrz 1 दर्ज़् । भ्रकुंसः m. male actor or dancer who dresses in woman's clothes, and sings and acts in that character. **dạrza-pöthᵘrᵘ दर्ज़्-पार्थ्रू । भ्रकुंसवृत्तिः** f. the conduct or business of such an actor.

dạrz 2 दर्ज़् । कृमिविशेषः f. N. of a darkish grub which injures the roots of maize and cotton and is one of the worst vegetable pests of Kashmīr (L. 157).

dürzᵘ दर्ज़ू f. the actions or conduct of a male actor who dresses as a female. See **dạrz 1.** Used in the following: —**khārüñᵘ** —**खारंञ्यू । भ्रकुंसरूपापादनम्** f.inf. to paint one's face and otherwise get oneself up like such an actor.

darāz 1 دراز adj. e.g. long, tall, extended, stretched out.

darāz 2 दराज़् m. drawers (of a chest, etc.), a chest of drawers (the English word).

dŏrzun द्वर्ज़ुन् । दुर्जनः m. (sg. dat. **dŏrzanas द्वर्ज़नस्**), a man who is wicked, vile, malicious, a mischief-maker.

dŏrzan-gī द्वर्ज़न्-गी । दौर्जन्यम् f. the conduct of a **dŏrzun** (q.v.), wickedness, malice, mischief-making.

dŏrzanözᵘ द्वर्ज़नाज़ू । दौर्जन्यम् f. the nature of a **dŏrzun** (q.v.), wickedness, maliciousness, a mischief-making nature.

das 1 दस् । विलम्बः m. (in commencing some urgent work) delay, hindrance, obstruction, checking; voluntary self-hindrance, laziness (K.Pr. 177). Cf. **dṓshᵘ 1.** —**bihun** —**विङ्हन्, doshᵘ bihun दंशु विङ्हन् । विलम्बसंभवः** m.inf. delay (through want of preparation, neglect, indolence, or the like), checking, hindrance to occur in the commencement of anything which one wishes to accomplish. —**lagun** —**लगुन्, doshᵘ lagun दंशु लगुन् । विलम्बसंभवः** m.inf., id. —**tulun** —**तुलुन् । विलम्बपरिहरणम्** m.inf. to avoid or get over such delay, to remove the cause of it, etc. —**wŏthun** —**ह्वथुन्, doshᵘ wŏthun दंशु ह्वथुन् । विलम्बसङ्गावे आरम्भोद्योगः** m.inf. to set about commencing a work which has been delayed.

das 2 دس (contr. of دست), a hand, used in the following compounds and phrases: **das-basta दस्-वस्त** (= دست بسته), adj. e.g. having the hands bound; hence, with hands folded in supplication (Śiv. 188, 354). —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु । हस्तक्षेपविधानम्** m.inf. to put the hand to anything, to attempt to do something the commencement of which is impossible. Cf. **das 1.** **-gāh -गाह्** (= دست گاه), m. power, strength, ability; independence (Rām. 1146). —**karun** —**करुन् । हस्तक्षेपावमर्शः** m.inf. to put the hand to, or interfere with, anything with which one has no concern, to stick the finger into another's pie or to put the hand into another's pocket; to wish to do this.

dās 1 दास् । दासः m. (f. **dösī दार्सी**, q.v.), a servant, slave (K. 728); (in religion) a servant (of God), a humble worshipper, a devotee (Śiv. 232, 599, etc.); often a part of a proper name as in **Bawönī Dās,** 'a servant of the goddess Bhavānī,' N. of a man; similarly, Daram Dās (K.Pr. 50).

dāsa-bāv दास-वाव् । दासव्यापारः m. the condition of a servant, servitude, service (K. 1067); the attitude

of a devout man to God (Śiv. 620, 1076, 1100). **-pônᵘ** -पोनु । **दासवृत्तिः** m. employment as a servant; esp. taking to servitude or acting like a servant (by a one not previously a servant).

dās 2 दास् । **शिलादारु** m. the lower timber of a doorway (Śiv. 1076, 1100; in the latter, with pun on **dās 1**); the sill of a window (H. v, 4).

dāsa-ḍūrᵘ दास-डूरू । शिलानाडी f. the long groove cut on one side of this timber. **-kijⁱ** -किज or **-kijᵘ** -किजू । **शिलानिरोधनकीलकम्** f. the peg or wedge for fixing this timber in its place. **-kala** -कल । **शिलादार्वग्रम्** m. the front of this timber. **-kūṭᵘ** -कूटु । **शिलोपयोगिदारु** m. a piece of wood suitable to be used as the lower timber of a doorway. **-ṭukra** -टुक्र । **शिलादारुखण्डः** m. a broken piece of such a timber.

ḍās डास् । **नाशः** m. destruction, desolation (e.g. from an earthquake or flood) (Gr.Gr. 148; Śiv. 737, 852; Rām. 41, 176, 228, etc.; K. 225, 789, 799, 884). **—karun** —करुन् । **विनष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to destroy or reduce to desolation (K. 325), esp. of the sudden dissipation of a collection of articles stored up.

ḍāsa-nāv डास-नाव् । **सर्वनाशः** f. utter desolation, utter destruction, esp. of stored articles (compared to a ship going down with all its cargo). **-pathᵘrᵘ** -पथ्रू । **इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपेण निर्नाशनम्** f. destruction or devastation caused by scattering (e.g. when a heap of grain is scattered abroad and lost).

ḍēs, see **ḍūs**.

dĕsⁱ दंसि sg. ag. and pl. nom. of **dyosᵘ**, q.v.

dis दिस्, give to him, see **dyunᵘ**.

dŏs दस् । **वप्रः** f. a wall of stone, earth, or brick (K.Pr. 7, 87, *dus*; Śiv. 1562). For the method of building an earthen *dŏs*, see L. 249. **—diñᵘ** —दिञू । **वप्रनिर्मितिः** f.inf. to set up a wall round an open space, garden, or the like.

dŏsa-hoṭᵘ दस-हंटु । वप्रभागः m. a length of mud wall made at one time in a mould. Cf. **-yĕndᵃr** bel. **-ṣôkᵘ** -च़ोकु । **वप्रचतुष्किका** m. an encircling wall, a wall surrounding a garden or the like on all four sides; usually not of great height; the support of a wall, a buttress. **-ṣŏṗᵘ** -च़ुंपु । **लघुवप्रः** m. a small, slight wall round a garden or the like. **-yĕndᵃr** -यन्द्र् । **वप्रयन्त्रम्** m. a kind of mould used for making a mud wall. It is composed of two long planks facing each other at a distance fixed by a cross-piece at each end, thus forming a long trough. Into this the mud is forcibly pressed and pounded. Cf. L. 249. **-yĕndra-püṭᵘ** -यन्द्र-पंटू । **वप्रयन्त्रपट्टिका** f. one of the planks forming this trough-mould.

ḍŏsa डस, ḍusa डुस । **अनृजुदेहः, अलसः** adj. e.g. one whose body is bent or awry from disease or the like; met. a lazy fellow who goes about with his shoulders up to his ears, a loafer, a lounger.

dösī दंसी । **दासी** f. a female servant, a maidservant; a female devotee (Śiv. 1459). Cf. **dās.**

ḍūs डूस् । **स्थूलदण्डः** m. (pl. dat. **ḍūsan डूसन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), a stout club, a cudgel, such as that carried by door-keepers. This is the word used in Śrīnagar (El., K.Pr. 206, *ḍēs*, 253, *ḍus*). Cf. **ḍāg.** Met. a clumsy fool, one who does nothing but sit and eat. **—dinⁱ** —दिनि । **असकृत् दण्डाहतिः** m. pl. inf. to give clubs; hence, (of a body of soldiers or the like) to attack and cudgel a crowd.

ḍūsa-dab डूस-दव् । **स्थूलदण्डाघातः** m. a blow from a club.

ḍusa डुस, i.q. **ḍŏsa**, q.v.

dusᵘ दुसु, see **dabas-pĕṭh dusᵘ**, s.v. **dab 1.**

dāsdārz दासदार्ज़ । **दानसंयोगः** f. the mutual giving and accepting of gifts.

dash दश् f. a rag, tatter; a fringe; a votive rag hung up on the wall of a shrine (L. 270, *dush*). In Gr.M. 1588 the word is wrongly used to mean 'seam'.

dashĕ दश । **दशाः** f.pl. the fringes of a cloth or garment, made by leaving the ends unwoven, or by undoing the weaving of the unhemmed ends (K.Pr. 156). **-dupᵃṭa -दुपट** । **दशायुक्तसूक्ष्मपटः** m. a sheet worn over the shoulders, fringed at both ends. **-ḍēṭun** -डेंटुन् or **-ḍēṭônᵘ** -डेंटोनु । **चिकवन्धन-पटविशेषः** m. a fringed waistband, chiefly used by women, but also by men. **—thawañĕ** —थवञ । **दशावन्धनम्** f. pl. inf. to place fringes; to tie votive rags, fringes of silken thread, etc., at a sacred place in token of a petition made for the accomplishment of some boon. These are untied when the boon is granted.

dāsh दाश् । **दार्ढ्यम्** m. strength, lastingness, durability, the property of not being easily worn out (of clothes, etc.). **dāsh na dāsh दाश् न दाश्** । **सर्वस्वम्** m. a person's entire property (used with reference to loss, robbery, or conversely, collecting, amassing).

dashā दशा । **दशा** f. (in astrology) the influence of a predominant planet, the position of the planets as to affect a person's good or evil fortune (Śiv. 1477, Rām. 420). Cf. **düshᵘ 3.**

dĕsh दश्, or **dish दिश्** । **दिशा** f. a point of the compass, quarter, cardinal point, of which usually ten are counted, the four main points, the four intermediate points, the zenith, and the nadir (Śiv. 521, Rām. 1770).

dīsh दीश् or **देश्** । **देशः** m. (sg. dat. **dīshĕs दीशस्**, but pl. dat. **dēshĕn देशन्**, ag. **dēshau देशौ**), a province, country, kingdom (Śiv. 244, 661, 673, 1881; K. 639, 648, 692); a city (Gr.M.; cf. **shĕhar**); a native country (El., who makes the word f.); the people of a country, the general population, everyone (K.Pr. 57).

dīshĕ drāmotᵘ दीश द्रामंतु । देशे निन्दितः perf. part. (f. **—drāmüṭsᵘ —द्रामंच्**), one who has left the country (for his country's good), one who is everywhere of bad repute on account of well-known evil conduct. **—koḍᵘ-motᵘ —कंडु-मंतु । देशे निन्दितः** perf. part. (f. **küḍᵘ-müṭsᵘ कंडू-मंच्**), expelled from the country; hence, one who is of thoroughly bad repute wherever he goes. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । देशान्निष्कासनम्** m.inf. to expel from the country, banish (as a punishment) (Gr.M.); to give a person a bad character that pursues him everywhere. **—nērun —नेरून् । स्वदेशपरित्यागः** m.inf. to leave the country, to abandon one's country under pressure of calamity, famine, or the like; to acquire an evil reputation all over the country on account of bad conduct. **-shūbay -शूवय् । देशे सुख्यातिः** f. a good reputation known over the whole country. **-sāway -सावय्। देशसौख्यम्** f. universal prosperity of a country. **-vĕhᵃwath -व्हवथ् । लोकगर्हाभीतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-vĕhᵃwüṭsᵘ -व्हवंच्**), respect for the country, regard for popular opinion as an incentive to good conduct.

dǒshᵘ 1 (for **2** see **dŏshun**) **द्वंशु** or **doshᵘ 1 दशु । विलम्बः** m. delay, hindrance, in the commencing of some urgent work; indolence, laziness. Cf. **das 1.** **—bihun —विह्नन् । विलम्बसम्भावः** m.inf., i.q. **das bihun.** **—lagun —लगुन् । विलम्बसंभवः** m.inf., i.q. **das lagun.** **—wŏthun —व्हथुन् । विलम्बापगमः** m.inf., i.q. **das wŏthun,** for all of which see **das 1.**

doshᵘ 2 दंशु । सालस्यकारी adj. (f. **düshᵘ 1 दंशू**), one who works lazily, a 'slacker'.

dush (L. 270), see **dash.**

dūsh दूश । दोषः m. (sg. dat. **dūshĕs दूशस्**, but pl. dat. **dōshĕn दोशन्**), a fault, vice, crime (Śiv. 1724, 1814); deficiency, imperfection; an error, mistake (Gr.M.). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । दोषारोपणम** m.inf. to find fault with, make objections (against = **pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.). **—khārun —खारुन् । दोषारोपणम्** m.inf. to find fault with, to bring a charge, make an accusation against a person. **—ladun —लदुन् । दोषारोपणम्** m.inf. to make an accusation against a person, to find fault with anything.

dūshĕ-hotᵘ दूश-हंतु । दोषकलङ्कितः adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ -हंच्**), faulty. **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु । दोषहीनः** adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ -रंक्छू**), faultless. **-sostᵘ -संस्तु । दोषसंयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-sütshᵘ -संक्छू**), faulty, either by nature or by becoming imperfect. **-vyotᵘ -व्यंतु । दोषपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-vĕtsᵘ -व्यंच्**), full of faults.

düshᵘ 2 दंशू । लेशः f. (for **1** see **doshᵘ 2**), a small scrap of vegetable or the like.

düshᵘ 3 दंशू । ग्रहदशा f., i.q. **dashā,** q.v. **sankaṭā-düshᵘ संकटा-दंशू** f. (sg. dat. **-dashĕ -दश्च**), N. of a certain ill-omened conjunction (Yōginī) of the stars, in Sanskrit *Saṅkaṭā-daśā* (Śiv. 482).

dashĕ-buz दश-भुज्, the Ten-armed, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1255, 1688).

dāshdār दाशदार् । दार्ढ्ययुक्तः adj. e.g. strong, durable (of clothes, etc.).

dashĕdār दशदार् । दशोपेतः adj. e.g. fringed (of garments, etc.).

dŏshⁱ-dŏshĕway द्वंशि-द्वशवय् । उभावेव card. e.g., i.q. **dŏshĕway,** q.v. and declined similarly, see Gr.Gr. 85.

dashĕhār 1 दशहार् । योगविशेषः m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a certain rare astronomical conjunction occurring on the (1) tenth lunar day of the (2) light half of the month of (3) Zēṭh (Sanskrit Jyaiṣṭha) when, on that day, (4) the moon is in the asterism *Hasta*, (5) the weekday is Wednesday, (6) the *karaṇa*, or second half of the lunar day, is Gara, (7) there is *vyatīpāta* (i.e. when the sum of the longitudes of the sun and the moon amounts to not less than 213° 20′ and not more than 226° 40′), (8) there is the Ānanda *yōga* (this seems to be a name for the first *ghaṭikā*, or twenty-four minutes, also for the twenty-ninth and fifty-seventh *ghaṭikās* on a Wednesday), (9) the moon is in Kanyā (Virgo), (10) and the sun in Vṛṣabha (Taurus). Bathing at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, and similar sacred spots, with appropriate offerings, is believed by Hindūs to be very efficacious on this occasion (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashĕhār 2**; Śiv. 1793, with pun on **dashĕhār 3**). This conjunction last occurred in Samvat 1944, equivalent to June 1, 1887.

dashĕhār 2 दशहार् । विजयादशम्युत्सवः m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a festival held in honour of Rāma's conquest of Rāvaṇa on the tenth lunar day of the light half of the month of Öshid (Sanskrit Āśvina = September–October), the Indian Dasahrā (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashĕhār 1**).

dashĕhār 3 दशहार् m. in Śiv. 1793, a fanciful compound (equivalent to the Sanskrit *daśēndriyaviṣayāhṛti*) and meaning the employment of the ten (senses). It is made up to pun with **dashĕhār 1,** q.v.

dīshēkā दीशेँका or **dīshēkhā दीशेँखा** or **dīrga-shĕnkā दीर्गशंका । मलोत्सर्गाय गमनम्** m. going out to stool, going to the closet; voiding excrement, stooling.

dīshēkh दीशेँख । मलोत्सर्ग: m. (sg. dat. **dīshēkas दीशेँकस्**), i.q. **dīshēkā.**

dashĕl दशल । दशोपेत: adj. c.g. possessing a fringe or fringes, fringed (of a garment or the like).

dushāla दुशाल । द्विपटको राङ्कवपट: m. a kind of shawl, in which there are two breadths, and worn loosely over the shoulders, a wrapper. In Kashmīr they are usually made of the fine wool of the Central Asian goat (Śiv. 793, 1326).

dūshĕlad दूशलद् adj. c.g. full of faults, faulty, sinful (Śiv. 1738).

dōshĕmba دوشنبه m. Monday (W. 107).

dashĕmōddār दशमोद्दार् m. redemption by the tenth (Sanskrit *daśamōddhāra*), N. of a certain mystic exercise practised by Yōgīs (Śiv. 1655). There are, according to their teaching, ten essential elements (Sanskrit, *dhātu*) of the body, viz. in order of production, skin (*tvak*), blood (*asṛk*), flesh (*māṁsa*), fat (*mēdaḥ*), bone (*asthi*), marrow (*majjā*), semen (*śukra*), vital breath (*prāṇa*), soul (*jīva*), and energy (*śakti*). In this system there are also ten (not the usual nine; cf. **dwār**) doors or openings of the human body, viz. two nostrils, two eye-orifices, two ear-orifices, two mouth-orifices (the windpipe and gullet), and two orifices of excretion. The tenth and most excellent of the bodily elements, i.e. energy, operates through the orifice of rapture, i.e. the urethra (*ānandadvāra* or *śukradvāra*), here compared to immortality-giving ambrosia (*amṛtātmaśukradvāra*). *Uddhāra* means 'redemption', and the whole compound therefore means redemption brought about by operating the supreme and most excellent of the bodily powers.

dushman دشمن m. an enemy, rival (K.Pr. 47, 60, 142; YZ. 24; Rām. 37, 385, etc.); the enemy (in a campaign) (Gr.M.).

dushmanī دشمنی f. enmity, hostility, resistance, discord (El.); enmity, spite (Gr.M.). —**karüñ**^{ü} —**करंञू** f.inf. to oppose, hate, resist (El.).

dushmanuth दुशमनुथ् m. (sg. dat. **dushmanatas दुश्मनतस्**), i.q. **dushmanī,** q.v. (Rām. 1437).

d^{a}shĕn द्शन् । दोष: f. (sg. dat. **d^{a}shĕñ**^{ü} **द्शंञू**), a fault, flaw. —**diñ**^{ü} —**दिञू । दोषयुक्ततापादनम** f.inf. to make faulty, to charge with faults, to blame, malign. —**gatshüñ**^{ü} —**गछ्ञू । दोषापत्ति:** f.inf. to become faulty, a charge of faultiness to be brought against anything, to be maligned.

ḍēshun डेषुन् or **डेशुन् । अवलोकनम्** conj. 1 [1 p.p. **ḍyūṭh**^{u} **ड्यूठु** (K.Pr. 47), pl. **ḍīṭh**^{i} **डीठि**; f. **ḍīṭh**^{ü} **डीठू** (K.Pr. 47), pl. **ḍēchĕ डेछ**; 2 p.p. **ḍēchyōv डेछ्योव्** (cf. Śiv. 1108); conj. part. **ḍīshith डीशिथ्** (K.Pr. 34, 146, 154; YZ. 15, 167, 203, 247, 465; Śiv. 498, 600, etc.)], to see, look, look at, behold, view, observe, perceive (YZ. 21); **cyāni ḍēshĕna,** by thy seeing, i.e. by seeing thee (Śiv. 1044), (K.Pr. 188 has *dúnthum* for **ḍyūṭhum**). The pass. of this verb is **drēṭh yun**^{u} **द्रेँठ् यिनु,** to be seen (Gr.Gr. 169), see **drēṭh.** For its causal, **hāwun ह्यावुन्**, to show, is used (Gr.Gr. 176); cf., however, **ḍēshĕnāwun.**

ḍyūṭh^{u}-mot^{u} ड्यूठु-मंतु । दृष्टचर: perf. part. (pl. **ḍīṭh^{i}-mat^{i} डीठि-मंति**; f. **ḍīṭh^{ü}-müts^{ü} डीठू-मंचू**, pl. **ḍēchĕ-matsa डेछ-मच्**), seen, perceived, observed, etc.

dŏshun द्शुन् । च्यवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **dṓsh^{u} 2 द्शु**, for 1 see s.v.), to trickle, drop, leak, ooze; to trickle (of a slight shower of rain) (K.Pr. 220). **dṓsh^{u}-mot^{u} द्शु-मंतु । च्युत:** perf. part. (f. **dŏsh^{ü}-müts^{ü} द्शू-मंचू**), (that which has) trickled, oozed, etc.

ḍēshĕnāwun डेशनावुन् । अवलोकने प्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍēshĕnôw**^{u} **डेषनोवु**), to cause, to see, show. Cf. **ḍēshun.**

dashĕr दश्र् । आलस्यम् m. slowness, slackness in work, laziness.

d^{a}shĕran द्शरन् । दोषारोपणम् f. (sg. dat. **d^{a}shĕrüñ**^{ü} **द्शरंञू**), blaming, finding fault, picking holes in anything's quality.

d^{a}shĕrun द्शरुन् । दुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d^{a}sh^{o}r^{u} द्श्रु**), to blame, find fault with, malign. Cf. **d^{a}shĕrāwun. d^{a}sh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} द्श्रु-मंतु । सदोषतामापादित:** perf. part. (f. **d^{a}sh^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü} द्श्रू-मंचू**), blamed, found fault with, maligned.

dashĕrath दश्रथ m. (sg. dat. **dashĕrathas दश्रथस्**), Daśaratha, N. of a famous king, the father of Rāmacandra (Rām. 40, 67, 70, 102, etc.).

dushĕrth दुशर्थ् دوشرط । शङ्कास्पदम् adj. c.g. having two conditions, doubtful, trembling in the balance (of success or the reverse).

dushĕrtas-pĕṭh दुशर्तस्-प्यठ् । सिद्धसिद्धिसंशयितम् adv. in doubt, hesitatingly.

d^{a}shĕrāwun द्श्रावुन् । सदोषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d^{a}shĕrôw**^{u} **द्श्रोवु**), to blame, charge with an offence, cf. **d^{a}shĕrun** (YZ. 466, *dōshĕ'hrôvcin* [*sic*], they were charged by him; Śiv. 1881, *mata d^{a}shĕ'rāvtam*, do not give me a bad name). **d^{a}shĕrôw^{u}-mot^{u} द्श्रोवु-मंतु । सदोषीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **d^{a}shĕröw^{ü}-müts^{ü} द्शरोवू-मंचू**), blamed.

dashĕ-rāwun दश-रावुन् । दशग्रीव: m. (sg. dat. **-rāwanas -रावनस्**), Rāvaṇa, N. of a celebrated

demon with ten heads, conquered by Rāma-candra (Rām. 583, 841, 1033, 1149), esp. the image of Rāvaṇa borne at the festival of the Rāma-līlā or *daśaharā*. Cf. **dashĕhār 2.**

d[a]shĕṭh दशठ। दोषोत्पादकः e.g. one who, or that which, being faulty, causes faults in others who consort with or approach him or it; (of a disease or bad quality) contagious, infectious.

dushṭh दुष्ठ adj. e.g. corrupted, depraved; corrupt, vicious, bad, evil; a miscreant, vile wretch (Rām. 808, voc. **dushṭa**).

dushīth दुशीथ् or **dŏyĕshīth द्वयशीथ। द्व्यशीतिः** card. (pl. dat. **dushītan दुशीतन्**), eighty-two.

dushītyum[u] दुशीत्युमु or **dŏyĕshītyum[u] द्वयशीत्युमु। द्व्यशीतितमः** ord. (f. **dushītim[ü] दुशीतिमू**), eighty-second.

dushītyun[u] दुशीत्युनु। द्व्यशीतिकः adj. (f. **dushītiñ[ü] दुशीतिञ्**), worth, or costing, eighty-two (rupees, etc.).

dŏshĕwai द्वशवै (K. 471, 643), i.q. **dŏsheway,** q.v.

ḍēshĕwun[u] 1 डेशवुनु। अवलोकयन् n.ag. (f. **dēshĕwüñ[ü] डेशवञ्**), one who sees, perceives, observes, etc. (YZ. 68).

ḍēshĕwun[u] 2 डेशवुनु। समक्षम् adv. visibly, before one's very eyes; immediately on seeing (YZ. 32, 178, 260, 412; Śiv. 654; Rām. 655).

dŏshĕwân[i] द्वशवंनि, dŏshĕwanī द्वशवनी, see **dŏshĕway.**

dŏshĕwun[u] द्वशवुनु। च्यवन् n.ag. (f. **dŏshĕwüñ[ü] द्वशवंञ्**), that which oozes or trickles; that from which anything oozes or trickles, leaking.

dŏshĕway द्वशवय् or (K. 702, 857) **dŏshĕw[ü]y द्वशवूय्। उभावेव** card. e.g. (pl. dat. **dŏshĕwân[i] द्वशवंनि, dŏshĕwâniy द्वशवंनिय्** or **dŏshĕwanī द्वशवनी**, ag. and abl. **dŏshĕwây[i] द्वशवंयि**, see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of **z[a]h ज़ह्**, two, meaning 'even the two', 'even both' (Rām. 1409, K. 36, 103, 6317). Cf. **dŏnaway** (L. *dushwai*, 458).

ḍiska डिस्क। प्रमीला f. drowsiness, sleepiness, nodding of the head in sleepiness. **-ḍiska -डिस्क। तन्द्रीतन्द्रि** f. mutual nodding of the head in sleepiness (of two persons sitting near each other, whose heads knock against each other in drowsiness). **—lagüñ[ü] —लगंञ्। निपातोद्भवः** f.inf. drowsiness or weary sleepiness to come on, esp. (to a person travelling and weary with a long journey or going by night) stumbling along half asleep to take place.

daskhath दस्खथ् دسخط m. (sg. dat. **daskhatas दस्-खतस्**), a signature (Gr.M.). Cf. **das 2. —karun —करुन्** m.inf. to sign, subscribe (Gr.M.); **myönis möl[i]-sandi daskhata khath,** a letter signed by my father (H. xii, 21); **ath korun möl[i]-sond[u] das-khath,** on it she wrote the father's signature (H. xii, 22).

dŏsil द्वसिल्। पलगण्डः m. a wall-builder, a mason, builder, plasterer (Gr.Gr. 142). **-bāy -वाय्। लेपकस्त्री** f. his wife. **-koṭ[u] -कंटु। लेपकपुत्रः** m. his son. **-zang -ज़ंग्। लेपकदेयविशेषः** f. a present of money, rice, salt, etc., given (as a good omen) to a mason on the occasion of laying the foundation or of other important stages in the building of a house.

das[a]lad दस्लद्। आप्तविलम्बः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **das[a]-ladiñ दस्लदिञ्**), one (or that) concerning whom (or which) preparations have been delayed, e.g. a bride-groom at a wedding, or a Hindū boy at the initiation ceremony, in which delay has occurred owing to faulty preparation or indolence.

dŏsilway द्वसिल्वय्। लेपकभृतिः f. a mason's wages, the wages of a plasterer (Gr.Gr. 143).

dŏs[i]löz[ü] द्वसिलांज़ू। लेपकवृत्तिः f. the condition, profession, or trade of a mason (Gr.Gr. 142, 143).

dasun दसुन्। आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dos[u] दसु**; 2 p.p. **dasōv दसोव्** or **dasyōv दस्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 208, 225), to slap with the open hand, thump with the fist, etc.

dâs[i] dâs[i] दंसि दंसि freq. part., beating frequently; hence **dâs[i] dâs[i] sŏn दंसि दंसि स्वन्। अतिशोधितदृढः** adj. e.g. having beaten gold frequently; met. made firm and strong by beating (as gold is heated and beaten to purify it); fine gold, valuable as pure gold (K.Pr. 259).

dos[u]-mot[u] दंसु-मंतु। आहतः perf. part. (fem. **düs[ü]-müṭs[ü] दंसू-मंचू**), slapped, thumped.

dasith thawun दसिथ् थवुन्। अतिताडनम् m.inf. to slap, thump, esp. one who is weaker than oneself, to bully. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्। अतिताडनम्** m.inf. to slap or thump severely.

ḍusun डुसुन्। कुब्जीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dusyōv डुस्योव्**. This verb is also spelt **ḍŏsun डुसुन्**, e.g. in Gr.Gr. xxxii), to be bent (of the body), to be hunch-backed; to be unable to rise from one's seat (e.g. from chill, or owing to having eaten too much). **ḍusyō-mot[u] डुस्यो-मंतु। भग्नीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍusyē-müṭs[ü] डुस्येमंचू**), bent, bowed, become unable to rise from one's seat.

ḍās[a]r डास्र् or ḍāsur[u] डासुरु। विनाशनशीलः m. (f. **ḍāsarĕñ डासर्यञ्**), one who is destructive, who makes a habit of destroying things or of scattering things collected, a destroyer (Gr.Gr. 148).

ḍŏsur[u] ड्डसुरु। देहभुग्नता (sg. dat. **ḍŏsaris ड्डसरिस्**, ag. **ḍŏs[a]r[i] ड्डस्रि**), a bowed or bent condition of the body owing to old age, disease, or the like. **—asun**

—अचुन् । भुग्नतापत्तिः m.inf. such a condition to enter; the body to begin to be bowed as one of the first symptoms of old age or disease.

dusīr[i] दुसोरि । खनित्रविशेषः f. a kind of pickaxe, a mattock with two blades, each pointed at the end.

dusīr[ü] 1 दुसीरू । द्विसेटिका f. a weight (of iron, etc.) of two seers, for weighing that amount in a pair of scales.

dusīr[ü] 2 दुसीरू, see **dusyūr[u]**.

ḍāsarĕñ डासर्यञ् । विनाशिनी f. of **ḍās[a]r**, q.v., a careless housekeeper who habitually destroys household articles by using them improperly.

dasarāy दसराय् or **dasarāray दसरारय्** । भूषादिवाङ्मयम् f. a great collection of ornaments (such as those given to a bride, or worn by a daughter-in-law).

dĕsis द्यसिस्, sg. dat. of **dyos[u]**.

dasta 1 دسته m. (for **2, 3**, see **dasth 1, 2**), a handful; a hank or skein of silk, etc.; a quire of 24 sheets of paper (L. 380); a handful, or posy, of flowers (YZ. 69, Śiv. 76, 187, 192, Rām. 573, K. 1, etc.).

dàs[i]tī द्सितो । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, without delay, at once (Śiv. 1874).

dūstī دوستی f. friendship (K.Pr. 60).

dōstdörī دوستداری f. friendship (El.).

dasth 1 द्स्थ् دست m. (sg. dat. **dastas द्स्तस्**, abl. **dasta 2 द्स्त**; for **1** see s.v.), the hand (YZ. 76, Rām. 63). **zabar-dasth زبردست** adj. e.g. having the upper hand, vigorous, powerful, strong (Rām. 925); high-handed, overbearing, tyrannical.

dasth 2 द्स्थ । विरेकः m. (sg. dat. **dastas द्स्तस्**), purging or loose stool, diarrhœa. Also occurring in the form **dasta 3 द्स्त** and then always m.pl.

dasta-ḍōr द्स्त-डोर् । विरेकातिशयः m.pl. violent purging, repeated diarrhœa. **-dĕv -द्यव्** । विरेकविकृतियुक्तः m. (f. **-dĕviñ -द्यविञ्**), a diarrhœa demon; hence, one (esp. a child) who has been attacked by diarrhœa. **—gatshàn[i] —गट्शनि** । विरेकविकारः m. pl. inf. an attack of diarrhœa to come on. **-kay -कय्** (= **قي دست**) । विषूचिका m.pl. severe bilious purging and vomiting; cholera. **-kay gatshàn[i] -कय् गट्शनि** । विषूचिविकृत्युद्भवः m. pl. inf. an attack of cholera, etc., to occur. **-nôr[u] -नोरु** । मलनाडिकाविकृतिः m. disease of the rectum caused by excessive diarrhœa. **-nāwa gatshañĕ -नाव गट्शञ** । मलातीसारातिशयः f. pl. inf. an attack of excessive watery diarrhœa to occur. **-pakàn[i] -पकनि** । मलातीसारः m.pl., id. **-rōz -रोज़** । मलातीसारविकारः f. a diseased state of the body due to frequent diarrhœa. **—tsalàn[i] —त्सलनि** । विरेकातिशयः m. pl. inf. sudden violent diarrhœa to occur. **— tsaṭàn[i] —त्सटनि** । विरेकबाधोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. the pain or gripes due to excessive diarrhœa to occur. **—vĕsaràn[i] -व्यसरनि** । भयान्मलातीसारसंभवः m. pl. inf. to void a loose stool owing to fear.

dāsuth दासुथ् । दासत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **dāsatas दासतस्**; pl. nom. **dāsath दासथ**), servitude, slavery, the condition of a servant.

dōsth دوست m. a male friend, a friend (K.Pr. 60; Rām. 843, 1650). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to befriend (El.). **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to count as a friend, to favour.

das[a]tàk[i] द्सतकि دستکی (but with change of meaning) । कण्डोलविशेषः f. a kind of wide, shallow basket, used for holding fruit, flowers, or the like.

dastalad द्स्तलद् । मलातीसारक्षीणः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dastaladiñ द्स्तलदिञ्**), worn out or become thin owing to diarrhœa.

dastār द्स्तार् دستار । शिरोवेष्टनम् m. the sash or fine muslin cloth wrapped round to form a turban; a turban, a puggaree (El. only a man's) (K.Pr. 51, 56, 86, 126; Rām. 1431, 1458). **syod[u] dastār,** a straight turban, is an expression indicating prosperity (K.Pr. 137). **—badalun —वद्लुन्** । शिरोवेष्टनविनिमयः m.inf. to exchange turbans (a solemn covenant of friendship). **-lāṭh -लाठ्** । शिरोवेष्टनैकपरिवर्तभागः m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas -लाटस्**), the length of cloth in a single twist of a turban. **-phīṭun -फीँटुन्** । लघुशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a kind of small longish turban. **-pŏṭsh[u] -प्वंक्** । शिरोवेष्टनप्रान्तः m. the fringe or embroidery at each end of a turban-cloth. **-shikur[u] -शिखुरु** । छिन्नभिन्नशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a turban made up of old, torn cloth, a ragged old puggaree. **-zang -ज़ङ्** । शिरोवेष्टनशाकुनिकम् f. a present made for the sake of good luck to the teacher of a bridegroom or similar person on the occasion of the ceremonial wrapping the turban round the latter's head; a similar present made on other similar occasions. **-züṭ[ü] -ज़ूटू** । जीर्णशिरोवेष्टनम् f. a turban-rag, an old worn-out turban.

dastūr دستور m. a model, exemplar, rule, canon, formula (Rām. 682); a rule, custom, practice (Gr.M.); a custom, habit (Gr.M.).

dastūr[i] द्स्तूरि دستوری f. 'dustoorie', an allowance of money in a price, a commission.

dusatath दुसतथ् । द्वासप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **dusatatan दुसततन्**), seventy-two.

dusatatyum[u] दुसतत्युमु । द्वासप्ततितमः ord. (f. **dusatatim[ü] दुसततिमू**), seventy-second.

dusatatyun[u] दुसतत्युन् । द्वासप्ततिकः adj. (f. **dusatatiñ[ü] दुसततिञ्**), worth, or costing, seventy-two (rupees or the like).

dusyūrᵘ दुस्यूरु । **द्विसेटकमितः** adj. [sg. dat. **dusīris दुसीरिस्**, abl. **dusēri दुसेरि**; f. sg. nom. **dusīrᵘ 2** (for **1** see s.v.) **दुसीरू**], weighing two seers, of the weight of two seers, each equal to about two English pounds.

data दत, etc., see **dath.**

dāta 1 दात । **दाता, यजमानः** m. [sg. voc. **dātā दाता** (Rām. 946)], a giver (Śiv. 1730); esp. one who is a generous giver, one who gives liberally in charity (Śiv. 859, K. 842); one who is liberal, generous (Śiv. 1776); the client of a sacrificing priest, the person for whom he sacrifices and who gives the sacrifice. In the voc. it is equivalent to our polite 'sir' (Rām. 946). **-bāy -वाय्** । **यजमानपत्नी** f. the wife of the client of a sacrificing priest. **-dihī -दिही** । **दानशौण्डता** f. extreme liberality, lavish generosity, esp. in giving charitable gifts on the occasion of a festival, at sacred spots, or the like. **-gara -गर** । **यजमानगृहम्** m. the house of a sacrificing priest's client. The compound is chiefly used in counting; e.g. such and such a priest has so many houses, i.e. so many clients.

dāta 2 दात f. [voc. sg. **dātā दाता** (Rām. 732)], 'a female supporter,' a nurse, a mother.

dātā 1 दाता, i.q. **dāta 1**, q.v. (Śiv. 667); also voc. of **dāta 1** (Rām. 946) and **2** (Rām. 732).

dit, for dith दिथ्, see **dyunᵘ.**

dita दित, please give, **ditⁱ दितॅ**, see **dyunᵘ.**

dŏta दत in the following: **dŏta dŏta gatshun दत दत गक्कुन्** । **तन्तुशस्छिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. to be torn or cut into threads (of papers, cloth, etc., eaten by worms, etc.). **dŏta dŏta karun दत दत करुन्** । **भिन्नशः करणम्** m.inf. to reduce to threads, as ab.

dotᵘ दॅतु । **असंवद्धगणकः** m. (of an accountant or the like) one who cannot count correctly, one who makes mistakes in the simplest rules of arithmetic, a bad arithmetician.

dătⁱ-likha दॅति-लिख । **असंवद्धगणना** m. incorrect calculation, wrong arithmetic.

dūtⁱ दूति f. a loin-cloth, a *dhōtī*, with suff. of indef. art. **dōtyāh** (K. 973).

dutöcᵘ दुतॅाचू, see **dutôkᵘ.**

dātagī दातगी । **दातृता** f. generosity in giving, liberality (Gr.M.).

dath दथ् । **(मृदादेः) लोष्टम्** f. (sg. dat. **dati दति**, Gr.Gr. 70), a lump of earth or mud, a clod (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1531); dirty earth, mud, etc. (Śiv. 535). **mĕtsi-datī म्यत्सि-दती** voc. f., O thou who art like a clod of earth (Rām. 1603). **—gatshüñᵘ —गक्ष्ञू** । **अत्यभीप्सा** f.inf. a lump of clay to happen (upon the heart), a weight of care, anxiety, or longing (e.g. for the return of some loved one far from home) to lie upon the heart.

data kaḍañĕ दत कडञ । **अत्याक्रोशनम्** f. pl. inf. to extract (i.e. pick up) clods (as missiles); met. to vituperate, to scold or abuse with virulence. **-watarᵘ -वतरु** । **अत्याक्रोशनम्** m. clod-flinging; met. virulent abuse, vituperation. **-watarᵘ gatshun -वतरु गक्कुन्** । **वलान्निर्नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to be violently overwhelmed or dissipated (as if under a rain of clods). **-watarᵘ karun -वतरु करुन्** । **वलान्निर्नाशनम्** m.inf. to violently overwhelm or dissipate as ab. **-watarᵘ sapazun -वतरु सपज़ुन्** । **वलान्निर्नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf., i.q. **data-watarᵘ gatshun**, ab.

dāth दाथ् । **ताम्रादिधातुः, भू-आदिधातुः, शुक्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **dātas दातस्**), a primary element of the earth; a metal (Śiv. 1556), mineral, ore; an element of words, a grammatical or verbal root or stem; one of the seven humours of the body, semen. **—pakun —पकुन्** । **वीर्यातीसारः** m.inf. spermatorrhoea to occur. **—tsalun —त्सलुन्** । **वीर्यपातः** m.inf. an involuntary emission of semen to occur.

datha दथ । **संवद्धपत्रजातम्** m. a large mass of *bhūrja*-bark paper (whether written on or not) with the sheets stuck together in a mass.

ḍĕṭha ड्यठ a prefix converting an interrogative word into an intensive affirmative (Gr.Gr. 256), as in the following: **—kana —कन** । **चिरेण** adv. a long time ago (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kânⁱ —कॅनि** adv. for a long time (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kani —कनि** । **चिरेण** adv. a long time ago. **—kar —कर्** । **वह्वकालात्** adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kōr —कोर्** । **वाह्ल्येन** adv., very much, exceedingly, esp. u.w. vbs. signifying good bodily health, freedom from sickness, etc. **—kati —कति** । **चिरकालात्** adv., i.q. **—kar** ab. **—kotᵘ —कॅतु** । **वह्वशः** adv. very much, exceedingly, in great quantity. **—kūtᵘ —कूतु** । **अतिवह्वलः** adj. (pl. **—kūtⁱ —कूॅति**; f. **—kūtsᵘ —कूॅच्चू**, pl. **—kūtsa —कूॅच्च**), very much (in quantity), (pl.) in great numbers (Gr.Gr. 257). Equivalent to Hindī *bahut kuch*. **—kyāh —क्याह** । **वह्वलं (सर्वमेव)** inan. e.g. everything (= Hindī *sab kuch*); a great deal (Gr.Gr. 257).

ḍĕṭh ड्ँठ m. sight (El.). Cf. **drĕṭh.**

dith दिथ्, see **dyunᵘ.**

ḍōṭh डोट् । **करकः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍōṭhas डोठस्**, abl. **ḍōṭha डोठ**, but ag. **ḍūṭhⁱ डूॅठि**), hail (L. 460, *dont*).

ḍōṭha-cholᵘ डोठ-छॅलु । **तीव्रा करकवृष्टिः** m. a violent hail-storm, covering a small tract and lasting only a short time, but very destructive to crops, etc. **-cholᵘ hyuhᵘ -छॅलु हिहु** । **अतितीक्ष्णः** adj. (f. **—hishᵘ —हिशू**),

very hot-tempered, one who flies into a violent storm of abuse (like a sudden hail-storm). **-nāv** -नाव् । **करकातिवृष्टिः** f. a 'hail-boat'; hail lying on the ground after a hail-storm. **-phol^{u}** -फंलु । **करकविन्दुः** m. a single hailstone. **-path^{ü}r^{ü}** -पथ्रू । **समुच्चिता करकवृष्टिः** f. a great mass or pile of fallen hail, hail that has collected in heaps. **-rāṭh** -राठ् । **तीव्रवेगवती करकवृष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राठि), a 'hail-swarm', a violent hail-storm.

ḍūṭh^{i} gatshun डूठि गछुन् । **करकसाद्भवनम्** m.inf. (fruit or crops) to be destroyed by hail; met. the fruit of any action or labour to be lost on the eve of accomplishment. **—karun** —करुन् । **करकसात्संपादनम्** m.inf. to destroy the fruit of any action or labour on the eve of its being accomplished (as ripe crops are destroyed by hail).

dōth दोँथ् m. (sg. dat. **dōtas** दोँतस्), in **dōta-dōth** दोँत-दोँथ् । **संघर्षः** f. tooth to tooth; wordy warfare (wherein the combatants grind their teeth at each other). Cf. **dōth**.

döth or **daith** दैथ् । **दैत्यः(कठोरप्रकृतिः)** m. (sg. dat. **dötas** or **daitas** दैतस्), a fabled kind of demon, the *daitya* of Sanskrit; met. a cruel, hard-hearted man, who is rough and forbidding in appearance and nature. Cf. **daity**.

dōth दाँथ् । **हस्तिदन्तः** m. (sg. dat. **dōtas** दाँतस्), ivory (El. *dánt*). Cf. **dōth**.

dōta-khünḍ^{ü} दाँत-खंण्डू । **हस्तिदन्तखण्डः** f. a piece of ivory.

dūth दूथ् । **दूतः** m. (sg. dat. **dūtas** दूतस्; pl. dat. **dūtan** दूतन्), a messenger; a messenger of God, or of a god, an angel (Gr.M.).

ḍūṭh^{i} डूठि, see **ḍōṭh**.

dūṭhum or **dūnṭhum** (K.Pr. 188) for **ḍyūṭhum** ड्यूठुम, see **ḍēshun**.

ḍīṭh^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} डीठू-मंचू, see **ḍyūṭh^{u}-mot^{u}**, under **ḍēsh-un**.

dāthur दाथुर् । **शिल्पिसामग्री** m. (sg. dat. **dātharas** दाथरस्), a general name for all the tools and appliances needed or used by a workman or artisan. Cf. **dŏb^{i}-dāthur** under **dŏb^{u} 1.** **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । **सामग्रीप्रसारणम्** m.inf. to spread out one's tools preparatory to commencing a work.

dạth^{u}r^{ü} द्थ्रू । **भेदनशीला** f. a woman who is in the habit of splitting or marring (either inanimate objects or friendships, etc.), a mischief-maker (lit. and fig.). **dạth^{a}ri-nāsh** द्थ्रि-नाश् । **कार्यवृत्त्याघाती** m. a man who habitually spoils other people's businesses, or corrupts other people's habits or natures.

ḍuṭhay डुठय् । **अतिप्रार्थना** f. persistent petitioning, begging till the request is granted. **—trāwüñ^{u}** —त्रावंञू । **आसक्ततया प्रार्थनानुसरणम्** f.inf. to beg persistently as ab. **—trövith bĕhun** —त्रांविथ् व्यञ्ञन् । **पश्चाल्लगनम्** m.inf. to besiege a person with such persistent petitioning.

dôtöjih, see **dŏyĕtöjī.**

dôtöjihyum^{u}, see **dŏyĕtöjihyum^{u}.**

duṭaka दुटक । **द्विखण्डितः** adj. e.g. cut in two parts, (of a log or the like) split in two. Cf. **duṭakh.**

duṭok^{u} दुटंकु । **द्विखण्डः** adj. (f. **duṭüc^{ü}** दुटंचू), i.q. **duṭaka,** q.v.

dutôk^{u} दुतोकु । **द्विद्वारकः** adj. (f. **dutöc^{ü}** दुतांचू), possessing two door frames (cf. **tākh**); (a house, etc.) provided with two doors for each story.

ḍōṭakh डाँटख् । **कठोरप्रकृतिः** adj. e.g. rude, harsh-natured, a misanthrope.

duṭakh दुटख् or **ḍuṭakh** डुटख् । **खण्डनम्** m.pl. (pl. dat. **du(ḍu)ṭakan** दु(डु)टकन्), cutting (something tall) half-way up, so as to divide it into two parts. **duṭakh karán^{i}** दुटख् करंनि or **ḍuṭakh karán^{i}** डुटख् करंनि । **द्विधा खण्डनम्** m. pl. inf. to make two parts; esp. (of something lofty) to break in two so as to knock down the upper part (e.g. a broken column). Cf. **duṭaka.**

dūtil दूंतिल् । **दौत्यम्** f. the profession or business of a messenger.

ḍūṭ^{u}-mot^{u} डूंटु-मंतु, see **ḍōṭun.**

ḍēṭôn^{u} डेंटोनु or **ḍēṭun** डेंटुन् । **कटिबन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍēṭanas** डेंटनस्), a girdle, waist-band, cummerbund (El. *ḍenṭon*). Cf. **darb** and **dash.** **ḍēṭan-lāṭh** डेंटन्-लाठ् । **लघ्वी कटिबन्धनी** m. a light, small, waist-band (chiefly worn by women).

dōtun दाँतुन् । **दन्तधावनकाष्ठम्** m. (sg. dat. **dōtanas** दाँतनस्), a piece of wood used as a toothbrush, a teeth-cleaner. **dōtan-mūr^{ü}** दाँतन् मूरू । **दन्तधावनयोग्या शाखा** f. a twig suitable to be used as a tooth-cleaner.

ḍōṭun डाँटुन् । **द्वेषः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍūṭ^{u}** डूंटु, 2 p.p. **ḍōcyōv** डाँच्योव्), to hate, show hatred to (esp. of some powerful monarch hating some subject); to envy (El. *ḍánṭún*). **ḍūṭ^{u}-mot^{u}** डूंटु-मंतु । **विद्वेषितः** (f. **ḍūṭ^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** डूंटूं-मंचू), one who has been made the object of hatred.

ḍīṭiñ डींटिञ् । **लघ्वी कटिबन्धनी** f. a small girdle or cummerbund. Cf. **ḍēṭôn^{u}.**

duṭop^{u} दुटंपु । **द्विपक्षः** adj. (f. **duṭüp^{ü}** दुटंपू), of or belonging to both sides or parties, e.g. **duṭop^{u} sāl,** an invitation (to a wedding) from both sides (i.e. both from the bridegroom's people and from the bride's people).

dutôpᵘ दुतोपु । **द्वातपः** adj. (f. **dutöpᵘ दुतॅापू**), twice put in the sun, twice spread out in the sun to dry (of damp grain or the like).

daturᵘ दतुरु । **धत्तूरः** m. (sg. dat. **dataris दतरिस्**, ag. and pl. nom. **datʰrⁱ दत्ॅरि**), the white thorn-apple, *Datura alba* (El. *Datura stramonium* and *D. fastuosa* ; L. 76) (used as a poison) ; a single leaf, flower, or fruit of this shrub. —**lagun —लगुन्** । **धत्तूरमदोत्पत्तिः**, **अत्यरुच्युत्पत्तिः** m.inf. datura to take effect, intoxication to be induced by eating datura ; met. to be felt like datura, (of food proffered) to be regarded with extreme disgust or aversion (as if thought to be poison).

datʰrⁱ-barᵃg दत्ॅरि-वॅरग् । **धत्तूरपर्णम्** m. datura-leaf. **-byôlᵘ -व्योलु** । **धत्तूरबीजम् (फलम्)** m. datura-seed. **-kāḍ -काँड्** । **धत्तूरप्रकाण्डः** m. the stem or trunk of the datura-shrub. **-kulᵘ -कुलु** । **धत्तूरलता** m. the datura-shrub. **-kondᵘ -कंण्डु** । **धत्तूरकण्टकः** m. the thorns surrounding the seed capsule of the datura. **-kāṭh -काठ्** । **धत्तूरशुष्कलता** m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas -काठस्**), a piece of dry datura-wood. **-pan -पन्** । **धत्तूरपलाश-समूहः** m. a collection of datura leaves. **-pōsh -पोश्** । **धत्तूरपुष्पम्** m. the datura-flower. **-wạthʳ -वॅथ्र्** । **धत्तूरपत्रम्** m. a datura-leaf.

dạtᵘrᵘ दॅत्रु । **सूक्ष्मपिपीलिकाभेदः** f. a kind of small virulent ant.

dạtᵃrĕ pĕñĕ दॅत्र्य प्यञ । **सूक्ष्मपिपीलिकाभेदव्यथापातः** f. pl. inf. ants to fall, the irritation caused by these ants to be experienced.

dutāra दुतार । **द्विगुणतन्तुकः** adj. e.g. (of cloth, etc.) woven with doubled thread.

dutröcᵘ 1 दुत्रॅाचू । **द्विद्रोणी** (for 2 see **dutrôkᵘ**), a stone or other article weighing two *trakh* (of 9½ lb. each), used as a weight in a pair of scales.

dôtrᵃh, see **dŏyĕtrᵃh**.

dôtrᵃhyumᵘ, see **dŏyĕtrᵃhyumᵘ**.

dutrokᵘ दुत्रॅकु । **द्विद्रोणिकः** adj. (f. **dutrücᵘ दुत्रॅचू**), weighing, or of the weight of, two *trakh* (of 9½ lb. each).

dutrôkᵘ दुत्रोकु । **द्विद्रोणमितः** adj. (f. **dutröcᵘ 2 दुत्रॅाचू**, for 1 see s.v.), i.q. **dutrokᵘ**, q.v.

dutrikh दुत्रिख् । **संयोगान्तरेफचिह्नम्** f. (sg. dat. **dutriki दुत्रिकि**), N. of the sign ◌् used for the letter *ra* when subscript to and following another consonant in the Śāradā character.

dātru-shĕkth दात्रु-शकथ् । **दानसामर्थ्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **-shĕkᵘṭʰᵘ -शक्ॅचू**), power or ability to grant all that a petitioner asks for.

dutôshᵘ दुतोशु । **द्विवेष्टनः** adj. (f. **dutöshᵘ दुतॅाशू**), in two layers, folded in two.

duṭāsal दुटासल् । **द्विशब्दजनकः** adj. e.g. giving a bang (*ṭās*) or explosive sound twice from a single cause (e.g. both barrels of a gun going off together from pulling the trigger only once).

datta-dŏgulᵘ दत्त-द्वगुलु । **अकस्माद्गाढनिद्रापातः** m. (sg. dat. **-dŏgalis -द्वगलिस्**, ag. and pl. nom. **-dŏgᵃlⁱ -द्वग्ॅलि**), a sudden fall into deep sleep owing to exhaustion, weariness, or the like.

dātuth दातुथ् । **दातृत्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **dātatas दाततस्**), a habit of or natural disposition for giving gifts, generosity, a charitable disposition.

dōtuvᵘ दॅातुवु । **हस्तिदन्तमयः** adj. (f. **dōtüvᵘ दॅातॅवू**), made of ivory.

daity or **döty दैत्य** m. a demon, an evil spirit hostile to the gods, a Titan (Śiv. 446, 677, 709, 856, 1392 ; Rām. 38, 550, 738 ; K. 736). See **döth.**

dutay दुतय् (= دوتی) । **संयोजितयुग्मवसनम्** f. a garment made of two breadths of cloth. Cf. **chiṭh.**

dōtyāh दोत्याह्, see **dūtⁱ.**

diṣa दिष, **diṣᵘ दिषू**, etc., see **dyunᵘ.**

dŏṣh द्वक्ष् । **अञ्जलिः** f. (sg. dat. **dŏṣhi द्वक्षि**), a certain position of the hands, with the fingers extended, and the open palms placed side by side and slightly hollowed (as if by a beggar to receive food, and hence used as an indication of supplication) ; the hand similarly hollowed for drinking (YZ.163). —**gandüñᵘ —गण्डॅञ्** । **अतिविनीतवत्प्रार्थनम्** f.inf. to put the hands in this position ; hence, to make a humble supplication.

dŏṣhi dŏṣhi öhī karüñᵘ द्वक्षि द्वक्षि ओंही करॅञ् । **अञ्जलिबन्धपूर्वाशंसनम्** f.inf. (of a suppliant) to bless a donor in token of gratitude, with the hands placed in this position.

dūṣh दूँक्ष् or **dūṣhᵘ दूँक्षू** f. (pl. nom. **dōṣha दोँक्ष**), separating out, pulling out (e.g. wool, etc.), sorting out. Cf. **atha-dūṣh**, and Gr.Gr. 127. —**diñᵘ —दिञ्** । **अन्वेषणम्** f.inf. to search for anything hidden in a mass of other articles, to hunt for anything lost amongst rubbish, to "look for a needle in a bundle of straw ".

dōṣha kaḍañĕ दोँक्ष कडञ । **अंशांशतो भिन्नीकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to separate anything out into its component parts, to open out ; to explain a book section by section.

dūṣhᵘ 1 दूँक्षु । **वनमक्षिका** m. a kind of wild honey-bee. **dōṣhⁱ-sondᵘ दोँक्षि-संन्दु** or **dūṣhⁱ-sondᵘ दूँक्षि-संन्दु** । **वनमक्षिकासंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-sünzᵘ -संञ्जू**), of or belonging to such a bee (e.g. its honey, or its hive).

dūṣhᵘ 2 दूँक्षु । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a pargana about 10 miles to the west of Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. ii, 476)

dōʦhyukᵘ द्यॉक्ह्युकु or **dūʦhyukᵘ** दूँक्ह्युकु । **प्रदेशविशेषभवः** adj. (f. **dōʦhicᵘ** द्यॉक्ह्यिचू or **dūʦhicᵘ** दूँक्ह्यिचू), of, belonging to, produced in, or existing in this pargana.

dūʦhᵃr दूँक्ह्र् । **पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः** f. the act of separating out, sorting out, opening out wool, etc. Cf. **dūʦh** and **aḍ-dūʦhari**, s.v. **aḍ.**

dūʦhᵃran दूँक्ह्रन् । **पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः** f. (sg. dat. **dūʦhᵃrüñᵘ** दूँक्ह्रंञू), separating out, sorting out, sifting out; opening out matted cotton-wool or the like.

dūʦhᵃrun दूँक्ह्रुन् । **पृथक्पृथक्करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūʦhᵒrᵘ** दूँक्ह्रु), to separate out, sort out a collected mass, so as to collect what is rubbish and throw it away; to open out matted cotton-wool or the like. The verbal noun is **dūʦh** (Gr.Gr. 127). **dūʦhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** दूँक्ह्रु-मंतु । **पृथक्पृथक्कृतः** perf. part. (f. **dūʦhᵘrᵘ-müʦᵘ** दूँक्ह्रू-मंचू), sorted out, as ab.; opened out, as ab.

dūʦhᵃrāwun दूँक्ह्रावुन् । **पृथक्पृथक्करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūʦhᵃrôwᵘ** दूँक्ह्रोवु), i.q. **dūʦhᵃrun**, q.v. **dūʦhᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** दूँक्ह्रोवु-मंतु । **पृथक्पृथक्कृतः** perf. part. (f. **dūʦhᵃröwᵘ-müʦᵘ** दूँक्ह्रांवू-मंचू), i.q. **dūʦhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, see **dūʦhᵃrun.**

duʦôrᵘ दुच्होरु । **द्विमुखचुल्ली** m. a fire-place or kitchen range with two openings in the top to receive the cooking vessels.

diʦōv द्यिच्होव्, etc., see **dyunᵘ.**

duʦyotᵘ दुच्यंतु । **द्विचेतनम्** m. (sg. dat. **duʦĕtis** दुच्यतिस्), having a twofold impression in the mind, mistaking one thing for another (e.g. a rope for a snake, and so on); (in religion) the error of seeing two when there is only one, dualism, as opposed to monism (Śiv. 1756, also with the meaning of losing one's way). —**gaʦhun** —गछुन् । **भ्रान्त्युत्पत्तिः** m.inf. to mistake one thing, action, or course of conduct for another, to be deceived. —**karun** —करुन् । **भ्रमोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause another to make such a mistake, to deceive, cheat. —**mēlun** —मेलुन् । **भ्रमोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. such a mistake or such a confusion of ideas to occur (e.g. a rope for a snake, a mirage for water, a false track for a path, an enemy for a friend, and so on).

ḍwā ड्वाँ । **गोशब्दानुकरणम्** m. onomat. the cry of a cow, 'moo!'; the imitation of this cry by a human being. —**karun** —करुन् । **गोध्वन्यनुकरणेनापह्नवः** m.inf. to utter 'moo!', to moo (as when one utters it when defeated in a gambling match or quarrel, or when one denies the possession of property entrusted to one), to utter a grunt of dissatisfaction or denial.

dav 1 द्व् । **सहायाशा** m. the hope or expectation of help from any person in endeavouring to obtain anything.

dav 2 द्व् ,ه । **धावनम्** f. running (Gr.Gr. 128); the swift current of a stream (Śiv. 506); **āb-dav,** a water current, a water drain (H. iv, 4). —**tulüñᵘ** —तुलंञू to raise running, to set off or set out at a run, to run off, hasten away (Śiv. 699).

dava-dav द्व-द्व् (=ه,ا,ه) । **शीघ्रगतागतम्** f. running to and fro or in every direction, bustling about; being active or energetic in any business. **-dav gaʦhünᵘ** -द्व् गछंञू । **अतिशीघ्रतासंभवः** f.inf. such running to and fro to occur.

davi-davi द्वि-द्वि । **अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. running to and fro; hence, quickly, eagerly, not only u.w. vbs. of motion, but also met., as in the case of eating.

dav 3 द्व्, a stake, a wager. —**gaʦhun** —गछुन् । **पणारोहः** m.inf. a wager to be laid, a bet to be made. —**khārun** —खारुन् । **पणारोपणम्** m.inf. to raise a stake; hence, to wager, make a bet, lay a stake. —**khasun** —खसुन् । **पणारोहः** m.inf. a stake to ascend, a wager to be laid, a bet to be made. —**karun** —करुन् । **आक्रमणम्** m.inf. to challenge one to a wager, to offer a bet. —**ladun** —लदुन् । **पणारोपणम्** m.inf. to lay a bet, (in a dispute) to offer a bet.

dāv 1 द्राव् । **तन्तुः** m. a piece of thread, so much as is put on a needle at one time. Cf. **dôwᵘ.**

dāv 2 द्राव् ,ا । **आक्षेपः** m. a time, turn; opportunity, chance (K.Pr. 41); a stroke or cast in a game; a charge or counter-charge in a dispute, a retort; an attack or counter-attack in gaming or in a dispute (Rām. 1349). —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । **अभियोगावसरः** m.inf. an opportunity to come (K.Pr. 41); (in gaming or a quarrel, of one previously conquered) fortune to turn, an opportunity for a counter-move or counter-charge to occur.

dāwa-har द्राव-ह्र् । **आक्षेपाक्षेपि** f. mutual retort, a quarrel consisting in accusations and counter-accusations, or in attacks and counter-attacks.

dāwas bihun द्रावस् विछुन् । **आक्षेपसंमुखीभवनम्** m.inf. to sit under an attack, esp. in gaming or in a quarrel to be subject to a violent attack resulting in loss. —**logᵘ-motᵘ** —लगु-मंतु । **अभियुक्तीभूतः** perf. pass. (f. —**lüjᵘ-müʦᵘ** —लंजू-मंचू), one who is subject to an attack, esp. a person who, owing to his being alone and friendless, is being forcibly dragged into some losing business. —**lagun** —लगुन् । **अभियुक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be attacked as ab.

dawā ا,ه, i.q. **dawāh,** q.v.

dāwa द्राव । **सूक्ष्मनाड्यः** f.pl. a general name for the finer 'strings' (i.e. muscles, veins, arteries, etc.) of the body. Cf. **dāv 1.** —**galañĕ** —गलञ । **अतिक्षीणतासंभवः** f. pl. inf. the 'strings' to melt away, to

become weak and lean from disease, sorrow, or the like.

dāwā دعوىٰ, i.q. **dāwāh,** q.v.

daiv द्यैव्, see **döv.**

dĕv द्यव् دیو । **राचसः** m. (sg. abl. **dĕwa 1** द्यव ; f. **dĕviñ** द्यविञ्), a devil, demon, spirit, ghost, hobgoblin (K.Pr. 55, Rām. 445, 641, etc.) ; like our 'devil' the word is often used humorously, or even half-affectionately, esp. with reference to children, as in **bōma-dĕv,** a passion-devil, a naughty child who is a spoil-sport ; **dasta-dĕv,** a poor devil of a child that is a victim of diarrhœa ; **banga-dĕv,** a bang-sot ; **bªsari-dĕv,** a scald-devil, a pot too hot to hold. **-draṭhāyĕkh** -द्रठायख् । **रचोभूतपिशाचादिः** m. a general word for demons of all kinds (K.Pr. 55). Cf. **draṭhāyĕkh.** **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । **रचःसंपातः** m.inf. the devil to fall, a sudden calamity to happen.

dĕwa gindun द्यव गिन्दुन् । **रचःक्रीडनम्** m. the sport of a devil, i.e. a sudden death or similar unexpected calamity. **-ṭsūṭh** -च्यूँठ् । **रचोवृत्तिः** f. a fat, ugly, foolish woman, who practises devilry, i.e. worries and interferes with other people. See **ṭsūṭh.**

dēv देव्, i.q. **dīv,** q.v.

dĕwa 2 द्यव । **स्वित्** adv. a particle of interrogation, inquiry, or doubt, often translatable by 'do you think?' 'perhaps', 'pray', 'indeed?' (W. 25 ; Śiv. 75, 287, 974, 1699 ; Rām. 50, 79, 368, 1169 ; K. 157, 163, 357, 503, 623, 841).

dēvi देवि, i.q. **dĕv,** q.v. (Rām. 109, 805, both ०—).

dēvī देवी, see **dīvī.**

div दिव् m. a god, a deity, esp. a *mātṛkā,* or divine mother, cf. **diwath 2.** The word is used in the following compounds :—

diva bögⁱ दिव वाँगि । **दैवनिमित्तकः** adj. e.g. or adv. for the sake of a god, (devoted) for a god, (sacred) to a god, and so forth. **-dŏh** -द्वह । **दैव्यमहः** m. a god's day, a day sacred to a god or to gods (as distinct from a day sacred to ancestors, or devoted to memorial ceremonies or the like). **-dār** -दार् or **dēwa-dār** देव-दार् । **देवदारु, काष्ठविशेषः** m. the Himalayan cedar, the deodar (*Cedrus deodara,* El.) ; the wood of this tree. See El. s.vv. *deodár, diár,* and *divadár.* Divadār is the word in use in Śrīnagar. The wood is used as a substitute for sandal-wood in Hindū religious ceremonies (Śiv. 1080, 1613). **-dôrᵘ** -दोरु । **देवदारुमयः** adj. (f. **-dörᵘ** -दारू), made of deodar wood. **-dörⁱ** -दारि । **देवदारुमयः** adj. e.g., id. **-dār-mõkun** -दार्-माँकुन् । **देवदारुखण्डः** m. a small ball of deodar wood, used for rubbing on a rough stone, the resulting powder being employed instead of sandal-wood as a material for the forehead marks worn by Hindus. Cf. **mõkun.** **-gŏn** -ग्वन् or **-gōn** -गोन् । **मातृकार्चनम्** m. the Hindū worship of the divine mothers (the sixty-four Yōginīs), usually on the day before any important ceremony, such as the initiation of a boy (*upanayana*) or a wedding. Cf. L. (*deogon*) 260, 261, and El. s.v. **-gōn dyunᵘ** -गोन् दिनु । **मातृकार्चनयागविधानम्** m.inf. to perform this worship. **-gŏn** (or **-gōn**) **mahārāza** **-ŏvn** (-गोन्) **महाराज़** । **मातृकार्चनोदीचितो वरः** m. the hero of this worship, i.e. the boy whose initiation or marriage is to follow. **-gŏn** (or **-gōn**) **mahārĕñ** **ŏvn** (-गोन्) **महार्यञ्** । **मातृकार्चादीक्षिता कन्या** the heroine of such a worship, i.e. the girl who is to be married a few days afterwards. Her formal initiation into Brahmanism dates from this *diva-gŏn* (L. 26*f*). **-gŏn ras** -ग्वन् रस् । **मातृकावह्न्यर्थसूदरसः** m. the soup or gravy of the sheep's flesh offered to the divine mothers at the *diva-gŏn* ceremony. **-gōn thöjⁱ** -गोन् थाँजि । **मातृकार्चनार्थस्थाली** f. the vessel in which the meat offered at the *diva-gŏn* ceremony is cooked. **-gōn-wôlᵘ** -गोन्-वोलु । **मातृकार्चने यष्टा** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), the person at whose expense the *diva-gŏn* ceremony is performed. **-gōn zang** -गोन् ज़ंग् । **मातृकार्चन-शाकुनिकम्** f. the ceremony of securing good omens at the commencement of the *diva-gŏn* ceremony. **-gōnas bihun** -गोनस् विह्न । **मातृकार्चनारम्भः** m.inf. to set to work at, i.e. to begin, the performance of the *diva-gŏn* ceremony. **-kāv** -काव् । **दात्यूहः** m. a certain bird, described as a large crow, dark-coloured all over, even on the neck ; perhaps *Cuculus melanoleucus.* **-pĕtªr** -प्यंतर् । **देवपितृतर्पणम्** m. a libation to the gods (*pitṛs*) and deceased ancestors made by Hindūs at the morning bath.

dīv दीव् or **dēv** देव् دیو । **देवः, सौम्यप्रकृतिः** m. (**dīv,** Śiv. 69, 71, 1718, 1724, etc., K. 255, 604 ; **dēv,** Śiv. 120, 123, 124, 128, 131, etc., K. 416, 451, etc.), a god of the Hindū pantheon ; met. a person of upright and noble character ; a title added to the name of a god or a great man or hero, as in **arzuna-dēv,** the revered hero Arjuna (Śiv. 1178, 1734) ; **ātma-dēv,** the self-god, the deity who is the great Self of all things, Śiva (Śiv. 1761, 1772) ; **ādi-dēv,** the primeval god, Śiva (Śiv. 1160, 1788).

dēva-dēv देव-देव् m. a god of gods, a chief god, such as Brahmā (Śiv. 627). **-lūkh** -लूख् m. the world of the gods, heaven (Śiv. 36, 1913, K. 591, 1049). **-sar** -सर्, see **divªsar.** **-sthalī** -स्थली f. a god's place, a place frequented by gods, a place hallowed by the presence of many gods (Śiv. 1170).

diwai, see **diway.**

dīvī दीवी or **dēvī देवी** । **दिव्यस्त्री** f. a goddess of the Hindū pantheon (Rām. 1444, K. 84); esp. Dēvī, the *śakti* or wife of Śiva (Śiv. 63, 81, 82, etc.; Rām. 50, 55, etc.; K. 268, 269, 654, 655). **-bal -वल्** । **देवीचेत्रम्** m. a place sacred to Dēvī and hallowed by her special presence, such as Jwālāmukhī, etc. **-diwatā -दिवता** । **देवतच्छक्तिसमुदायः** m. a general term for all the gods and goddesses of the Hindū pantheon.

dôwᵘ दोवु । **वेष्टितन्तुविशेषः** m. a kind of fine cord or twisted thread used for fastening along the ends of a garment (partly for the sake of ornament and partly for strength), binding-cord. Cf. **dāv 1.**

dôvⁱ-dār दोवि-दार् । **वेष्टितसूत्रचित्रस्यूतियुक्तः** adj. e.g. (a garment) embroidered with binding-cord. **-höshī -होशी** । **चित्रस्यूतिमयडोरकविशेषः** f. a braid embroidered with binding-cord for use as ab. **-kömᵘ -कोमू** । **वेष्टितसूत्रचित्रस्यूतिः** f. embroidery with this binding-cord. **-kurta -कुर्त** । **डोरकसमुदायः** m. sufficient of this binding-cord for one garment. **-kūṭᵘ -कूठू** । **डोरककशाखा** f. one branch or sprig of this embroidery. **-nāl -नाल्** । **गलिकाविशेषः** m. embroidery on the collar of a garment.

döv or **daiv दैव्** m. divine power, destiny, fate, fortune (Śiv. 1475). **—phērun —फेरुन्** । **भाग्यविपर्ययः** m.inf. fate to turn, a sudden change from prosperity to the reverse to take place. **—wunun —वुनुन्** । **भाग्यविपर्ययः** m.inf. fate to be bad, hard luck to occur, as when one is on the eve of success to be met by failure.

döwa or **daiwa wunun दैव वुनुन्** । **दैववञ्चना** m.inf. to have bad luck by fate, i.q. **döv wunun,** ab.

ḍuv डुव् or **ḍuvᵘ डुवु** । **विनाशः** m. sweeping away; hence, utter destruction, total disappearance (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **सर्वतोऽपहरणम्** m.inf. to carry entirely away another's property, to loot out and out. **—karun —करुन्** । **विनाशनम्, अपहरणम्** m.inf. utterly to destroy (e.g. the supplies, etc., of an enemy's army which has been defeated); to carry entirely away as booty, to loot out and out. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **विनष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. sweeping away to occur; (of any collected property) to be destroyed utterly.

ḍuwan-phash डुवन्-फश् । **रेण्वादिसंमार्जनम्** m. sweeping, clearing away dust, etc.

duwa दुव । **द्वित्वविशिष्टः** adj. e.g. of two, composed, etc., of two; marked with the number 2; subst. m. the two or deuce (at cards, dice, etc.).

duwāčĕ दुवाच्य, see **duwôṭᵘ.**

duwȧchⁱ दुवंक्कि or **duwüchᵘ दुवंकू** । **द्विकालिकी**, see **duwokhᵘ.**

davīda दवीद دویدہ । **अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. running, very quickly, at once, u.w. vbs. of motion.

dāwādār दावादार् دعویٰ دار । **स्वत्वाभिमानी** m. (f. **dāwādārĕñ दावादार्यञ्**), a claimant; the plaintiff in a lawsuit (K.Pr. 54).

dēwa-dār देव-दार् (Śiv. 1080, 1613), i.q. **diva-dār,** q.v. s.v. **div.**

dīvīdār दीवीदार् । **शक्तिचेत्रम्** m. a place sacred to Dēvī or other great Hindū goddess, and hallowed by her special presence. Cf. **dīvī.**

dwādashī द्वादशी f. the twelfth lunar day of either fortnight of the Hindū luni-solar month (cf. L. 265, *shrāvun dvādashī*).

dwādashānth द्वादशान्थ् m. (sg. dat. **dwādashāntas द्वादशान्तस्**), 'the twelfth end.' **dwādashānta-maṇḍal द्वादशान्त-मण्डल्** m. in Yōga philosophy, the circuit called the **dwādashānth,** a name given to the **brahmarandr,** q.v. s.v. **brahm** (Śiv. 1656).

dēwādēv देवादेव् । **दिनवेधः** f. (in calculating dates for Hindū religious ceremonies) when a lunar day ends during a solar day, to continue the ceremonies of that lunar day during the rest of that solar day into the next lunar day.

dāwugᵘ दावुगु । **अवग्राहः** m. a drought, a total failure of rain when it is required. Cf. **drāg.**

dāwāgīr दावागीर् دعویٰ گیر । **अभियोगी** e.g. one who holds a claim, a persistent claimant, one who will carry his claim even into a future life.

döwāgath or **daiwāgath दैवागथ्** । **ईश्वरेच्छा** f. (sg. dat. **döwāgüṭsᵘ दैवागंचू**), the course of destiny, the will of God, destiny.

dawāh द्वाह् or **dawā** دوا । **औषधम्** m. medicine, physic (K.Pr. 116, Rām. 897, 1320). For gender see W. 18. **khŏrākh dawāhukᵘ,** a dose of medicine (Gr.M.). **—khyonᵘ —ख्योनु** m.inf. to take medicine. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to do medicine, to attend (a patient) (Gr.M.).

dāwāh दावाह् or **dāwā** دعویٰ । **अभियोगः** m. a pretension, claim, demand; a complaint founded on a claim (W. 142, K.Pr. 170); a plaint in an action at law; charge, accusation; an objection, contention, assertion (Rām. 987; El. *dáwá*). **—āsun —आसुन्** । **स्वत्वाभिमानसंपत्तिः** m.inf. a claim for property to occur. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make a claim; to raise an objection (Gr.M.). **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to make a claim, put in a claim (Gr.M.).

duwohurᵘ दुवंङरु । **द्विवार्षिकः** adj. (f. **duwarishᵘ दुवरिशू**), of or belonging to two years; two years old; lasting for two years; occurring every two years (Gr.Gr. 75).

dēvakī देवकी f. N. of the mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 706, 1384; K. 22, 23, 26, 42, 43, 377, 404, etc.). **-nandan -नन्दन्** m. Dēvakī's son, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, 1436).

dēwakh देवख् m. (sg. dat. **dēwakas देवकस्**), Dēvaka, N. of the father of Dēvakī, the mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 445, 464).

duwakh दुवख् । **द्विकालम्** adv. at two times, twice (a day, etc.).

duwokhᵘ दुवंखु । **द्विकालिकः** adj. (f. **duwàchⁱ दुवंछि** or **duwüchᵘ̈ दुवंछू**), of or belonging to two times, occurring twice (a day, etc.).

dāwal दावल । **व्यभिचारिणी** f. an unchaste woman (Gr.Gr. 107), a woman unchaste in practice and by inclination; when —° this word is masc. (Gr.Gr. 107), cf. **bĕñĕ-dāwal, mājĕ-dāwal.**

dēwölⁱ देवांलि । **वाङ्मात्रेण धनव्ययशीलः** m. a bankrupt, an insolvent (Gr.M.); a spendthrift, one who recklessly spends all his money. **-dās -दास्** । **नित्यं धनव्ययशीलः** m. 'Mr. Bankrupt', one who is beggared by reckless extravagance.

dēwôlᵘ देवोलु (= دیوالی) । **निष्किञ्चनत्वम्** m. bankruptcy, insolvency. **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **अकिञ्चनत्वापत्तिः** m.inf. to become bankrupt (Gr.M.).

dawun द्वुन् । **धावनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dowᵘ द्वंवु**. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles. Thus **dowun द्वंवुन्**, it was run by him, he ran), to run, go quickly, hasten (Śiv. 880, 1494).

dawān द्वान् । **अतिशीघ्रम्** pres. part. c.g. running, hence, as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, eating, reading, etc.

dawönⁱ द्वांनि । **अतिशीघ्रम्** adverbial part. while running; hence, adv. very quickly, u.w. any verb.

davyō-motᵘ द्व्यो-मंतु । **क्षतधावनः** 2 perf. part. (f. **davyē-müẗᵘ̈ द्व्ये-मंच्चू**), running, going at a great speed.

dāwun दावुन् । **दापनम्** conj. 1 [poet. pres. part. **dāwan दावन्** (Śiv. 1094, 1756), 1 p.p. **dôwᵘ दोवु**], to cause to give (Śiv. 130, 605, 646, 691, 1817); to cause to be given, to give through another person (Śiv. 26, 519, 736, 1182, 1787, 1879). Causal of **dyunᵘ** (q.v.) in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 172). El. spells this word *dyāwun*. Cf. **dāwanāwun. gŏta dāwun,** to cause (so and so) to dive (Śiv. 1397); **ṭakh dāwun,** to cause lopping to be done, to be lopped (W. 149, K.Pr. 260); **pānas ẗshĕpa dāwañĕ,** to cause oneself to become invisible (Śiv. 1756); **wŏṭh dāwüñᵘ̈,** to cause (so and so) to leap (Śiv. 1815).

dôwᵘ-motᵘ दोवु-मंतु । **दापितः** perf. part. (f. **döwᵘ̈-müẗᵘ̈ दांवू-मंच्चू**), caused to be given, given through another person.

dēwān, dīwān दीवान دیوان m. a royal court; a tribunal (of justice or revenue); a council of state, senate, divan; a court or hall of audience; a finance minister, head of revenue or financial department (cf. L. 401); a secretary; a steward; the collected writings of an author. **dīwān-khāna दीवान्-खान** دیوان خانہ m. a tribunal, office; a hall of audience, hall, court (Śiv. 968); a palace (El., K.Pr. 161).

dēwāna, dēwānā, dīwāna, dīwānā दीवान. दीवाना دیوانہ adj. c.g. mad, insane, lunatic (YZ. 164, 193, 564; K.Pr. 66; Rām. 638, 907, 1050, 1467, 1529); in an ecstasy, frenzied; inspired; mad (of a dog) (K.Pr. 146).

diwān दिवान्, diwönⁱ दिवांनि, see **dyunᵘ**.

ḍuwun डुवुन् । **संमार्जनम्, अपहरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍuwᵘ डुवु**), to sweep (dust) away, to sweep (a floor) clean (Rām. 582); met. to sweep clean, carry off the total of someone else's possession, to rob and clean out.

ḍuwᵘ-motᵘ डुवु-मंतु । **संमार्जितः** perf. part. (f. **ḍuwᵘ̈-müẗᵘ̈ डुवू-मंच्चू**), swept clean (of a floor); swept clean, utterly robbed of everything; carried off, plundered (of property).

ḍuwith ẗshunun डुविथ् क्षुनुन् m.inf. to sweep something away (Gr.M.).

ḍuwan-wôlᵘ डुवन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **ḍuwan-wājĕñ डुवन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who sweeps, a sweeper; esp. a man of the Wātul caste, who earns his living as a Mihtar or sweeper (K.Pr. 231).

dēwānagī or **dīwānagī दीवानगी** دیوانگی f. madness, insanity (W. 137, K.Pr. 77, Rām. 266).

dawanāwun द्वनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dawanôwᵘ द्वनोवु**), to cause to run, make to run (El.).

dāwanāwun दावनावुन् or (Gr.Gr. 172) **diwanāwun दिवनावुन्** । **दापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāwanôwᵘ दावनोवु**), i.q. **dāwun,** q.v. **gōsa diwanāwun,** to provoke anger (Gr.M.); **dēv ẗshĕpa diwanöwin,** he caused the gods to (run away and) hide themselves (Śiv. 123), cf. **pānas ẗshĕpa dāwañĕ** under **dāwun.**

dāwanāwüñᵘ̈ दावनावंञ्चू । **व्यभिचारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **dāwanöwᵘ̈ दावनांवू**), to cause (a woman) to be unchaste with some third person, to prostitute a woman. Caus. of **dāwüñᵘ̈**, q.v.

dŏwanzāh द्वज़ाह् or **duwanzāh दुवज़ाह** । **द्वापञ्चाशत** card. c.g. fifty-two (Gr.Gr. 84).

duwanzāhan-hondᵘ दुवज़ाहन्-हंन्दु । **द्वापञ्चाशता क्रीतः** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ̈ -हंज़ू**), of or belonging to

fifty-two; bought for, costing, or priced at fifty-two (rupees, etc.).

dŏwanzöhyum^{u} द्वज़ांह्युम or **duwanzöhyum^{u} दुवज़ांह्युम** । **द्वापञ्चाशत्तमः** ord. (f. **dŏwanzöhim^{ü} द्वज़ांहिमू**), fifty-second.

dāwün^{ü} दावंनू । **व्यभिचारः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **döw^{ü} दांवू**), to be unchaste (of a woman).

dĕviñ द्यविञ् । **राक्षसी** f. a she-devil, a she-demon; met. a woman who is a she-devil, ugly, gross in form and feature, without discrimination, and habitually injuring others. The word is f. of **dĕv** in all its meanings.

ḍuviñ^{ü} ड्विञ् । **संमार्जनी** f. a sweeping brush, a broom (Gr.Gr. 120).

duwôp^{u} दुवोपु । **द्विवापः** adj. (f. **duwöp^{ü} दुवांपू**), (of a field, etc.) twice sown, i.e. either with two different crops in the same year, or sown a second time with the same seed owing to the first sowing having failed.

dwāpar द्वापर् m. the third of the four *yŏg* (Skt. *yuga*) or ages of the world. **-yŏg -यूग्** (K. 12) or **dwāpara-yŏg द्वापर-यूग्** (K. 606) m., id.

dwār द्वार् m. a door, gate, passage, entrance (Śiv. 688, 829, 955, 972, 1033, 1099, 1473, 1911, esp. 1074–82; K. 71, 73, 79, 1123, 1161, etc.); an opening or aperture in the human body (of which there are nine, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation; but according to others there are ten, made up by counting the windpipe and gullet separately; cf. **dashĕmōddār**) (Śiv. 340, 520, 1078, 1469).

dwāra-könü द्वार-कांनू । **स्तम्भपट्टिकादिदारुसमूहः** f. the wood collected for building the framework of a house; the entire wooden framework of a house below the attics, including door-posts, etc. See **könü^{ü}** 4. **-pūz -पूज़्** or **-pūzā -पूज़ा** f. the worship of the inferior deities at the entrance to a temple; met. the propitiation of the underlings hanging round the entrance to a royal court or the like by one who desires to obtain an audience; (on the occasion of marriages, etc.) the ceremony of worshipping the god of the threshold (Śiv. 1073, 1074, 1097).

dwör^{ü} द्वांरू । **लघु(पत्र)द्वारम्** f. a small side door, a shutter. Cf. **dör^{ü}** 3.

dēwāra देवार دیوار । **प्राकारः** m. a wall (YZ. 394, 409; K.Pr. 227; Rām. 22, 574, 799) (El. makes the word f. as in Hindōstānī, but cf. W. 18).

diwur^{u} दिवुरु । **चैत्यम् (देवमन्दिरम्)** m. (sg. dat. **diwaris दिवरिस्**), a lofty stone-built shrine or temple for receiving the image of a god, a *linga*, or the like.

diwár^{i}-künü^{ü} दिवंरि-कंनू । **शिलाविशेषः** f. a squared, polished, block of stone, such as would be used in building such a shrine.

duwôr^{u} दुवोरू । **द्वियष्टियुक्तः** adj. (f. **duwör^{ü} दुवांरू**), wrapped or lapped round with two strings or with a string consisting of two strands (of an ornament, a girded rope, or the like).

dwārakā द्वारका f. N. of the capital of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (on the western point of the modern Gujarāt, and supposed to have become submerged by the sea) (Śiv. 865, 949, 1330, 1469; K. 589, 592, 593, 632, etc.). **-nāth -नाथ्** m. Lord of Dwārakā, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1409).

duwarish^{ü} दुवरिशू, see **duwohur^{u}**.

duwörishun^{u} दुवांरिशुनु । **द्विवार्षिकः** adj. (f. **duwörishiñ^{ü} दुवांरिशिञ्नू**), of the age of two years, two years old.

dwēsh द्वेश्, द्वेष् m. hatred, dislike, repugnance, enmity (Śiv. 1048, 1312, 1558, 1755). **dwēshĕ-rost^{u} द्वेश-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü} -रंछू**), free from hatred, incapable of hate, amicable, loving (Śiv. 587).

div^{a}sar दिव्सर् or **dēvasar देवसर्** (Śiv. 1170), m. N. of a pargana in the Marāz division of Kashmīr, the ancient Dēvasarasa (RT.Tr. II, 470).

dēwatā देवता or **dīwatā दीवता** m. (pl. ag. **dēwatav देवतव्**, K. 606), i.q. **diwatā**, q.v. (Śiv. 64, 76, 127, 130, 188, 201, 211, etc.; K. 14, 17, 18, 53, 56, 85, etc.), the image of a deity, an idol.

diwatā दिवता । **दैवतम्, देवस्वभावः** m. a god, a deity (there are three times ten millions of them, Śiv. 635); met. a god-man, a man of godlike nature, one of handsome appearance and virtuous character.

duwot^{u} दुवंतु । **द्विमार्गः** m. a place where two roads join a main road, a place where a road forks.

duwôṭ^{u} दुवोटु । **द्विसंदानः** adj. (f. **duwöṭ^{ü} दुवांटू**, sg. dat. **duwācĕ दुवाच्य**), having two joints, joined in two places.

dawāth द्वाथ् دوات । **मषीपात्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **dawöṭ^{ü} द्वांचू**), an inkholder, an inkstand, an inkhorn, a portable case with receptacles for ink, writing-reeds, etc.

diwath 1 दिवथ् । **बुद्ध्यनुभवः** f. (sg. dat. **diwüṭ^{ü} दिवंचू**), sagacity, comprehension, quickness of apprehension, power of inference, acumen; ability to understand the condition even of something invisible. **—āsüñ^{ü} —आसंञ्नू** । **बुद्ध्यनुभवसंभवः** f.inf. such power of inference to exist. **—niñ^{ü} —नित्नू** । **बुद्धिह्रापनम्** f.inf. (of one formerly possessed of great acumen) such power of inference to be lost (by a change of circumstances, etc.). **—tulüñ^{ü} —तुलंञ्नू** । **बुद्ध्यनुभवविबाधनम्**

(**अवमानना**),f.inf. ' to lift sagacity ', to abuse or revile one who is honoured on account of his sagacity. —**wŏthiüñ**ü —**द्वथंञू । सद्बुद्ध्यनुभवापगमः** f.inf. sagacity to rise (and go away) ; (of one previously endowed with great sagacity) power of inference to depart (owing to some change of circumstances). —**yiñ**ü —**यिञू । सद्बुद्ध्यनुभवसमायोगः** f.inf. sagacity to come ; (of one who has previously not grasped a thing even when before his very eyes) understanding suddenly to come.

diwüṭsü-band दिवंचू-बन्द । परोक्षवृताभिज्ञानी adj. c.g. one who is habitually able to infer conditions of actions, etc., even when they are not seen by him ; sagacious. **-wôl**u **-वोलु । स्वबुद्ध्यानुभवज्ञत्** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), id.

diwath 2 दिवथ् । देवताविशेषः, मातृकार्चने ऽर्चिता स्त्री f. (sg. dat. **diwạti दिवंति** or **diwüṭsü दिवंचू**), one of the *mātṛkās* or divine mothers or personified energies of the principal Hindū deities, usually reckoned as seven in number, viz. Brāhmī (or Brahmāṇī), Mahēśvarī, Kaumārī, Vaiṣṇavī, Vārāhī, Indrāṇī (or Aindrī or Māhēndrī), and Cāmuṇḍā, but sometimes as eight, nine, or sixteen (cf. **div**) (Śiv. 1453). The word is also applied to one of the seven married women who personate the *mātṛkās* on the occasion of their worship, and are adored in their behalf. **-thöj**ü **-थांजू । मातृकार्चनभक्तादिस्थाली** f. the dish containing food, etc., offered to the *mātṛkās* on the occasion of their worship.

diwạta gūlu **दिवंत-गूलु । मातृकार्चने पूज्यो भक्तगोलकः** m. a ball of rice, etc., used in the worship of the *mātṛkās* on the evening of the fifteenth day of the waxing moon and on similar occasions. Hindū women take these with songs to the river bank, where they worship them, and then allow them to float away. **-khir** -खिर् । **मातृकावलिविशेषः** m. an offering of rice-milk, etc., made to the *mātṛkās*. **-mūn**u **-मून । मातृकार्चननिमित्ता चित्रितभित्तिः** m. the plastered wall of the *mātṛkās*, a plastered representation of the *kalpavṛkṣa*, or celestial wishing-tree, on the north-east wall of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the *mātṛkās*. **-wör**ü **-वांरू** or **diwatsa-wör**ü **दिवत्स-वांरू । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका** f. an earthenware pitcher filled with fruit, water, and simples, placed in the north-east corner of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the *mātṛkās* ; the ceremonial placing of this pitcher in this position by women with songs on the evening fixed for the worship.

diwatsa-tabücü **दिवत्स-तवंचू । मातृकावलिपात्रम्** f. the dish of offerings of food made to the married women who personate the *mātṛkās* as ab. and who eat the offerings.

divatsa-wörü **दिवत्स-वांरू । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका** f., see ab.

dāwawunu **दावुवुनु । दापकः** n.ag. (f. **dāwawüñ**ü **दाववंञू**), one who causes to give ; one who causes to be given, one who gives by the hand of another (Śiv. 855, 867).

diwawunu **दिवुवुनु** n.ag. (f. **diwawüñ**ü **दिववंञू**), one who gives, a giver, etc., n.ag. of **dyun**u, q.v., in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 105 ; Śiv. 209, 851, 858, 861, etc. ; f. 1511).

diwawañ दिववञ् f. the wages of giving (Gr.Gr. 129).

diway दिवय् । तीर्थयात्रायोगः f. (sg. dat. **diwạyĕ दिवंय**), the special conjuncture of the planets on which it is right to visit a holy place (cf. **daras 5**) ; hence, the *mēlā* or fair brought about by the concourse of people on these occasions (K.Pr. 55, 159 ; Rām. 1420, 1452) ; the fun of the fair, a *tamāsha* (K.Pr. 126). In K.Pr. the word is spelt *divai*. —**karüñ**ü —**कर्ंञू । तीर्थयात्रापारण्** f.inf. to make a pilgrimage to a religious *mēlā*, as ab. —**lagüñ**ü —**लगंञू । तीर्थे याचिकसमागमः** f.inf. a religious *mēlā* as above to begin, the pilgrims to commence to assemble.

diwạyĕ-rang दिवंय-रंग् । तीर्थयात्रावत्समागमः m. that which resembles a religious *melā*, a temporary, non-religious assembly or fair.

duvĕzar दुव्यज़र् । द्वैतेन समीक्षणम् f. distinguishing between two ; hence, distinguishing in the honour to be shown respectively to a number of honourable persons, deciding as to the relative precedence of such persons.

day दय् । ईश्वरः(दैवम्) m. [sg. abl. **dayĕ दय**, often written **dayi दयि** ; voc. **dayĕ दय** (Śiv. 513, 1288, etc.)]. The Supreme Deity conceived as a person, the personal Deity, God, Providence, Fate, the Arbiter of destiny (often written *dai* or *daī* in the Roman character) (K.Pr. 54, 201 ; Śiv. 159, 282, 915 ; Ram. 1709, 1729 ; K. 35, 112, 528). **bodạ day**, the great god, a N. given to Viṣṇu in Śiv. 1383, 1487 (voc. **badi dayĕ**).

dayĕ-bata दय-वत । दम्पत्योर्वैवाहिकं भोजनम् m. the first ceremonial eating together of a bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 1202, 1223). **-dana -दन । दैवधनम्** m. wealth devoted to God, church property, money devoted, or intended to be devoted, to God (Śiv. 952) ; God's wealth, heavenly riches, i.e. true wealth, complete union with the Deity, extreme and real holiness (Śiv. 1067, 1216, 1240, 1347, 1554, 1754).

-dayĕ karun -दय करुन् । मनःशान्त्या स्थितिः m.inf. to say "O God, O God", to console oneself when at the end of one's resources by repeatedly calling God to mind. **-gara -गर । देवस्थानम्** m. God's house, paradise, heaven (Rām. 583); a mountain or forest hermitage. **-gath -गथ् । ईश्वरगतिः, दैवयोगसंपत्** f. (sg. dat. **-güṭs^{ü} -गॅच्चू**), God's going, the way of God, God's actions (Śiv. 1652, 1787; Rām. 30, 122, 1296; K. 45, 78, 210, 313, 608, 1105); a piece of good luck (Śiv. 693). **—gaṭshun —गटुन् । अत्यनुग्रहोन्मुखीभवनम्** m.inf. 'to become of Providence', to be providence to anyone, to show a person extreme favour, granting more even than he hoped for. **-gazab -गज़ब् । ईश्वरकोपः** m. 'the wrath of Providence', harsh fate, being reduced to utter poverty by some sudden calamity. **-kah^{a}r -कहर् । ईश्वरकोपः** m. 'fury of Providence', being overwhelmed by some sudden calamity. **-krapā -क्रपा । ईश्वरानुग्रहः** f. the favour of Providence; complete success even when one has not had the necessary means for securing it. **-lôn^{u} -लोनु । विधिः** m. fate, Providence (Śiv. 1546, 1628, Rām. 1604, K. 34). **-muṭs^{u} -मुच्चु । भाग्यपूरणा** m. profit from Providence, the cup of prosperity being filled to overflowing. **-röch^{i} -रॉच्चि । ईश्वरपालना** f. protection by Providence, the being in God's keeping. **-wōṭsh -वॉट्च् । दैववञ्चना** m. (sg. dat. **-wōṭsas -वॉट्चस्**), 'deceiving by Providence,' sudden and unexpected failure when apparently on the brink of success. **—wōṭsun —वॉट्चुन् । ईश्वरवञ्चना** m.inf. cheating by Providence to occur, unsuccess as ab. to take place.

dày^{i} gaṭshun द्यि गटुन् । प्रसादोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **dayĕ gaṭshun** ab. **—wūṭs^{u}-mot^{u} —वूॅच्चु-मंतु । दैववञ्चितः** perf. part. (**—wūṭs^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} —वूॅच्चु-मंच्चू**), become cheated by Providence, finding oneself unexpectedly unsuccessful when on the brink of success.

dāy 1 दाय् । मन्त्रशिचा m. advice, counsel. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । शिचणम्** m.inf. to give advice, to advise. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु । मन्त्रशिचाग्रहणम्** m.inf. to take advice, receive counsel. **—wanun —वनुन् । शिचासंभाषणम्** m.inf. to address advice (to a person), to advise.

dāy 2 दाय् । दासी f. (often spelt *dāī* in the Roman character), a maidservant; esp. a maidservant in attendance on a woman, a lady's maid; a nurse (Gr.M., YZ. 20, Śiv. 437, 1237, Rām. 1038). **zanāna-dāy,** f. a maidservant (Gr.M.).

dāyĕ-bāpār दाय-वापार् । दासीव्यवहारः m. conduct like that of a maidservant, fondness for serving (esp. on the part of a woman who is not a servant). **-küṭ^{ü} -कूॅट् । दासीकन्या** f. a female servant's daughter. **-kaṭh -कट् । दासीपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), her son. **-kàth^{a}r -कॅथर् । दासीपुत्रः** m. a female servant's son (an affectionate term used in the presence of her mistress). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । दासीवान्** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), possessing maidservants, a rich man (or woman) whose household is well supplied with them.

ḍāy डाय् । सार्धद्वयम् card. (f. **ḍāy डाय्** or **ḍāyĕ डाय**), two and a half (often written **ḍai** or **ḍāī** in the roman character) (K.Pr. 80, W. 105, 106). **-gaz -गज़्** pl.m. two yards and a half (Śiv. 1235, 1284).

ḍāyĕ gür^{ü} डाय गॅरू f. two and a half **gür^{ü}s** (or space of twenty-four minutes each and thus roughly equivalent to one English hour) (K.Pr. 102); so **ḍāyĕn^{ü}y garĕn डायनूय् गर्यन्**, for only two and a half **gür^{ü}s,** for but an hour (K.Pr. 105). See **gür^{ü}** 1. **—khôr^{u} —खोरु । सार्धद्विखारीमितः** adj. (f. **—khör^{ü} —खॉरू**), weighing two and a half *kharwārs* of about 152 lb. each; also, in fem. subst. f., a weight for weighing that amount. **—mon^{u} —मंनु । सार्धद्विमनमितः (पादोनचतुःसेटकमितः)** adj. (f. **—müñ^{ü} —मंचू**), weighing two a half *manwaṭās* or *mans* (cf. **man 2**) of 3 lb. each, i.e. weighing 3¾ *sērs* or 7½ lb. **—pôw^{u} 1 —पोवु । सार्धद्वितस्तिमितः** adj. (f. **—pöv^{ü} —पॉवू**), measuring two and a half spans (of twelve finger-breadths each); a span is about 96 barley-corns, cf. **ongul.** **—pôw^{u} 2 —पोवु । सार्धद्विपावमितः** adj. (f. **—pöv^{ü} —पॉवू**), weighing two and a half *pāvs* (of 20 *tōlās* each, a *pāv* being a quarter of a *sēr*); as subst. m. or f., a weight used for weighing that amount. **—syūr^{u} —स्यूरु । सार्धद्विसेटकमितः** adj. (f. **—sīr^{ü} —सीरू**), weighing two and a half *sērs* of about two pounds each; as subst. in f., a weight for weighing that amount.

ḍöy^{i} bāgay डॉयि वागय् । सार्धद्विशो विभाजनम् f. division into two and a half portions, i.e. three shares, two of two-fifths each, and the remaining share of one-fifth.

ḍāyĕ-y pōsh tula डायय् पोश् तुल । अतिकोमलाङ्गः adj. c.g. weighing but two and a half flowers; hence, met. very delicate-limbed, tender in limb.

dayā दया । दया f. sympathy, mercy, compassion, pity, (to, for = **pĕṭh**) (Śiv. 17, 105, 189, 452, etc.; K. 137, 764, 983, 1103); humanity (Gr.M.); favour, kindness (El. *daiyá*); mercy personified, the goddess of mercy (Śiv. 1495); hence often used as a name of the goddess Durgā or Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva (Śiv. 36, 103, 1129, 1139, 1155, 1223). **—karüñ^{ü} —करंचू** f.inf. to show mercy, to show kindness (on = **pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 36, 466, 628, 645, 760, 987, 1129, 1296, 1534, 1851). **—karith —करिथ्** conj. part. having shown mercy, used as an interj. = 'please' (Gr.M.).

dayāyĕ दयाय or **dayāyi दयायि** sg. dat. ag. and abl. used as interj., in (your) mercy, please, have the kindness to. —**kin**^{i} —**किन्** or —**sūty** —**सूत्य** (Śiv. 192, 1319, 1483), id. **-pĕṭh āmot**^{u} **-पठ् आमंतु । अनुग्रहोन्मुखीभूतः** perf. part. (f. —**āmüṭs**^{ü} —**आमंच्**), one (e.g. a god, a master, or a spiritual preceptor) who has become kindly disposed (to any person). **-pĕṭh yun**^{u} **-पठ् यिनु । सानुग्रहीभवनम्** m.inf. 'to come upon kindness', to become kindly disposed (towards any person) (Śiv. 1236).

diyi दियि, see **dyun**^{u}.

dŏy द्वय् । द्वितीया (तिथिः) f. the second lunar day of a lunar fortnight (Rām. 1767).

dŏyĕ-hond^{u} **द्वय-हंन्दु । द्वितीयाभवः** adj. (f. **-hünz**^{ü} **-हंज़्**), of or belonging to this second day, e.g. the moon of this day (Śiv. 513); (of a work, business, etc.) commenced or occurring on this day.

dŏyĕ द्वय, dŏyi द्वयि, see **z**^{a}**h.**

duy दुय् f., i.q. **duyī** (Rām. 1361, dualism).

duyī दुयी । द्वैतम्, विरोधः f. duality; the considering anything which is essentially one to be two; dualism, the assertion of two principles, or the existence of the human soul as separate from the Supreme Being, opp. to monism (Śiv. 336, 513, 554, etc.; Rām. 10, 178, 179, 1499); hostility, mutual opposition. —**bōzüñ**^{ü} —**वोज़्ञ्** । **द्वैतबुद्धिः** f.inf. to consider as distinct two persons who should be looked upon as equal, to treat two such persons with different degrees of favour, to show partiality to one of two persons with equal claims. —**karüñ**^{ü} —**कर्ञ्** । **द्वैतोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to make a distinction between two things which are exactly the same (e.g. the two eyes in the same head), or between two similar things, beings, actions, etc. —**karith diñ**^{ü} —**करिथ् दिञ्** । **विरोधापादनम्** f.inf. to breed disunion between two people who mutually love each other.

ḍyob^{u} **ड्यंव् । शिथिलः** adj. (f. **ḍĕb**^{ü} **ड्यंवू**), loose, slack, not compact, soft through and through, pliant (esp. of anything made of wood or metal).

ḍyuḍ^{u} **ड्युड् । धृष्टः** adj. (f. **ḍiḍ**^{ü} **डिडू**, dat. **ḍijĕ डिज्य**), impudent, audacious, insolent, rude; one who disregards authority, one who sticks at nothing in robbing or the like, one who threatens with the object of robbery, one who bluffs for that purpose. —**lāgun** —**लागुन् । बलात्कारप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to threaten or bluff with the intention of robbing some person. —**matun** —**मतुन् । लुण्ठकबलात्कारः** m.inf. general plundering by violence to occur (when authority is lax and despised). —**pyon**^{u} —**प्यंनु । लुण्ठनावाप्तिः** m.inf. plundering to fall, to be plundered of one's property, to be robbed (of a person).

ḍyūg^{u} **ड्यूँगु । गुलिका** m. (sg. dat. **ḍīgis डीँगिस्**, ag. **ḍīg**^{i} **डीँगि**, abl. **ḍēgi डेँगि**), a large-sized ball, esp. of cotton, thread, etc. (Gr.Gr. 30, 36; Śiv. 589; K.Pr. 136, *ḍyong*). Cf. **ḍīj**^{ü}. —**waṭun** —**वटुन् । गुल्मीभवनम्** m.inf. (of cotton, thread, or the like), to be made into a ball; a ball to form in the body, a lump, boil, glandular swelling, or the like, to occur.

ḍīg^{i}**-phamb डीँगि-फम्ब् । गुटिकोद्भवस्तूलः** m. cleaned cotton (in balls), as distinct from uncleaned cotton.

dayū-gath दयू-गथ् । दैवगतिः f. (sg. dat. **-güṭs**^{ü} **-गंच्**), i.q. **dayĕ-gath**, q.v. under **day.**

diyihē दियिहे, diy^{i}**hīv दियिहीव्**, see **dyun**^{u}.

ḍyoj^{u} **ड्यंज्** or **ḍyojy**^{u} **ड्यंज्यु । कर्णभूषणविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍĕjis ड्यजिस्**), a pair of ear pendants worn suspended from the lobe of each ear; esp. the kind worn by a married Brāhman woman so long as her husband is alive (L. 262).

ḍĕji-hor^{u} **ड्यजि-हंरु । ताटङ्कयुग्मम्** m., id. (El. *dejihor* and *dijahur*) (Gr.Gr. 81, L. 262). **-hār**^{i}**-kan -हंरि-कन् । ताटङ्कभूषणैकतरकर्णकभागः** m. a single one of such a pair. **-hār**^{i}**-shitiñ -हंरि-शितिञ् । क्षुद्रताटङ्कम्** f. a small ear-pendant of little value.

dāyĕkh 1 दायख् । धीसचिवः, मन्त्रणाशिक्षकः m. (sg. dat. **dāyĕkas दायकस्**), a wise counsellor, adviser, prompter (Śiv. 667); the person who teaches the necessary procedure in any festival, marriage, etc.

dāyĕkh 2 दायख् m. (sg. dat. as in 1). —°, one who is accustomed to give, a provider, as in **mokshĕ-dāyĕkh,** he who gives salvation; **phala-dāyĕkh,** he who gives the fruit (of virtuous actions, etc.).

dayākar दयाकर् adj. e.g. one who shows mercy, compassionate (Śiv. 234, voc. **dayākarō**).

dyal, see **dĕl.**

dyol^{u} **द्यॅलु । कच्छोद्भवतृणविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **dĕlis द्यलिस्**), a soft kind of grass growing in marshy land. There are said to be two varieties, one of which is twisted into string for use as thongs for wooden sandals (*khrār*), while the other is used for making twine for tying up parcels in shops. —°, the word is used to indicate rough rope made of other materials, as in **bangi-d.,** rough rope of hemp bark; **brana-d.,** ditto of elm-bark. Cf. **banga** and **bran** (Gr.Gr. 25).

dĕl^{i} **gĕḍ**^{ü} **द्यॅलि-ग्यंडू । कच्छतृणमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-gĕjĕ -ग्यज्य**), a bundle of this grass, as much as can be held in one hand. —**gĕḍür**^{u} —**ग्यडंरू । कच्छोत्पतृणभेदमुष्टिः** f., id. —**gyoḍ**^{u} —**ग्यंड् । कच्छतृणभेदबद्धबृहन्मुष्टिः** m. a larger bundle of this grass. **-pulahor**^{u} **-पुलहंरु । कच्छतृणमयपादुका** m. a pair of sandals made of this grass, worn by Kāshmīris in the mountains. **-pushĕṭh -पुश्ठ् । कच्छतृणमयडोरकविशेषः**

(sg. dat. **-pushĕṭi -पुश्टि**) a thong made of this grass, for tying on a wooden sandal (*khrāv*); cf. **pushĕṭh. -ṭsür^{ü} -च़ॅरू** । **कच्छतृणमुष्टि:** f. a small handful of this grass. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्** । **कच्छतृणविक्रेत्री** f. a woman who gathers and sells this grass.

ḍyol^{u} ड्यलु । **शिथिल:** adj. (f. **ḍĕj^{ü} ड्यॅजू** or **ḍĕj^{i} ड्यॅजि**), loose, slack, flabby; loose, unsteady (of something requiring support, cf. **aḍa-ḍ**, s.v. **aḍ**); (of a knot) loose, easily untied; (of a tied-up parcel or the like) loose, untied. **ḍyol^{u}-mot^{u} ड्यलु-मंतु** । **शिथिलीभूत:** adj. (f. **ḍĕj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} ड्यॅजू-मंच़ू**), become loose, slack, flabby, etc., as ab. Cf. **ḍĕlun.**

dyôl^{u} द्योलु । **महाकुद्दाल:** m. a kind of large mattock, esp. used in the cultivation of rough, stony, mountain land.

dayāl दयाल् (Śiv. 1217) or **dayālu दयालु** (Śiv. 159), adj. e.g. merciful, compassionate. (Voc. **dayālā**, Śiv. 1697; **dayālō**, Śiv. 466, 915.)

ḍöyim^{ü} ड्यिमू, see **ḍöyyum^{u}.**

dŏyum^{u} द्वयुमु । **द्वितीय:** ord. (f. **dŏyim^{ü} द्वयिमू**), second (K.Pr. f. sg. nom. *duyim*, 70; YZ. 13; Śiv. 703, 886, 997, 1189; Rām. 180, 324; K. 669, 684); other, another (Rām. 384, 683); (with nouns of time) next, as in **döyimi rĕta pata**, after next month (Gr.M.).

ḍöyum^{u} ड्यॅयुमु, incorr. for **ḍöyyum^{u}**, q.v.

dyān द्यान् । **ध्यानम्, मूर्तिचित्रम्** m. [with a suff. of indef. art. **dyānāh द्यानाह्** (Śiv. 1165, 1726)], meditation, contemplation (esp. profound religious contemplation) (Śiv. 24, 107, 165, etc.; K. 11, 202, 379, etc.); attention, regard, advertency; consideration, reflection (Gr.M.); mental representation of the personal attributes of the divinity to whom worship may happen to be addressed (Rām. 1769, 1775); the object of meditation (Śiv. 1418); (in Kashmīr) a pictured representation of a god or venerated human being (such as a spiritual preceptor, parent, etc.), used as an object of contemplation. **dyānaki dyānō,** O thou that art the object meditated upon in religious meditation (Śiv. 1418). **-dāranā -दारना** f. meditation and concentration of the mind (joined with suppression of breath) (very common in Śiv., e.g. 279, 1484). **—darun 1 —दरुन्** m.inf. to meditate, concentrate the mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520). **—darun 2 —दरुन्** m.inf. meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752). **—dārun —दारुन्** । **स्मरणावलम्ब:** m.inf. to apply the mind to contemplation; to concentrate the mind on the attributes of a deity the object of worship, to perform religious meditation (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198, 228, etc.); to pay attention or regard (to), to observe, notice. **dyāna-dāranāyĕ dyān dārān,** contemplating (the deity) with meditation and concentration (Śiv. 307). **—dāranāwun —दारनावुन्** m.inf. to cause a person to meditate (Śiv. 451). **—karun —करुन्** । **सम्यक्स्मरणम्** m.inf. to contemplate, meditate (on), give thought or attention (to), to think over; esp. to meditate profoundly on past experiences. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **स्मृत्यपरित्याग:** m.inf. meditation to remain; the mind to be concentrated on some object, in spite of distractions, and even when busied on other work. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **स्मरणासक्ति:** m.inf. to keep meditation, to concentrate the attention on some object in spite of distractions and even when busied on other work.

dyāna-pūzā द्यान-पूज़ा f. worship carried out by means of contemplation (Śiv. 1178). **-sŏran -स्वरन्** m. calling to mind in meditation (Śiv. 155, 983, K. 112). **-warukh -वरुख्** । **मूर्तिचित्रपत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-warakas -वरकस**), a paper on which is painted a pictorial representation of a god or venerated person, and which is used as an object of contemplation. **-yōg -योग्** m. profound meditation (Śiv. 1028).

dyôn^{u} द्योनु । **प्राकाराधारभाग:** m. the solid foundation of a wall or the like (El., Gr.Gr. 12).

dyun^{u} दिनु or **द्युनु** conj. 1 irreg. Inf. and fut. p.p. (Gr.Gr. 112, 192) m. sg. nom. **dyun^{u} दिनु** or **द्युनु** (Rām. 150, 179; Śiv. 1464, 1737, 1798; fut. pass. part. Śiv. 707); acc. **dinas दिनस्** (Śiv. 1387) or **dinis दिनिस्**; abl. **dina दिन** (Śiv. 107, 1430) or **dini दिनि** (Śiv. 1910); gen. **dinuk^{u} दिनुक़** (Śiv. 1219, 1651, 1714); pl. nom. **din^{i} दिनि** (Śiv. 535); f. sg. nom. **diñ^{ü} दिञ्** (Rām. 359, 613); pl. nom. **diñĕ दिञ** ; pres. part. **diwān दिवान्** (Gr.Gr. 103; YZ. 41, 247; Śiv. 428, 439, etc.); impers. fut. part. **dinī दिनी** (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. **dith दिथ्** (Gr.Gr. 104; K.Pr. 26; Śiv. 451, 792, etc.); neg. conj. part. **dinay दिनय्** (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **di di दि दि** (Gr.Gr. 105), or **dī dī दी दी** (Śiv. 322), or **dith dith दिथ् दिथ्** (Gr.Gr. 105); adverbial part. **diwön^{i} दिवॉनि** (Gr.Gr. 196); n.ag. 1 **diwawun^{u} दिवुवुनु** (Gr.Gr. 105, K. 992); 2 **dinawôl^{u} दिनवोलु** (Gr.Gr. 107).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **dima दिम** (YZ. 437; Śiv. 976, 1136, etc.); **dimay दिमय्**, to thee (Śiv. 440, 1382, etc.); 2 **dikh दिख्** (Śiv. 667); **diham दिहम्**, to me (Śiv. 1634); **dihas दिहस्**, to him (Śiv. 703); 3 **diyi दियि** (Śiv. 122, 228, 452, etc.); **diyiy दियिय्**, to thee (Śiv. 690, 1708); pl. 1 **dimav दिमव्** (Śiv. 1444); 2 **diyiv दियिव** (Rām. 514, 794); 3 **din दिन्** (Śiv. 698, 1860).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **dimahö दिमह़ा** (Śiv. 912); **dimahöy दिमह़ाय्**, to thee (Śiv. 593, 1595, 1681); 2 **dihökh दिह़ाख्**; 3 **diyihē दियिहे**; pl. 1 **dimahöv दिमह़ाव्**; **dimahōs दिमहोस्**, to him (Śiv. 1285); 2 **diyⁱhīv दियिहीव्**; 3 **dihön दिह़ान्**.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **dih दिह्** (Śiv. 916, 938, etc.); **dim दिम्**, to me (Śiv. 485, 737, etc.); **dis दिस्**, to him (K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1160); 3 **diyin दियिन्**; **diyⁱnay दियिनय्** may he give to thee (K.Pr. 168); pl. 2 **diyiv दियिव्** (K. 901); **diyūs दियूस्**, to him (K. 1056); 3 **diyin दियिन्**; pol. (Gr.Gr. 250) sg. 2 **dita दित** (Śiv. 14, 103, 898, etc.); **ditam दितम्**, to me (Śiv. 283, 450, 936); **ditas दितस्**, to him (Śiv. 1856); 3 **diyⁱtan दियितन्**; pl. 2 **diyⁱtav दियितव्**; 3 **diyⁱtan दियितन्**; fut. **dizi दिज़ि** (Gr.Gr. 250, K. 375); **dizĕn दिज़्यन्**, it (Rām. 117); past. **dizihē दिज़िहे** (Gr.Gr. 251).

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 211) m.sg. **dyutᵘ दितु** or **द्युतु** (YZ. 206; Śiv. 641, 844, etc.); **dyututh दितुथ्**, by thee (Śiv. 641, 704, 735); **dyutᵘthas दितुथस्**, by thee to him (Śiv. 708); **dyutun दितुन्**, by him (Śiv. 492, 532, etc.); **dyutᵘnakh दितुनख्**, by him to them (Śiv. 1249); **dyutukh दितुख्**, by them (Śiv. 1102); pl. **ditⁱ दिति** (Rām. 1090); **ditⁱthas दितिथस्**, by thee to her (Śiv. 706); **ditin दितिन्**, by him (Śiv. 730); **ditⁱnakh दितिनख्**, by him to them (Śiv. 959); f.sg. **ditsᵘ दिच़ू** (K.Pr. 246, Śiv. 973, 1610); **ditsᵘth दिच़ूथ्**, by thee (Śiv. 709); **ditsᵘn दिच़ून्**, by him or her (Śiv. 828, 873, 1715); pl. **ditsa दिच़** (Śiv. 968); **ditsath दिच़थ्**, by thee (Śiv. 660).

2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 228) m.sg. **ditsōv दिच़ोव्**; **ditsōnas दिच़ोनस्**, by him to him (Rām. 1408); pl. **ditsöy दिच़ाय्**; f. sg. and pl. **ditsöyĕ दिच़ाय** (K. 1077).

3 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 237, 238) m.sg. **ditsāv दिच़ाव्**; **ditsām दिच़ाम्**, by me (K. 520); **ditsānas दिच़ानस्**, by him to him (Rām. 1444); pl. **ditsöyēy दिच़ायेय्**; f. sg. and pl. **ditsöyĕ दिच़ाय**.

1 perf. part. **dyutᵘ-motᵘ दितु-मंतु** (Śiv. 1206).

The causal is **dāwun दावुन्** or **diwanāwun दिवनावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 172), or **dāwanāwun दावनावुन्**, qq.v.

To give, grant (*passim*); to impart, yield, produce, emit; to give (a blow, etc.) (Śiv. 873); to lay (eggs); to create (Śiv. 1306); to cause, occasion (as pain, etc.) (Gr.M. 1680); to allow, let, permit (after the abl. of an inf., e.g. **pakana dyunᵘ**, to allow to go); to appoint (to an office, etc.) (Rām. 869); to inflict (a punishment) (Gr.M. 673); to put, place (Gr.M. 215; Śiv. 492, 792, 968); to put on, wear (a crown, a helmet, etc.) (Rām. 979, 1001); to apply, put (to) (K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1111); to give forth, raise (a cry, etc.) (Gr.M. 231, Śiv. 828); to do, make, perform (an action) (Śiv. 660, 709, 1161); to close (a door) (K.Pr. 26, Rām. 16, 22, 31); to aim (a gun, etc.); to fire (a bullet, arrow, etc.) (Rām. 109, 320, 499, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1455); to have sexual intercourse with a woman (K.Pr. 246).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are often hardly compounds at all, each member retaining its own meaning, as in **bāg dyunᵘ**, to give a share, to divide; **bal dyunᵘ**, to give an offering, make a sacrificial offering. At other times the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **ăchⁱ diñᵘ**, to apply the eye, hence, to cast the evil eye; **ongul dyunᵘ**, to apply the finger, hence, to tickle the throat so as to promote vomiting. Such compounds will be found under the various substantives which form the first member.

The verb **dyunᵘ** is often added to the conjunctive participle of another verb, without materially altering the latter's sense, as in **barun** or **barith dyunᵘ**, to fill.

dinī दिनी । **देयम्** impers. fut. part. e.g. that which is to be given, the amount due to another.

dina-wôlᵘ दिन-वोलु । **दानशील:** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a giver, one who gives; hence, a charitable, or generous person; m. an unchaste man, an habitual adulterer or fornicator. Cf. **dinal** and Gr.Gr. 107.

dyutᵘ-motᵘ द्युतु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **ditsᵘ-mütsᵘ दिच़ू-मंच़ू**), given, etc., as ab. (YZ. 211).

dyūnᵘ द्यूनु or **dīnu दीनु** । **दीन:** adj. (f. **dīñᵘ दीञ़ू**), depressed, afflicted, wretched, miserable.

dᵃyun द्युन् । **अनुशोचनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dᵒyᵘ द्युतु**; 2 p.p. **dᵃyyōv द्य्योव्**), to regret, deplore, be sad (L. 463, *diyun*) (K. 502, 641, 664).

diyin दियिन्, see **dyunᵘ**.

dŏyun द्वयुन् । **दोहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏ̤yᵘ द्वंयुतु**), to milk (a cow, etc.); to express liquid by a process similar to milking.

dŏ̤yᵘ-motᵘ द्वंयुतु-मंतु । **दुग्ध:** perf. part. (f. **dŏ̤yᵘ-mütsᵘ द्वंयू-मंच़ू**), milked (of milk, or of the udder, or, in the f., of a cow, etc.); milked or squeezed out (of any other liquid expressed by a process similar to milking).

dŏyĕn-nörᵘ द्वयन्-नांरू । **दोहनपात्रिका** f. a kind of earthen pitcher used as a milk-pail. **-tsoḍᵘ -च़ंडु** । **दोहनकुम्भिका** m., id., but globular in shape, with a wide mouth. **-wörᵘ -वांरू** । **दोहनपात्रिका** f. a small kind of pitcher used as a milk-pail.

ḍyongᵘ ड्यंगु । **असम्यक्स्थितः** adj. (f. **ḍĕnjᵘ ड्यंजू** or **ḍĕnjⁱ ड्यंजि**), having an insecure base, tottering, unsteady (of something resting on uneven ground, etc.).

ḍyūngᵘ ड्यूंगु, i.q. **ḍyūgᵘ**, q.v.

dyönⁱshŏr द्यांनिश्वर् । **क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. N. of a sacred place in the Khuyᵛhōm (the ancient Khōyāśrama) Pargana of Kashmīr, some 30 miles north-west of Śrīnagar in the hills bordering on the Wôlur lake. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 488. Here is a cave sacred to Pārvatī containing a *Śiva-liṅga* and a stone image of a cow with streaming udders.

dyānath, diyānath دیانت f. conscience, honesty, probity, piety, virtue (Rām. 1240).

dyönᵉran द्यांत्रन् । **स्मृतिः** f. (sg. dat. **dyönᵉrüñᵘ द्यांत्रंजू**), remembrance, recollection.

dyönᵉrun द्यांत्रुन् । **संस्मरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dyönᵒrᵘ द्यांत्रु**), to remember, recollect accurately. **dyönᵒrᵘ-motᵘ द्यांत्रु-मंतु** । **संस्मृतः** perf. part. (f. **dyönᵘrᵘ-müʦᵘ द्यांत्रु-मंचू**), remembered, recollected, called to mind.

dyönᵉrāwun द्यांत्रावुन् । **स्मारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dyönᵉrôwᵘ द्यांत्रोवु**), to cause to recollect, to bring to mind. **dyönᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ द्यांत्रोवु-मंतु** । **स्मारितः** perf. part. (f. **dyönᵉröwᵘ-müʦᵘ द्यांत्रांवू-मंचू**), caused to be recollected, brought to a person's memory by someone else; (of a person) caused to remember.

dāyĕpônᵘ दायपोनु । **दासीवृत्तिः** m. conduct like that of a maidservant (of a woman who is not a servant, but acting as one); nursehood (Gr.Gr. 144).

dyār द्यार् । **धनानि** m. (when used alone this word is generally plural) money, coined money, cash (K.Pr. 8, 33, 153, 188; YZ. 120, 245; K. 478); monetary wealth (Śiv. 59, 365, 952, 1079, 1092, 1819; Rām. 1240; K. 123, 945, etc.). [This word is a corruption of the Sanskrit *dīnāra*, which itself is the same as the Latin *denarius*. The word therefore in the plural means literally *denarii*; hence, coined money. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 308 ff.] **-dana -दन** । **धनसमूहः** m. wealth consisting in money, wealth, possessions. **-vyār -व्यार्** m.pl. (a rhyming jingle of **dyār**) money and the like, money, etc., the various things which together constitute wealth (Gr.Gr. 95).

dyāra-bôgᵘ द्यार-बोगु । **धनभागः** m. a share of wealth after it has been divided out. **-bāgay -बागय्** । **धनविभागः** f. division of wealth, sharing out a common fund or store. **-böjⁱbaṭh -बांजिवठ्** । **धनसंबन्धः** f. (sg. dat. **-böjⁱbaṭi -बांजिवटि**), joint wealth, a common fund or store of money. **-böjᵃran -बांज्रन्** । **धनविभाजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-böjᵃrüñᵘ -बांज्रंजू**), division into shares of a common fund. **-bŏkᵘ -ब्वकु** । **धनमुष्टिः** m. a handful of money, as much as can be received in the hollowed palm with the fingers extended. **-chalin-wôñᵘ -छलिन्-वोञु** । **निष्कचालनरसः** m. water in which copper money has been washed, used as an emetic in cases of poisoning or the like. **-dādi -दादि** । **धनदुःखप्रीत्या** adv. with the pain caused by the love of money, see the following. **-dôdᵘ -दोदु** । **धनदुःखप्रीतिः** m. 'the pain of wealth', the pain inevitably associated with the love of money, the pain endured in the process of gaining or losing money or in working hard to gain it, *auri sacra fames*. **-daham -दहम्** । **तिथिविशेषः** f. 'the money tenth'; N. of the tenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (in Sanskrit *Phālguna* = February–March) on which a father-in-law expends money lavishly in the purchase of presents to be sent to the bride, his daughter-in-law, in honour of the Śivarātri festival commencing on the following day. **-dand -दण्ड्** । **धनदण्डः** m. compensation paid in money for any loss or damage caused by the payer; a money fine. **-dunḍ -दुण्ड्** । **वङ्कलधनव्ययः** m. free expenditure of money for any purpose. **—ḍēr —डेर्** m. a heap of money, plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). **-har -हर्** । **धननिमित्तकयुद्धम्, धनेनायोधनम्** (**वङ्कलधनव्ययः**) f. a quarrel about money, a struggle for the possession of any specific sum of money; reckless expenditure of money for any specific object (as if bullets of silver and gold were being fired in a battle). **-kāḍay -काडय्** । **वङ्कलधनव्ययः** f. extravagant wasteful expenditure, expending much money to gain a little. **-kŏla -क्कल** । **धनप्रवाहः** m. a flow of money (either as income or expenditure), money flowing like that in the stream of a canal. **-karawôñᵘ -करवोञु** । **धनात्मा द्राक्षितरसः** m. money-juice; **karawôñᵘ** is water boiled with or without herbs and given as a drink to allay the thirst of fever; here money is represented as being drunk in this way to allay thirst; hence, spending money on necessaries of life when they are very dear, like our 'eating solid gold'. **-kaṭᵃra -कंत्र** । **धनसंचयः** m. a small stock of stored money, esp. when secret, a 'nest-egg'. **-kŏʦhᵘ -क्कछू** । **धनस्यूतविशेषः** f. a kind of money-purse carried under the armpit; met. so much money as would go into such a purse, a purseful. **-mad -मद्** । **धनगर्वः** m. arrogance due to the possession of riches. **-mŏṭh -म्वठ्** । **धनमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi -म्वठि**), a fistful of money. **-shĕr -शर्** । **धनसंतापः (खेदः)** m. intense unsatisfied longing for money. **-sōr -सोर्** । **धनाढ्यकृपणः** m. (f. **-sūriñ -सूरिञ्**), one who is secretly rich, but putting on the outward seeming of poverty, a miser. **-sösyunᵘ -सांसिनु** । **धनसाहस्री** m. 'a cash thousander'; a **sösyunᵘ**

is a monetary term meaning the value of a thousand cowries, a hundred of which are considered to be equivalent to the pice (*paisā*) of British India. A 'cash thousander' is therefore ten pice in coined money, not in cowries. Cf. RT.Tr. ii, 312. **-sôv[u] -सोवु** । **अतिधनपूर्ण:** adj. (f. **-söv[ü] -सांवू**), abounding in money, full of money, rich (of a person, a house, a treasury, a business, etc.). **-wôl[u] -वोलु** । **बऽधनाढ्य:** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), a rich man, a millionaire, Dives (Gr.Gr. 136, K.Pr. 62, W. 118). **-wan -वन्** । **धनराशि:** m. a great quantity of money. Cf. **ban** and **wan.** **-wôñ[u] -वोञु**। **धनद्रव:** (**अतिधनव्यय:**) m. money-water = **dyāra-karawôñ[u]**, ab.

dyarav-bāgī द्यारव्-वागि । **धननिमित्तकम्** adv. in exchange for money.

dyôr[u] द्योरु m. (f. **dyör[ü] द्यांरू**), a rich man (or woman) (Gr.Gr. 12).

ḍyūra ड्यूर m. in **—hyon[u] —ह्यंनु** । **चमत्करणपूर्वमुपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to surprise by refusing to interfere in or to have connexion with a quarrel, a conversation, or some business being carried on in one's presence, even when grounds for such interference, etc., exist.

dyūr[u] द्यूरु । **स्निग्धरसविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **dīris दीरिस्**, ag. **dīr[i] दीरि**, abl. **dēri देरि**), glue. Cf. **drūr[u].**

dīr[i]-püṭ[ü] दीरि-पंटू । **औषधविशेषलिप्तपटखण्ड:** f. a kind of plaster applied to wounds for causing them to close up, made of a rag smeared with medicaments resembling glue. **-wāṭh -वाठ्** । **मेदोविशेषेण संदापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), the patching up of a wound with such a plaster.

dīyār दीयार्, i.q. **diva-dār,** see **div.**

döyira दांयिर دائرہ । **अङ्गुलीकटक:** m. circuit, compass; a ring, a circle; a kind of light stoneless finger-ring, worn chiefly by women (El.).

dyārun द्यारुन् m. a quasi-infinitive formed from **dyār,** and used in the following phrase: **dyāranas dah sās द्यारनस् दह् सास्** । **अत्यल्पधनसंचय:** m. ten thousand for talking of money, (but the ten thousand are only cowries, and are equal merely to a hundred pice or one rupee and nine anas. Hence the phrase is something like our "great cry and little wool"). Cf. **dyāra-sösyun[u],** s.v. **dyār.**

dyārath द्यारथ् in the following: **dyārath-nŏsh द्यारथ्-न्वश्** । **देवरस्नुषा** f. the daughter-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the wife of a husband's nephew. Cf. **dyārath[a]r.** **dyārath-zāmatur[u] द्यारथ्-ज़ामतुरू** । **देवरजामाता** m. the son-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the husband of a husband's niece.

dyārath[a]r द्यारथ्र् । **देवरपुत्र:** m. the son of a husband's brother (Gr.Gr. 133). **-nŏsh -न्वश्** । **देवरपुत्रस्नुषा** f. i.q. **dyārath-nŏsh,** q.v., s.v. **dyārath.**

dyār[a]z द्यारज़् or **dyāraza द्यारज़** । **देवरकन्या** f. the daughter of a husband's brother (Gr.Gr. 133).

dyos[u] द्यसु । **अभिनय:** m. the sound caused by snapping the middle finger and thumb in time to music and as a kind of accompaniment.

dŏyĕshīth द्वयशीथ् card. e.g. eighty-two.

dŏyĕshītan-hond[u] द्वयशीतन्-ह्वंन्दु adj. (f. **-hünz[ü] -ह्वंज़ू**), costing eighty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to eighty-two (persons, etc.).

dŏyĕshītuk[u] द्वयशीतुकु adj. (f. **dŏyĕshītüc[ü] द्वयशीतंचू**), born, produced, begun, etc., in the eighty-second year.

dŏyĕshītyum[u] द्वयशीत्युमु ord. (f. **dŏyĕshītim[ü] द्वयशीतिमू**), eighty-second.

dyot[u] द्यंतु for **dyut[u],** in the compound **hyot[u]-dyot[u],** taking and giving, see **hyon[u].**

dyut[u] दितु or **द्युतु**, see **dyun[u].**

ḍyūṭh[u] ड्यूठु, see **ḍēshun.**

dayuth दयुथ् । **गृहाधिदेव:** (sg. dat. **dayĕtas दयतस्** pl. nom. **dayĕth दयथ**), a house-god, one of the tutelary deities of a house.

dayĕth-gāḍa दयथ्-गाड । **मीनबलिदानविशेष:** f.pl. an offering of cooked rice and fish made in the dark half of the month of Pŏh (Sanskrit *Pauṣa* = December–January), on a Tuesday or Saturday, to the tutelary gods of a house. Cf. **gāḍa-bata,** s.v. **gāḍ.** **—rāza —राज़** । **वास्तुपूरुष:** m. the chief of the tutelary gods of a house, the archetype or ideal pattern of a house personified as a deity.

dŏyĕth द्वयथ् । **द्वैतम्** m. (sg. dat. **dŏyĕtas द्वयतस्**), duality, twoness; (in religion or philosophy) dualism as opposed to monism, (according to a monist) considering that which is really one to be two.

ḍyūṭh[u]-mot[u] ड्यूठु-मंतु, see **ḍēshun.**

dŏyĕtöjī द्वयतांजी or **dŏyĕtöjih द्वयतांजिह्** । **द्वाचत्वारिंशत्** card. e.g. forty-two (El. *dótājih*, i.e. **dôtöjih**).

dŏyĕtöjihan-hond[u] द्वयतांजिहन्-ह्वंन्दु । **द्वाचत्वारिंशन्मूल्यक:** adj. (f. **-hünz[ü] -ह्वंज़ू**), costing forty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to forty-two (persons, etc.).

dŏyĕtöjihyuk[u] द्वयतांजिह्युकु । **द्वाचत्वारिंशवार्षिक:** adj. (f. **dŏyĕtöjihic[ü] द्वयतांजिहिचू**), born, produced, begun, etc., in the forty-second year.

dŏyĕtöjihyum[u] द्वयतांजिह्युमु or **dŏyĕtöj[i]hyum[u] द्वयतांजिह्युमु** । **द्वाचत्वारिंशत्तम:** ord. (f. **dŏyĕtöjihim[ü] द्वयतांजिहिमू**), forty-second (El. *dótājihyum*, i.e. **dôtöjihyum[u]**) (Gr.Gr. 78).

dāyĕtôn[u] दायतोनु । **दासीत्वम्** m. the condition or nature of a servant-maid, readiness to work, or the habit of working, as a servant-maid.

diy[i]tan दि[यितन्, see **dyun[u]**.

dŏyĕtr[a]h द्वयत्रह् । **द्वात्रिंशत्** card. e.g. thirty-two (El. *dótrăh*, i.e. **dôtr[a]h**) (Rām. 1525).

dŏyĕtr[a]han-hond[u] द्वयत्रहन्-हंन्दु । **द्वात्रिंशन्मूल्यकः** adj. (f. **-hünz[ü] -हंज़ू**), costing thirty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to thirty-two (persons, etc.).

dŏyĕtr[a]huk[u] द्वयत्रुङ्क । **द्वात्रिंशत्तमवार्षिकः** adj. (f. **dŏyĕtr[a]hüc[ü] द्वयत्रहंचू**), born, produced, begun, etc., in the thirty-second year.

dŏyĕtr[a]hyum[u] द्वयत्रह्युम् । **द्वात्रिंशत्तमः** ord. (f. **dŏyĕtr[a]-him[ü] द्वयत्रहिमू**), thirty-second (El. *dótrăhyum*, i.e. **dôtr[a]hyum[u]**).

diy[i]tav दि[यितव्, diyiv दि[यिव्, see **dyun[u]**.

dyāwun द्यावुन्, i.q. **dāwun**, q.v. (El.).

dyuwun द्युवुन् conj. 1, i.q. **dyun[u]**, q.v., noted only in Rām. 275, **dyuv tāj**, put thou the crown (on thy head).

dayāwān द्यावान् । **द्याशीलः** adj. e.g. pitiful, merciful by nature, tender-hearted, mild, gentle, kind, humane (Śiv. 158, 238, 427, etc.; Rām. 1388); N. of God, the All-Merciful (Śiv. 364, 466, etc.).

d[a]yĕwun[u] द्यवुन् । **वैमनस्ययुक्तः** n.ag. (f. **d[a]yĕwüñ[ü] द्यवंञ्**), one who regrets or deplores, a habitual repiner; sorrowful (El. *daiyiwun*).

d[a]yĕwüñ[ü] dŏy द्यवंञ् द्वय् । **तिथिविशेषः** f. the regretful second, N. of the second lunar day of the light half of the month of Tsith[a]r (Sanskrit *Caitra* = March–April), which often follows the day of an eclipse of the sun or moon.

ḍöyyum[u] डांयिमु or **डांय्युमु** । **सार्धद्विसंख्याकः** ord. (f. **ḍöyim[ü] डांयिमू**), the ord. of **ḍāy**, q.v., two-and-a-halfth. **ḍöyyum[u]-kan डांयिमु-कन्** । **कर्णप्रान्तोर्ध्वभागः** m. the upper part of the cartilage of the ear, which is bored by Brāhman women to receive the thread of an ear-pendant.

daza 1 द्ज़ f.pl. of **dod[u]**, see **dod[u]** and **dazun.**

daza 2 द्ज़ m. burning; ostentatious pride or self-conceit, such as is calculated to arouse jealousy; rage, indignation against some person or thing.

daza-buza द्ज़-बुज़ । **अत्यहंकारः** m. 'burning-parching', pride of wealth or beauty, extreme self-conceit, extreme vanity. **-buza āsun -बुज़ आसुन्** । **अतिमदोद्भवः** such pride or self-conceit to exist continually (in a person). **-buza gatshun -बुज़ गछुन्** । **द्वेषरोषोद्भवः** m.inf. jealous hatred to arise owing to another flaunting his or her wealth, beauty, high rank, or the like. **-buza hyon[u] -बुज़ ह्यंनु** । **द्वेषरोषप्रादुर्भावः** m.inf. jealous hatred to spring up at the sight of another's qualities, wealth, honours, beauty, or the like.

daza-daza द्ज़-द्ज़ । **द्वेषः** m. burning, a feeling of burning; burning pain (K.Pr. 16); hatred caused by the prosperity of another, envious hatred. **-daza āsun -द्ज़ आसुन्** । **सदा द्वेषसंभवः** m.inf. envy or jealousy to exist continually (in a person's heart). **-daza gatshun -द्ज़ गछुन्** । **रोषद्वेषसमापत्तिः** m.inf. jealous hatred owing to another's prosperity to arise (in a person's heart). **-daza hyon[u] -द्ज़ ह्यंनु** । **द्वेषोद्भवः** m.inf. rage owing to opposition to arise. **-daza karun -द्ज़ करुन्** । **द्वेषोद्भवः** m.inf. jealous anger to arise at the spectacle of another's prosperity. **-nār pyon[u] -नार् प्यंनु** । **अतिखेदोद्भवः** m.inf. 'burning-fire to fall'; the rage or indignation caused by an enemies' success, or by opposition to oneself, to occur. **—ta buza hyon[u] —त बुज़ ह्यंनु** । **अतिमदाविर्भावः, अतिज्वरसंतापोद्भवः** m.inf. burning and parching to take (a person), intoxication of pride of place or of pride of wealth, etc., to become manifest; violent fever to occur.

dizi दि[ज़ि, see **dyun[u]**.

dŏz द्वज़् । **ध्वजम्** m. a flag, banner, ensign (K. 797).

dūz दूज़्, دوز m. one who sews, used —°, as in **jālakh-dūz**, q.v.

dizah दि[ज़ह् interj. an exclamation used to drive away a dog (El.).

dizihē दि[ज़िहे, see **dyun[u]**.

dōzakh دوزخ m. (sg. dat. **dōzakhas دوزخس** or **dōzakas द्वोज़कस्**), Hell (Gr.M., H. 19, 20).

duzôl[u] दुज़ोलु । **शाखायुग्ममूलसंबन्धः** m. the place where two branches of a tree (Rām. 603), or the roots of two fingers, meet and from which they start.

dazun द्ज़ुन् । **दाहः, द्वेषोद्भवः** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **dod[u] द्दु** (often written **dŏḍ[u] द्वंदु**), f. **düz[ü] द्ंज़ू** (K.Pr. 80, 178); 2 p.p. **dazōv द्ज़ोव्**, pl. **dazöy द्ज़ांय्**, f. **dazöyĕ द्ज़ांय** (Gr.Gr. 227)], to burn, to be burnt (K.Pr. 8, 9, 61, 150, 210; YZ. 10, 397; Śiv. 1650, 1818); (of a woman) to be burnt as a *sati* (Śiv. 117); (of a flower, a garden, etc.) to be burnt, parched, by drought (Śiv. 948); met. to be touched, moved, or inflamed (with pity, etc.) (YZ. 557); to feel pain, sorrow, anguish (K.Pr. 2); to be enraged; to be jealous, be consumed with envy or jealousy (K.Pr. 161). The caus. of this verb is **zālun** (Gr.Gr. 176).

dod[u]-mot[u] द्दु-मंतु । **दग्धः, अतिक्रोधाविष्टः** perf. part. (f. **düz[ü]-müts[ü] द्ंज़ू-मंचू**), burnt (Rām. 759); (of a flower, a garden, etc.) burnt, parched, withered by heat (Śiv. 345, 1611, 1686); filled with anger and hatred; burnt, filled with agony (YZ. 298, 514, Rām. 1393).

dazan-ākh दज़न्-आख् । **दाहकिण:** m. (sg. dat. **-ākhas** -आखस्), a mark or scar left on the skin after a burn has healed, a brand. **-dāg** -दाग् । **दाहचिह्नम्** m. a mark of burning (on cloth, wood, etc.). **-dawāh** -दवाह । **दाहौषधि:** m. (sg. dat. **-dawāhas** -दवाहस्), a healing ointment for application to a burn. **-mŏsh°kh** -मुश्ख् । **दाहगन्ध:** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏshkas** -मुश्कस्), the smell of burning.

dazana yun[u] दज़न यिनु m.inf. pass., i.q. **dazun** (Gr.Gr. 169).

dazanas dôd[u] दज़नस् दोदु m. (there is) pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54, W. 124).

dazith pyōmot[u] दज़िथ् प्योमंतु । **प्राप्तमहावृद्धि:** perf. part. (f. **—pyēmüts[ü]** —प्येमंच्), risen to extreme prosperity, esp. when the rise is undeserved. **—pyon[u]** —प्यंनु । **अतिवृद्ध्याप्नि:** m.inf. to become extremely prosperous, esp. when this is undeserved.

duzong[u] दुज़ंगु । **द्विजङ्घ:** adj. (f. **duzünj[ü]** दुज़ंजू), two-legged (esp. of human beings, but also of birds, etc.), biped.

dazan[a]lad दज़न्लद् adj. c.g. of a burning nature; esp. used with reference to a certain kind of rice-soil, chiefly found in low-lying ground near swamps, but also sometimes in the uplands. It is hot and feverish, and special precautions must be taken to run off irrigation water when the rice plant shows signs of a too rapid growth (L. 320).

duzōr दुज़ोर् । **द्विबलम्** m. having two sources of strength, having twofold resources.

duzuv[u] दुज़ुवु । **दृढदेह:** adj. (**duzuv[ü]** दुज़ुवू), having two lives or two bodies; met. very able-bodied, very powerful or strong (of a man, a horse, etc.).

dazawun[u] दज़वुनु n.ag. (f. **dazawüñ[ü]** दज़वंञू), on fire, burning (K.Pr. 54); alight (of a candle, lamp, etc.) (Rām. 721).

duzyov[u] दुज़्यंवु । **द्विजिह्व:** adj. (f. **duzĕv[ü]** दुज़्यंवू), two-tongued, double-tongued; false, insincere of speech; self-contradictory, one who intentionally makes contradictory statements.

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

F ف

The sound represented by this letter does not occur in Kāshmīrī, although the character is often met with in borrowed Persian words, written in the Perso-Arabic character. Except by Persian scholars, the character is usually pronounced **ph,** or, when initial, sometimes as **p.** When Persian words occurring in Kāshmīrī are written in the Śāradā or Roman character the letter ف is represented by **ph फ्.** Hence, for all words commencing with **f** ف, see under **ph फ्.**

G ग گ

g ग् گ्. The sixth (or, if we count the aspirate **ch** as a separate letter, the seventh) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the third consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twenty-ninth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter **g** in the English 'game'.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **gha घ** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **gh घ्** is represented by **g ग्.** Thus, the Hindī **ghōṛā घोड़ा**, a horse, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **gur**ᵘ **गुर्.** Some writers retain this **gh घ्** in writing. Thus, they write **घर** for **gara गर,** a house, on the analogy of the Hindī **घर** ; but this custom is both useless and misleading. In the present work such words will always be spelt with **g ग्,** and hence words found in any native book spelt with **घ्** should be looked up in the English order under **g ग्.**

The character **ग** is named **gagar-gö,** and **घ gös**ⁱ**-ga.**

The letter ڭ sometimes occurring in words borrowed from Arabic or Persian is also represented in Kāshmīrī by **g,** like which it is pronounced. Thus غالب is pronounced **gölib.**

gāo गाव्, see **gāv.**

gī गी گي a sec. suff. forming abs. nouns, as in **dātagī,** generosity, from **dāta,** generous ; **zindagī,** life, from **zinda,** living. It is derived from an older **-ak-ī.**

gu, see **guh**ᵘ.

gab 1 गब् । **अङ्कुर:** m. the sprout of a plant (vegetable, tree, etc.) ; the womb, see bel.

gaba phaṭun गब फटुन् m.inf. to burst forth from the womb, to be born (W. 141, K.Pr. 255).

gab 2 गब् in **gaba-kônᵘ गब-कोनु** । **दण्डविशेष:** m. the first and the last of the row of sticks set up in the ground on which the warp is arranged, prior to putting it in a loom for weaving.

gaba गब । **आस्तरणपट्टभेद:** m. a kind of wadded woollen quilt. **-chiṭᵘ -छिटू** or **-chiṭh -छिठ्** । **आस्तरणपट्ट-संबन्धिचित्रपट:** f. (sg. dat. **-chiṭi -छिटि**), cotton cloth stamped with a coloured pattern, and suitable for making such a quilt ; the act of stamping such cloth. **-ḍūrᵘ -डूरू** । **आस्तरणपट्टप्रान्तरज्जुविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **-ḍūrĕ -डूर्य**), the binding round the four edges of such a quilt, usually made of variegated cord. **-kātsan -काट्सन्** । **वेष्टनविशेष:** f. a kind of turban made up of woollen patchwork of various colours. **-tolᵘ -तॅलु** । **आस्तरणपट्टाधोवर्तिपट:** m. the cotton under-cloth of a padded woollen quilt.

gaib, göb गैब्, गॅब् غيب or **gaibī, göbī** غيبي (YZ. 38), adj. e.g. invisible, unseen ; concealed (K.Pr. 28) ; the Invisible, Fate. **gaibücᵘ balāy,** heaven's misfortune, evil fate (K.Pr. 4). **—gatshun —गक्शुन्** m.inf. to disappear (H. iii, 6). **—sōpanun —सॉपनुन्** m.inf., id. (Rām. 1193, 1589).

gǒbᵘ 1 ग्वंबु । **गुरु** adj. (f. **gǒbᵘ ग्वंबू**), heavy, weighty (Gr.Gr. 138, Śiv. 1027, 1868) ; (of motion) ponderous, slow ; **gǒbᵘ** (or **gǒbᵘ gǒbᵘ**) **chuh pakān,** he is progressing slowly (Gr.Gr. 76).

gabi-bāri ग्वबि-वारि । **गर्भिणी** adv. heavily with child (of women or female animals), used with verbs of rising, standing, or the like. Possibly really connected with **gab 1** and not with **gǒbᵘ. -khŏra -ख्वर** or **-khōra खोर** । **गर्भिणी** f. 'heavy-footed' (cf. **khŏr 1** and **khōr 2**), hence, a woman heavy with

child, one who is at least five months gone in pregnancy.

gǒbᵘ 2 ख॑बु । विनीतः m. a man who is trained, educated, well-behaved, polite.

gübᵘ ग॑बू । अविका f. a female sheep, a ewe (El. *gaub* and *gob*, K.Pr. *gub*, *gabi*, or *gabih*), (K.Pr. 5, 36, 119, 192, 218; W. 18; L. 463, *gab*; Rām. 94).

gabi-buthᵘ गवि-बुथु । भीषणमुखः m. 'ewe-faced', one whose face shows that he is easily frightened, timid-faced. **gabi-buthi rāmahūnᵘ,** a wolf with a sheep's face (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). **-dŏd -द्वद्** m. ewe's milk (YZ. 90). **-gūdᵘ -गूदु । अतिपामरः** m. one who is vile and impotent, a mean worthless fellow. Cf. **gūdᵘ.** **-māz -माज़् । अविमांसम्** m. ewe's flesh, ewe-mutton (considered to be flavourless). **-rôchᵘ -रोछु । अविरक्षकः** m. a ewe-guardian, a shepherd. **-röchⁱ-bāy -रॉछि-वाय् । अविरक्षकस्त्री** f. a shepherd's wife.

gabgab غبغب m. a dewlap; the wattle (of a cock); a double chin (El.).

gabīn गवीन् । गर्भपुटः m. the womb.

gŏbun ख॑बुन् । गुरूभवनम्, अलसीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gŏbyōv ख॑ब्योव्**), to be heavy, to be too heavy (K.Pr. 49, Rām. 415); to become heavy, to begin to be felt heavy (of load on a journey) (K.Pr. 76); the body to become heavy, to be unable to support oneself (through illness, etc.); to become tired; to become lazy at any work. **gŏbyō-motᵘ ख॑ब्यो-मंतु । भारीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **gŏbyē-müṭsᵘ ख॑ब्ये-मंच़ू**), become heavy (of a load, or a work); wearied, become lazy, etc.

gabiñ गविञ् । व्यभिचारिणी f. a woman suffering from prolapsus uteri; esp. one in this condition owing to habitual profligacy.

gŏbĕr 1 ख॑ब्यर् । गुरुत्वम् m. heaviness, weightiness (Rām. 603, 1153); deafness. El. spells this word *gŏbar*, *gŏber*, and *gŏbir*. Cf. Gr.Gr. 138.

gŏbĕr 2 ख॑ब्यर् । विनयः m. well-educatedness, politeness.

gǒbur ख॑बुर् or (H. viii, 1, 3) **gobur गंबुर् । पुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **gǒbᵃras ख॑ब्रस्** or **gabaras गबरस्**), a youth, a boy, esp. one who is healthy and sturdy; a young son (esp. used in this sense as a term of endearment) (Rām. 1283); a son generally, a male child (El.; K.Pr. 12 voc., 22, 63, 76, 142, 174 abl., 163, 253; W. 135; YZ. 414, 429; H. viii, 1, 3; Rām. 28, 74, etc.). **ōra-gŏbur,** a stepson (K.Pr. 236, spelt *wurah-gabar*).

gǒbᵃra-gūlᵘ ख॑ब्र-गूलु । स्निग्धपुत्रः m. 'a son-kernel', a son who is especially loved, e.g. on account of his handsomeness or his good behaviour (esp. when an only son). **-tandal -तन्दल् । बहुपुत्रता** f. (sg. dat. **-tandali -तन्दलि**), a row of sons, the existence of a large family of sons.

gubār गुबार् غبار **। अनिच्छा, पीडा** m. dust, clouds of dust; vexation, soreness, ill-feeling, affliction, grief; hence (in Kāshmīrī) the suffering from a violent internal pain (such as headache, etc.); unwillingness to do some work ordered by another.

gŏbᵃrun ख॑ब्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gŏbᵒrᵘ ख॑ब्रु**), i.q. **gŏbᵃrāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

gŏbᵃrāwun ख॑ब्रावुन् । गुरूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gŏbᵃ-rôwᵘ ख॑ब्रोवु**), to make heavy, cause to be heavy; to load another heavily, to impose a heavy load on another; to distress a person by bringing serious charges against him, putting him in debt, or the like. Caus. of **gŏbun** (Gr.Gr. 173).

gaibath, göbath غيبت m. slander, backbiting (El., K.Pr. 174).

gācĕ गाच्च । पटविशेषः m. linen cloth, cloth made of hempen-flax.

gōcĕ 1 गोच्च, in **-büdᵘrᵘ -बॅद्रू । हस्तमुद्राभेदः** f. an insulting gesture made by shaking in a person's face the closed fist with the top of the thumb projecting between the second and third fingers. Cf. **gūṭh.**

gōcĕ 2 गोच्च in **-köṭhᵘ -कॉठू । (गवेधु)मकुष्टककाष्ठम्** f. the cob of Indian corn after the seeds have been extracted, the core of the Indian corn cob. It is dried and used as fuel (L. 337).

gūc (? spelling), m. *Viburnum cotinifolium*, *V. fœtens* (El. *gúch*).

gᵃch ग्छ् । उद्भिच्छाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **gᵃchas ग्छस्**), a kind of edible mushroom, morel (L. 462 *guchī*). Cf. **kana-gᵃch.**

gach गछ् گچ **। सुधा** m. (sg. dat. **gachas गछस्**), plaster, lime plaster, whitewash (Gr.M.); gypsum (L. 63).

gachi-kuṭhᵘ गछि-कुठु । सुधालिप्तकोष्ठम् m. a room of which the walls are plastered (Rām. 1627, 1783).

gāch गाँछ् । वसा m. (sg. dat. ?), marrow. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । अतिताडनम्** m.inf. to extract marrow; met. to thrash a person unmercifully, so that he has not even strength to arise.

gōcam-shāh गोचं-शाह । सोपहासकलङ्कनम् m. 'King Gōcam'; putting some mark on a person as a joke, e.g. putting a piece of cloth sticking on the top of his turban and so on, in order to make him an object of ridicule.

gacĕr गच्चर् । आविलत्वम् m. darkness (Gr.Gr. 140); hence, met. foulness, dirtiness caused by contact with something else; e.g. muddiness (of water), dimness (of a mirror), opacity (of the atmosphere), and so on. Cf. **goṭᵘ.**

gaḍ 1 गड् । **दुर्ग:** m. a fort, citadel, castle (K.Pr. 17); esp. a small masonry fortress built in the hills by some local rājā.

gaḍ 2 गड् । **समग्र:** adj. e.g. whole, entire; esp. of something bought or sold as one whole.

gāḍ गाड् । **मीन:** f. a fish (K.Pr. 14, 38, 63, 140, 150, 168, 258; H. i, 8, 9). Regarding the fish of Kashmīr, see El. s.v. *gáḍ*. **—āpᵃrüñᵘ —आप्रंञू** । **निरुत्तरीकरणम् (प्रतिहननम्)**, f.inf. to feed fish into a person's mouth; met. to confound a person in argument; to defeat a person in a scolding match, to render him speechless by giving him abuse so foul that he is at a loss to invent anything fouler in reply. **—raṭüñᵘ —रट्ंञू** f.inf. to fish (El.). **—raṭanwôlᵘ —रटन्वोलु** n.ag. m. (f. **raṭanwājĕñ रटन्वाज्यञ्**), a fisherman (El.).

gāḍa-bāha गाड-वाह । **मत्स्यधूमौषधम्** m. fish-steam, a diet of fish combined with the application of the steam and juice of cooked fish, employed as a remedy in cases of impotence and the like. **-bata -वत** । **बलिदानविशेष:** m. N. of an offering of cooked fish and rice, usually made in the month of Pŏh (Skt. *Pauṣa* = December–January) to the *Vāstupuruṣa*, or personified archetype of a house worshipped as a deity; cf. **dāyĕth-gāḍa**, s.v. **dāyuth**. **-dĕgulᵘ -द्यगुलु** । **मत्स्योखाभेद:** m. an earthenware vessel used for cooking a spiced stew of fish previously fried in oil. Cf. **-töᵛᵘ**, bel. **-güñᵘ -गंञू** । **मत्स्यखण्ड:** f. a piece or slice of fish, cooked or uncooked, sliced fish as a dish (K.Pr. 205, *-gani*). **-gañĕ khārañĕ -गञ्ञ खारञ्ञ** । **अतिताडनम्** f. pl. inf. to raise bits of fish; met. to cudgel or whip the naked body so as to raise weals (considered to resemble fishes in shape). **-hönzᵘ -ह्ंञू** । **मत्स्यवधाजीवी** m. (f. **-hānzañ -ह्ञ्ञ्**), a fish boatman, a man who lives by netting fish, a fisherman. The f. is a woman who lives by selling fish so caught (Gr.M.). **-kāh -काह्** । **तिथिविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **-köshᵘ -कांशू**), the eleventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February–March), on which offerings of fish are made to the **böravs** (*bhairavas*) in preparation for the Śivarātri festival culminating on the ensuing thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of the same month (cf. **börav**). **-khŏḍ -ख्वड्** । **मत्स्यगर्त:** m. a hollow flooded in the rainy season and filled with fish. When the water dries off the fish remain behind and are caught. **-khôrᵘ -खोरु** । **काण्डोलविशेष:** m. the outer basket-work of a **kāgᵘrᵘ**, or portable brazier, of which the inner earthenware receptacle for burning fuel has been broken, and which is commonly used as a fish-basket; see **khôrᵘ 1. -khāv -खाव्** । **पक्षिविशेष:** m. fish-eater, a kind of fish-eating bird, described as small, of a dark colour, and possessing a long beak. **-kala -कल** । **मत्स्यशिर:** m. the head of a fish; a person with a head shaped like that of a fish. **-kan -कन्** । **मीनकर्णास्थि** m. the ear-bone of a fish, i.e. the flat bones at the side of the head of a large fish, supposed to cover the ears. These are used in the manufacture of little boxes or the like. **-kondᵘ -कंण्डु** । **मत्स्यास्थि** m. a fish-bone. **-kándⁱ-dôvᵘ -कंण्ड्-दोवु** । **चिचाल्परज्जुविशेष:** m. a kind of embroidery resembling the backbone of a fish, herring-boning. **-kᵃnañĕ -कनञ्ञ** । **गृहे गृहे निन्दाख्यापनम्, वाग्युद्धविधानम्** f. pl. inf. to sell fish; met. to go about from house to house uttering scandalous tales against a person; to engage in a verbal quarrel, to use Billingsgate. **-krāy -क्राय्** । **मत्स्यपाककटाह:** f. large iron pan for frying fish. **-lĕjⁱ -ल्यंजि** or **-lĕjᵘ -ल्यंजू** । **मत्स्योखा** f. an earthen pot for cooking fish; such a pot full of cooked fish. **-lüṭᵘ -लंटू** । **मत्स्यपुच्छभाग:** f. the tail end of a fish. **-pakhᵃsh -पख्श्** । **मत्स्यपक्ष:** m. the fin of a fish. **-parmāna -पर्मान** । **मत्स्यमानप्रस्थ:** m. a stone or iron weight for weighing fish (usually heavier than similar weights used for other purposes). **-shĕhalun -श्हलुन्** । **मत्स्यदुर्गन्ध:** m. the smell of unwashed fish; genl. a fishy smell. **-shikār -शिकार्** m. fishing (W. 114). **-ṭhyupᵘ -ठिपु** । **मत्स्याधानी** m. a kind of deep basket made of withies, built like a cage, in which fish are kept. **-ṭĕpun -व्यपुन्** । **मत्स्यान्तरङ्गसमूह:** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕpanas -व्यपनस्**), fish-guts. **-töᵛᵘ -तांवू** । **मत्स्यजीर्षम्** f. a pan in which pieces of fish are fried before making them into a stew. Cf. **-dĕgulᵘ** ab. **-wŏrᵘ -वांरू** । **लघुनौका** f. a fishing-boat; genl. a small boat used as tender to a larger one.

gād गाँद्, see **gānd**.

gadā گدا m. a suppliant (El. *gada*) (YZ. 322, sg. dat. **gadāyĕs**); a mendicant, a beggar (Śiv. 1238).

gaḍa गड । **कमण्डलुपात्रम्** m. an earthen waterpot, pitcher, jar, pot (Gr.M.).

gȧḍⁱ गंडि । **राजद्वारम्** f. a royal palace, esp. that portion of it in which the king transacts business, the royal court.

gĕḍᵘ ग्यंडू । **बद्धशाकादिमुष्टि:** f. (sg. dat. **gĕjĕ ग्यज्य**), a bunch or handful of potherbs, greens, etc. (H. xi, 10; K.Pr. 49, *gĕḍ*; 80, 232, *gyaḍ*). Cf. **gĕḍurᵘ** and **dā-gĕḍᵘ**, s.v. **dāñĕ**. El. spells this *gyiḍ*. Cf. **gaddi** and **gyoḍᵘ**. **—gaṭshüñᵘ —गट्श्ंञू** । **संकटेन बद्धीभवनम्** f.inf. (of a crowd of men or number of animals) to be crowded together, e.g. by being all shut up in a small room or by fastening all together by a single rope.

—**karüñ**[ü] —**कर्ंञ्** । **संकटेन वन्धनम्** f.inf. to crowd men or animals together as ab.

gīd गीद् or **gīd**[ü] **गीदू** । **बालादिविष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. **gīdĕ गीद्य**, Gr.Gr. 62), the excrement of a newly born child or other newly born animal (usually loose). —**kaḍüñ**[ü] —**कड़ंञ्** । **अतिताडनम्** f.inf. to beat a person severely (quasi to such a degree that he involuntarily befouls himself).

gŏḍ ग्वड् । **आरम्भः, मूलभागः, जङ्घामूलम्** m. the beginning, commencement, of anything (K.Pr. 15, Śiv. 46, 774); the part of the stem or trunk of a tree immediately above the root (K.Pr. 118, Rām. 606); the ankle (as the beginning of the shin-bone), the malleolus, external malleolus (El.); the leg (the part being put for the whole (El.)). El. makes this word f. —**barun —वरुन्** or **gŏḍa barun ग्वड वरुन्** । **मूले पूरणम्** m.inf. to fill up the root or from the root, i.e. to fill in earth, etc., round the roots of an old and decaying tree in order to revive it; met. to strengthen the foundation or base of any work or action, esp. of one which is in a bad way.

gŏḍa ग्वड । **प्रथमम्** adv. at first, firstly (K.Pr. 70, *guḍah*; Śiv. 8, 33, 1160, 1367, 1792; Rām. 474, 1174; H. iv, 2; v, 9; viii, 3; xi, 5; xii, 5). **-ôch**[u] **-ओछ्** । **रज्जुविशेषः** m. the ankle-string used for fastening the grass-sandals commonly used in Kashmīr. Cf. **ôch**[u]. —**ör**[ü] **gatshüñ**[ü] —**ओरू गक्षंञ्** । **निरुद्धीभवनम्** f.inf. to be fettered on the ankles; met. to be prevented from seizing the opportunity of undertaking some wished for and profitable work, owing to being previously inextricably involved in something unwished for and unprofitable, to suffer estoppel. **-barun -वरुन** । **मूलेन पूरणम्** m.inf., i.q. **gŏḍ barun** ab. **-hol**[u] **-हंलु** । **वक्रगुल्फकः** adj. (f. **-hüj**[ü] **-हंज़ू**), crooked-ankled. **-kor**[u] **-कंरु** । **हंसकाख्यभूषणम्** m. an ankle-bracelet, an anklet. —**rab karüñ**[ü] —**रब् कर्ंञ्** । **विश्वासघातविधानम्** f.inf. to put mud on the ankle; to break faith by refusing to perform a promise made (to someone on condition of his performing some difficult work). **-shut**[u] **-शुतु** or **-shutun -शुतुन्** । **आदितः** adv. from the first, from the beginning. **-sūt**[i] **-सूति** or **-sūty -सूत्य्** । **आदितः** adv., id.

gŏḍuk[u] **ग्वडुकु** । **मूलभवः** adj. (f. **gŏḍüc**[u] **ग्वड्ंचू**), of or belonging to the beginning, etc., first (El.); (of a branch or the like) springing from the root (of a tree, etc.).

gõḍ गाँड् । **गण्डकः** m. a rhinoceros.

gõḍa-nyoṭh[u] **गाँड-न्यंठु** । **गण्डकास्थिमयमङ्गुष्ठभूषणम्** m. a thumb-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by women. **-pöt**[a]**r -पांत्र्** । **खड्गास्थिभवं पात्रम्** m. a cup made of rhinoceros-horn, often used in making offerings at a Hindū *śrāddha*. **-wöj**[ü] **-वांज़** । **गण्डकास्थिमयोर्मिका** f. a finger-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by both men and women.

gōda गोद । **कुत्सितगुदम्** m. an anus foul owing to bad conduct or disease, a term of abuse. Cf. **gūd**[u].

göḍ[i] गांडि । **गन्त्री** f. a cart, wagon, carriage, coach. —**khasüñ**[ü] —**खसंञ्** f.inf. to mount a carriage, to get into a carriage. —**khasith gatshun —खसिथ् गक्षुन्**, to go in a carriage, to travel in a carriage, to drive (Gr.M.).

god[u] **गंदु** । **रन्ध्रम्** m. a hole (in cloth, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 9). **zamīnas god**[u], a hole in the ground (Gr.M.). —**karun —करुन्** m.inf. to pierce (El. *gaud*).

goḍ[u] **1 गंडु** । **अभिषेकः** m. aspersion, ceremonial sprinkling with water or other liquid (as in the consecration of a king, asperging on an idol or *linga*, etc.); a swarm (Gr.M.); **machi-goḍ**[u], a swarm of flies (Gr.M.). —**dyun**[u] —**दिनु** m.inf. to asperge (Śiv. 1160, 1741).

goḍ[u] **2 गंडु** (? spelling) in **goḍ**[u]**-prān गंडु-प्रान्** m. a leek (El. *gauḍa-prán*). It is not eaten by Hindūs of the Valley.

gôḍ[u] **गोडु** । **मत्स्यः** m. (f. **göḍ**[ü] **गांडू**), a male fish, esp. one of a small kind (Śiv. 1815); —° used as a kind of surname appended to the name of a fish-seller. The f. means a female fish of any size (Rām. 723). Cf. **āra-göḍ**[ü], s.v. **āra**, and **gāḍ**.

gūḍ गूंड् or **gūḍ**[u] **गूडु** (Gr.Gr. 20) । **गूढः, मूढतरः** adj. (f. **gūḍ गूंड्** or **gūḍ**[ü] **गूंडू**, Gr.Gr. 20), hidden, invisible; (of a story, poem, etc.) difficult to understand, difficult, mysterious; (of a road or the like) difficult to be traversed or travelled over, almost impassable, difficult of access or issue; (of a person) a dolt, an idiot, one who no matter how one teaches him cannot learn what is taught.

gūd[u] **गूदु** । **गुदम्** m. obsc. the anus, cf. **gōda**; vulva (El.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 19.

guḍ[ü] **गुडू** f., i.q. **gur**[ü] **1.** This is the form in use towards Islāmābād (El.).

gaddi (? spelling), a certain measure for rice-straw (L. 243). 50 *gaddis* = one *trakh* of about 11 lb. ? the same as **gĕḍ**[ü].

gadādar गदाद(ध)र् m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), the club-bearer, Gadādhara (Śiv. 938).

gad[a]**gad गद्गद्** adj. e.g. inarticulate, speaking thickly or convulsively, faltering. **gad**[a]**gada wönī गद्गद् वांनी** । **गद्गदा वाक्** f. a sobbing statement, a sorrowful statement full of sobs.

gadâj[i] गद्ज़ि or **gadüj**[ü] **गद्ज़ू**, see **gadul**[u].

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gadajyār गद्ज्यार् । बाहुल्यम् m. (of cattle, houses, children, wealth), abundance, a great quantity (whether existing or coming in).

gadulᵘ गदुलु । बहुलः adj. (f. **gadüjᵘ गद्ंजू** or **gadájⁱ गद्ंज्ि**), abundant, multitudinous (of prosperity, offspring, cattle, wealth, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 145). **—prasun —प्रसुन् । निरन्तरप्रसवः** m.inf. to produce offspring in large quantities, to be excessively fertile (of women, or female cattle).

gūdil गूद्िल् । व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (one who by her unchastity has diseased private parts). Cf. **gōda** and **gūdᵘ**.

gádⁱlad गंद्िलद् । रन्ध्रयुतः adj. c.g. (of a garment, cloth, or the like), having a hole, holed. Cf. **godᵘ**.

gudômᵘ गुदोमु । दाम m. a cow's tethering rope (one end fastened round the neck and the other to a peg in the ground) (K.Pr. 219).

gaḍun गड़ुन्, i.q. **garun**, q.v.

gŏḍañ ग्वडञ । प्रथमम् adv. at first, first, in (or at) the beginning; for the first time (Śiv. 124, 131, 722; Rām. 384, 670; H. iii, 1; x, 12; xi, 2, 3, 10); especially (El. *gŏḍạin*); according to El. this word is also a subst. f. meaning beginning, commencement.

gŏḍañiy ग्वडञ्िय् । प्रथममेव adv. at the very first, first of all (H. viii, 10; x, 3, 10; xii, 4, 6).

gödạñukᵘ ग्वडञुकु । प्रथमः adj. (f. **gŏḍạñicᵘ ग्वडञ्िचू** H. xii, 10), first (in time or in order) (K.Pr. 70), used as ord. of **akh** (Gr.Gr. 76, Śiv. 61, H. viii, 5, 13); elder, El. **gŏḍạñukᵘ bôyᵘ**, an elder brother; **gŏḍạñiki törīkha**, on the first (of the month) (Gr.M.).

gŏḍạñĕth ग्वडञथ् । प्रथमम् adv. at first, first, firstly.

gạḍᵃra गंद्र । प्रियबालकः m. a beloved (esp. an only) son. **-han -हन् । प्रियबालकः** m.dim. a little beloved son, as a term of affection, a darling little boy.

gạḍºrᵘ गंड्रु । गलगण्डयुतः adj. (f. **gạḍᵘrᵘ गंड्रू**), one who suffers from goitre.

gaḍorᵘ गडरु m., see **ala-gº**, s.v. **al.**

gaḍurᵘ गड़ुरु । गलगण्डः m. goitre, bronchocele. For an account of goitre in the Valley see El. s.v. *gaḍur* (L. 460, *gadaru*). **gadᵃrⁱ-lav गड्ंरि-लव् । बद्धशुष्कमहातृणसमूहः** m. a kind of hay-rick. Grass growing in swamps, etc., is collected and dried. It is then twisted into rough ropes, and stored in large masses in the forks of trees for use in the winter.

gādurᵘ गाड़ुरु । गदारिः m. (f. **gādᵘrᵘ गाड्ंरू**), (in old times) a man or woman of the Vaidya caste, whose profession was that of a physician; N. of a village on the bank of the Sind (Sindhu) River, formerly inhabited by them.

gĕḍurᵘ ग्यड़ुरु । बद्धभारः m. a moderately sized bunch of greens, potherbs, etc. Cf. **gĕḍᵘ**.

gĕḍürᵘ ग्यड़ूरू । भारिका f. a small bunch of greens, potherbs, etc., usually —°. Cf. **gĕḍurᵘ**.

gidurᵘ गिदुरु । कपोलाधःशोथयुतः adj. (f. **gidᵘrᵘ गिद्रू**), one the lower parts of whose cheeks are large and (naturally) swollen-looking. Cf. **gạḍºrᵘ**.

guḍörᵘ गुड़ारू f. in **guḍārĕ gĕwañĕ गुडार्य ग्यवञ । असंमानना** f. pl. inf. to refuse to carry out an order by making pretended excuses.

gīdar-dākh गीद्र्-दाख् m. (sg. dat. **-dākas -दाकस्**), *Segeretia oppositifolia* (El.). Cf. **kanakh.**

gudarun गुद्रून् (cf. گذرن) or (Rām. 1496) **guzarun गुज़रून् । आपातः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gudaryōv गुद्र्योव्**), to happen, befall (esp. of some trouble, grief, or calamity), (H. v, 9, where **gudariv** is poet. for **gudaryōv**, viii, 5).

güḍᵘwa गूड्व । कमण्डलुः m. a small round metal pot, shaped like a bowl (El.), a *lōṭā*. **-golᵘ -गोलु । कमण्डलुशिरः** m. the top or mouth of a *lōṭā*, the part above the neck. **-ṭsokᵘ -च़ोकु । कमण्डल्वाधारावयवः** m. the bowl of a *lōṭā*.

gāḍay गाँडय् । रहःसंमतिः m. private agreement, esp. (but not necessarily) with evil intent against some one, secret conspiracy. Cf. **garb.**

gadöyi गद्ोइ گدائي f. begging, mendicity (Śiv. 1475, **gadāyĕ**, sg. dat.; but H. x, 2 **gadöyiyĕ-hondᵘ**, sg. gen.). **—karüñᵘ —कर्ंजू । भिक्षा** f.inf. to beg, beg for.

gadāyĕs गदायस्, see **gadā.**

göfil غافل, see **göphil.**

gaflath غفلت, see **gaphlath.**

gāfiz, m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculæfolium* (El. *ghāfiz*).

gag गग् । चुल्लीमुखम् m. the opening in the top platform of a native cooking range, over which vessels are set for cooking (K.Pr. 125). Cf. **güjᵘ.**

gĕg or **gyĕg ग्यग् । गलनाडीमुखम्** m. the top part of the throat, the fauces.

gugⁱ गुगि । आच्छादनविशेषः f. a kind of blanket worn on journeys in wet weather. One edge is gathered up and fastened in a bunch. This is put over the head, and the remainder falls over the rest of the body, thus protecting the clothes beneath from the rain.

gūgu गूगु m. onomat. (Śiv. 503).

gŏgᵃjⁱ ग्वग्ंज्ि or **gŏgᵘjᵘ ग्वग्ंजू । सर्षपमूलकम्** f. the turnip plant; a moderately sized turnip, *Brassica rapa* (L. 346). This word means an ordinary turnip, while the masc. **gŏgulᵘ** means a large turnip (Gr.Gr. 35). According to El. (s.v. *gogij*), in winter time both Hindūs and

Musalmāns consume large numbers of turnips. The turnips of Haripūr are said to be the best in the valley. Cf. **gŏgul.** El. has also *gugchi.*

gŏg[a]ji-āācār ग्वग्जि-आँचार् । सर्षपमूलास्वसूदः m. turnip pickle. **-āra -आर् । सर्षपशाकमूलमाला** m. a 'turnip necklace', slices of skinned and dried turnips strung on a string, and stored for winter use. **-bod[u] -ब॑दु । सर्षपशाकमुष्टिः** m. a bunch of turnip-tops (Gr.Gr. 145). **-ḍār -ड़ार् । सर्षपशाकक्षेत्रम्** m. a turnip field. **-hākh -हाख् । सर्षपशाकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), turnip-tops (W. 114). **-hüṭ[ü] -ह॑टू । सर्षपमूलकशुष्कखण्डः** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्च**), a dried slice of turnip, stored for use in winter. **-khünḍ[ü] -ख॑ंडू । सर्षपशाकमूलखण्डः** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), a slice of turnip. **-khav -खव् । सर्षपशाकखनिः** f. a pit in which turnip-tops are stored so as to keep them moist for winter use. **-mul[i]vĕñ -मुलिव्यञ् । सर्षपशाकविशेषः** f. dried full-grown turnip-tops, stored in autumn for winter use. **-mus[u] -मुसु । अतिलघुसर्षपमूलकम्** m. a kind of very small turnip-root. **-path[ü]r[ü] -पथ्रू । सर्षपशाकयुतप्रदेशः** f. N. of a tableland in the Nāgām (Skt. *Nāgrāma*) Pargana, in which turnips are almost everywhere grown. **-paṭ[ü]r[ü] -पट्रू । सर्षपशाकपत्रसमूहः** f. a turnip-leaf (Gr.Gr. 74); a bundle of turnip-leaves. **-sinwāh -सिन्वाह् । अल्पसर्षपशाकादि** m. the small amount of turnips and turnip-tops used in making a sauce for a single meal. Cf. **syun[u].** **-ṣakul -ष़कुल् । सर्षपमूलकखण्डः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṣakalas -ष़कलस्**), a globular-shaped lump of turnip, cut into shape by a knife. **-ṣöryun[u] -ष़ार्युनु । सर्षपशाकसंकरः** m. the refuse leaves, stalks, etc., thrown away when preparing turnips for cooking or for storing dry. **-wōkh -वाँख् । सर्षपशाकबन्धभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **-wōki -वाँकि**), a string of dried turnip-tops, with portions of the roots attached, stored up for winter use. Cf. **wōkh.** **-wör[ü] -वार्रू । सर्षपशाकवाटिका** f. a small plot of ground close to a house in which turnips are cultivated, a turnip-garden (common in villages).

gāgal गाँगल् or **grāgal ग्राँगल्** (Rām. 184) । **मदः, परैर्विचालनम्, अन्तरायः** f. insolent pride, arrogance, self-conceit; diversion or distraction of the attention from some work in which one is engaged, owing to something interfering with it, interruption (Gr.Gr. 128, K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 80, 244); the state of being not right (El.). **—karüñ[ü] —कर॑ञू** f.inf. to interrupt (Gr.M.); to disturb, distract, make distraught (Rām. 184).

g(gr)āgali gatshun गाँ(ग्राँ)गलि गक्षुन् । कार्यान्तरासक्तत्वम् m.inf. in the course of one piece of work, to forget about it and to become busily engaged in another work, to have one's attention diverted from anything. **—karun —करुन् । वृद्धिपरिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to distract a person's attention by directing it to something else (e.g. to turn the attention of a crying child).

gŏgul ग्वगुल् or **gŏgul[u] ग्वगुलु । वर्तुलसर्षपशाकमूलम्** m. (sg. dat. **gŏgalas ग्वगलस्**), a large turnip (cf. **gŏg[ü]j[ü]** and Gr.Gr. 35), *Brassica rapa* (K.Pr. 11, 171); met. a globe or ball of wood, a globe, a sphere (El.). Cf. **gunglū.**

gŏgal-d[a]ph ग्वगल्-द्फ् m. (sg. dat. **-d[a]pas -द्पस्**), 'turnip-incense,' the roots of *Jurinea macrocephala*, used as incense (L. 77). **—karán[i] —कर॑नि । पीडनम्** m. pl. inf. to make globes; hence (of a heavy load) to squeeze, by overburdening the shoulders, esp. when the load is unfairly excessive. **-mönḍ[ü] -म्वंण्डू । शाकपुष्टमूलकम्** f. (sg. dat. **-mönjĕ -म्वंज्य**), the part of a turnip-root above ground, when it is large and globular.

gāgalilad गाँगलिलद् or **grāgalilad ग्राँगलिलद् । मदयुक्तः, प्रत्यूहदूषितः, अन्तरायुक्तः** adj. e.g. insolently proud, arrogant; interrupted, distracted (of one busily engaged); suffering from indigestion.

gāgalun गाँगलुन् or **grāgalun ग्राँगलुन् । वृद्धिचञ्चलनाआसक्तीभवनम्** conj. 3 (p.p. **gāgalyōv गाँगल्योव्** or **grāgalyōv ग्राँगल्योव्**), to have one's attention diverted from any work, to be interrupted; to take up some pleasant business in the midst of some other work which one forgets.

gāgalāwun गाँगलावुन् or **grāgalāwun ग्राँगलावुन् । वृद्धिचाञ्चल्यविधानम्** conj. 1 (p.p. **gāgalôw[u] गाँगलोवु**), to distract or divert a person's attention, to interrupt him when busily engaged in some work.

guga-manzul[u] गुग-मञ्जुलु । दोलाभेदः m. a child's swinging cot, a swing.

gagan गगन् । आकाशम् m. the atmosphere, sky, firmament (Śiv. 1654, 1827, 1869).

gāgar गागर् m. a leech-applier, a leechman (El.).

gagur गगुर् or **gagor[u] गगरु । आखुः, पक्षिविशेषः** m. [sg. dat. **gagaras गगरस्** (Gr.Gr. 58); f. **gag[ü]r[ü] गग्रू** (Gr.Gr. 35), see bel.], a male rat (Gr.Gr. 35, K.Pr. 46, 63, 64, 196, 199); a certain rat-shaped bird, the White Nun or Smew, *Mergellus albellus* (L. 131). For rats in Kashmīr see L. 112.

gagar-dand गगर्-दन्द् । मूषिकदन्तः m. a rat's tooth; met. a human tooth which is very thin and sharp. **—kond[u] -कंडु । ओषधिविशेषः** m. a certain mountain plant with yellow flowers and thorny leaves, believed to keep away rats, *Astragalus* sp. (L. 76). Its root is used as a remedy for toothache,

and also for making toothbrushes. **-kuṭhᵘ** -कुठु । **मूषिककोष्ठम्** m. a rat's room, a small dark room infested by rats in which in former days children used to be shut up as a punishment. **-mĕngañ** -म्यंगञ् । **मूषिकविष्ठा** f. rat's dung. **-sörᵘ** -सॉरू । **मूषिकवत्संचय:** f. rat collection, i.e. making up a store by stealing little by little at a time. **-ṭukh** -टुख् । **मूषिकक्षतच्छेद:** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭukas** -टुकस्), a hole gnawed by a rat in a cloth or the like. **-ṭinḍa** -टिंड । **मूषिकबन्धनी** m. a rat-trap. **-tāph** -ताफ् । **विरलातप:** m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas** -तापस्), partial sunshine here and there, shining on the ground through orifices in the clouds. **-ʂhal** -क़्ल् । **मूषिकबन्धनी** m. a kind of rat-trap. **-ʂhāy** -क़ाय् । **अनुष्णातप:** f. 'rat's shade', i.e. the sunshine without warmth of a winter morning or evening. **-ʂhyotᵘ** -क़्यंटु । **मूषिकोच्छिष्ट:** adj. (f. **-ʂhĕṭᵘ** -क़्यंटू), rat's leavings, the remains of food or of a fruit which has been partially eaten by rats. The word is an adjective agreeing in gender with the food referred to. **-wāl** -वाल् । **मूषिकवसति:** f. (sg. dat. **-wöjᵘ** -वॉजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a rat's nest, a rat hole (K.Pr. 3, *wáji* for **wöjᵘ**). **-yurmī** -युर्मी f. *Rhododendron campanulatum* (El.).

gagᵘrᵘ गगॅरू । **मूषिका**, f. a female rat; a mouse (K.Pr. 64). **—phaṭüñᵘ** —फटॅञू । **भेदोद्भव:** f.inf. 'a mouse to split', met. disunion to arise between associates or partners in any work.

gāgᵘrᵘ गागॅरू। **गर्गरीपात्रम्** f. a water-jar, pitcher, guglet.

gĕgürᵘ ग्यगॅरू । **अन्तरीयमुखरन्ध्रम्** f. the upper open part of a pair of drawers or *pāy-jāmas*, which is fastened round the waist with a running string.

gagᵃri-bal गग्रि-वल् । **तीर्थविशेष:** m. N. of a sacred place on the east of the town of Śrīnagar, and in the middle of a lake lying at the north foot of the Gōpādri or Takht-ĕ Sulaimān.

gagar-gö गगर्-गॉ । **गकार:** m. the name for the letter *ga* **ग**, used in schools.

gagarāray गगरारय् । **मेघनिर्घोष:** f. loud thundering, esp. when unseasonable; met. the human 'thundering' of abuse.

gugarāray गुगरारय् । **गर्जनशब्द:** f. the 'thundering' of the human voice in abuse, loud roaring in abuse.

gagarāy गगराय् । **मेघनिर्घोष:** f. thunder, the rumbling noise of thunder (L. 456, K.Pr. 245, 253, Śiv. 1868); any loud sound like thunder, a thunderous roar (Śiv. 1232).

gugūsⁱ-tulᵘ गुगूसि-तुलु or (Gr.M.) **gugūstulᵘ गुगूस्तुलु** । **दोला** m. a swing (in which people swing themselves for enjoyment); a swing perch (in a parrot's cage) (Gr.M.). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन्, m.inf. to swing oneself in a swing (Gr.M.).

gʰh ग्ह् or **gah गह्** । **घर्षणम्** m. the act of grinding, rubbing down to powder, trituration (Gr.Gr. 124). Cf. **gʰhun.**

gāh 1 गाह् । **प्रकाश:** m. brightness, brilliancy, lustre, light (Śiv. 1068, H. xii, 2), cf. **gāsh.**

gāh 2 گاہ m. a place (used —°); time, turn, as in **shōra-gāh,** a time or opportunity for outcry, a proclamation (H. vi, 13). **gāh bĕgāh** گاہ بیگاہ, adv. in season and out of season (H. vi, 13).

gŏh ग्वह् گ । **विष्ठा** m. dung, ordure, fæces (K.Pr. 59, 71). Cf. **guhᵘ.** **—khyonᵘ** —ख्यॅनु । **अवाच्यवचनम्** m.inf. to eat ordure; met. to utter filthy lying words.

guhᵘ गुहु । **गोमयम्** m. cow-dung; buffalo-dung (K.Pr. 251); manure (El. *guh*, q.v. for description of the various methods of applying manure) (L. 459, *gu*). Cf. **gŏh.**

guhⁱ-ambār गुहि-अम्बार् । **गोमयराशि:** m. a pile of cow-dung, a dunghill. **-bonᵘ** -बॅनु । **गोमयकूटम्** m. a medium-sized dung-heap (Śiv. 126). **-gān** -गान् । **गोमयकोष्ठम्** m. a room in which cow-dung is stored (esp. by cowkeepers who own many cattle). **-khürᵘ** -ख्रॅरू । **मलिनाचारा** f. a woman engaged in collecting or clearing away cow-dung; hence, met. any woman dirty in person and clothing. **-kyomᵘ** -क्यॅमु । **गोमयकृमि:** m. a certain worm bred in cow-dung. **-lôdᵘ** -लोदु । **गोमयकूटम्** m. a large pile or stack of cow-dung, collected in winter with the object of drying it in the summer. **-lōla** -लोल । **अतिमूढ:** m. a fool (in conversation, etc.). **—liwun** —लिवुन् । **गोमयलेपनम्** m. inf. to plaster with cow-dung. **-lyobᵘ** -ल्यॅबु । **गोमयभाग:** m. the amount of cow-dung evacuated by the animal at one time. **-nôrᵘ** -नोरू । **अन्त्रविशेष:** m. the rectum. **-ryūnzᵘ** -र्यूंज़ु । **कीटविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-rīnzis** -रींज़िस्), the scarabæus beetle. It makes balls of cow-dung and mud and rolls them along. According to popular tradition it has quarrelled with the sea and makes these balls in order to fill it up (Śiv. 1647, 1648, Rām. 436).

gahgīr गहगीर् گہگیر । **पश्चाल्लग्न:** m. one who sticks or follows close behind another in order to accomplish some object.

gahgīrī गहगीरी گہگیري । **अनुषङ्ग:** f. sticking or following close behind another in order to obtain some object.

gahajyār गहज्यार् । **वृक्षादिव्याप्ततया निष्प्रकाशत्वम्** m. shade, dim illumination (of ground or other place overshadowed by trees, creepers, or the like).

gaḥulᵘ गहुलु or **guhulᵘ 1 गुहुलु** । **निकुञ्ज:** m. a natural forest-bower, a dark place in a forest shadowed over and hidden by trees, creepers, etc. (Śiv. 1752).

guhali-gupan गुहलि-गुपन्, m.pl. cattle of the forest, cattle led out into the forest to graze, as opposed to stalled cattle (K.Pr. 71).

guhul^{u} 2 गुह्लु । आविलः m. dirty, muddy, etc. (of water or the like) (Gr.M.). Cf. **gǒl^{u}**.

gōham गोहम्, see **gatshun 2.**

gah^{a}na गह्न or **gahana गहन । स्वर्णमयादिभूषणसमूहः** m. an ornament, trinket, jewels, women's ornaments (Śiv. 1227, 1228, 1232, 1233, 1235); El. spells this word *gehna*. **-pāth -पाथ् । भूषणपात्रादिकम्** f. (sg. dat. **-pötsʰ^{ü} -पाँचू**), a general term for the paraphernalia (including jewellery and dishes) given to a bride as part of her dowry.

g^{a}hun ग्रुन् । घर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **g^{o}h^{u} ग्रुहु**, f. **g^{ü}h^{ü} ग्रुहू** or **g^{ü}sh^{ü} ग्रुशू**; 2 p.p. **g^{a}hyōv ग्रह्योव्**, **g^{a}shyōv ग्रश्योव्** or **g^{a}shōv ग्रशोव्**. According to Gr.Gr. 210 and 225, only **g^{ü}sh^{ü}** and **gashyōv** are the correct forms, but the others also occur), to grind, pulverize, triturate; to polish, wear smooth by trituration. **g^{o}h^{u}-mot^{u} ग्रुहु-मतु । घर्षितः** perf. part. (f. **g^{ü}h^{ü}-müts^{ü} ग्रुहू-मच्** or **g^{ü}sh^{ü}-müts^{ü} ग्रुशू-मच्**), ground, triturated; polished, worn smooth.

gǒhun ग्वह्न् । प्रदीप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gǒhyōv ग्वह्योव्**), to shine, be bright (of a fire, a jewel, etc.). Its caus. is **gǒhanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

gǒhanāwun ग्वहनावुन् । प्रदीप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gǒhanôw^{u} ग्वहनोवु**), to make to be bright; to make a fire burn up; to make a jewel brilliant. Caus. of **gǒhun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

gōhar गोहर् گوهر m. nature, essence, substance; origin, root, stock; any hidden virtue; intellect; wisdom; a pearl, a jewel, a gem, precious stone (Śiv. 428, 430).

gah^{a}rot^{u} गहरतु । परपिण्डाजीवी बालकः m. (f. **gah^{a}-rüts^{ü} गहरच्**), a child (e.g. an orphan) dependent on some one who is not a parent; in f. also (**दुर्गतप्राया कन्या**), one of a number of daughters of a needy family, who is hence unwelcome and treated with unkindness, and has to depend for her food on others' charity.

gaharot^{u} गहरतु । अत्याहारः m. excessive eating, gorging oneself with food (so that one can neither move nor speak).

ghás (K.Pr. 105), incorr. for **gös^{i}**, see **gāsa.**

gǒhistān ग्वहिस्तान् گهستان m. the anus, cf. **gǒh.**

gȧj^{i} गज्, see **güj^{ü}.**

gĕjĕ ग्यज्य, see **gĕḍ^{ü}.**

gējĕ गेज्य, gīj^{ü} गीजू, see **gēlun 1.**

gūj^{i} गूज or **gūj^{ü} गूजू । फलसारः, गुप्त आशयः** f. the kernel of a fruit (e.g. of a walnut, a cocoa-nut, or water-chestnut) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 66, 100, Śiv. 1807); the kernel or inner meaning of anything, intelligible only to the initiated. Cf. **gūl^{u} 2** and Gr.Gr. 36.

gōjĕ-pĕndul^{u} गोज्य-प्यन्दुलु or **-panzul^{u} -पञ्जुलु । समुचितफलसारः** m. a complete, unbroken kernel of a walnut (i.e. all the four sections unseparated from each other). **-tīl -तील । फलसारतैलम्** m. oil derived from kernels (e.g. walnut-oil). **-tshar -छ्रर् । कण्डोलभेदः** f. a large kind of basket in which walnut kernels and the like are carried about for sale.

güj^{ü} गूजू or **gȧj^{i} गज्। चुल्लीमुखम्** f. the opening of a native cooking-range through which fuel is fed (K.Pr. 26, 48, 54, 64, 119, 256). Cf. **dān 1, gag,** and **gol^{u} 1.**

gajĕ-ṭhor^{u} गज्य-ठरु । चुल्लीमुखपिधानवस्तु m. the cover or door (usually of earthenware) of this opening.

gȧj^{i}gāh गज्गाह् or **güj^{ü}gāh गूजूगाह् । चामरम्** m. the bushy tail of the yak (*Bos grunniens*) employed as a 'chowry' or long brush for whisking off insects, flies, etc., one of the emblems of royalty, and, as such, used in worshipping the image of a god; a string composed of several tassels (made of the hair of this tail) suspended as an ornament from an elephant's neck, or fastened to a horse's ears and extending on both sides to the saddle. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to wave such a fly-whisk over a king, the image of a god, etc. (Śiv. 213, 1147, 1895).

göj^{ü}-müts^{ü} गाजू-मच्, see **gālun.**

güj^{ü}-müts^{ü} गूजू-मच्, see **galun.**

gijun गिजुन् । प्रबलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gijyōv गिज्योव्**), to be strong, violent, tyrannical. **gijyō-mot^{u} गिज्यो-मतु । प्रबलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **gijyē-müts^{ü} गिज्ये-मच्**), one who has become habitually violent or tyrannical by frequently acting so.

gujor^{u} गुजरु, gujur गुजुर्, or **gujur^{u} गुजुरु । जावालः** m. (f. **gujarön^{ü} गुजरान्**, q.v. s.v., and **gujȧr^{i}-bāy गुजरि-वाय्**, see bel.), a man of a certain pastoral tribe which roams over the hills of Kashmīr and the neighbouring countries, the Gujurs of Swāt, and the Gūjars of Western India (Gr.Gr. 39).

gujȧr^{i}-bāy गुजरि-वाय् । जावालस्त्री f. the wife of a Gujor^{u}. **-künḍ^{ü} -कंडू । जाङ्गलस्थानम्** f. a Gujor^{u} camp. **-koṭ^{u} -कटु । जावालबालकः** m. a Gujor^{u} lad. **-küṭ^{ü} -कटू । जावालबालिका** f. a Gujor^{u} lass.

gujarön^{ü} गुजरान् । **जावालस्त्री** f. a Gujor^{u} woman (Gr.Gr. 39). See **gujor^{u}.**

gajyōv गज्योव्, see **galun.**

gājyōv गाज्योव्, see **gālun.**

gakhur^{u} गखुरु । हठबुद्धिः, छलबुद्धिः adj. (f. **gakhür^{ü} गखरू**), one who is mean or dishonest in giving, or persistently grasping in receiving.

gaḳhürü गख्रू। **घर्षणा** f. the act of grinding, triturating (grain, etc.).

gakharband गखर्वंद्। **निःशब्दकोलाहलः** m. inarticulate noise or shouting (as that of a number of children assembled together).

gakharĕr गखर्यर्। **हठित्वम्** m. meanness in giving; persistent graspingness in receiving.

gōkul गोकुल् m. N. of a certain country in India, on the bank of the Yamunā (Jamnā), near Vṛindāvana (Brindāban), and the scene of the youthful exploits of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1385, 1391).

gōkulānand गोकुलानन्द् m. 'the joy of Gōkul' (q.v.), N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1320).

gukôn[u] गुकोनु। **महामाररोगः** m. a deadly epidemic affecting first the lower animals and subsequently human beings, plague.

gukosh[u] गुकंसु। **गोधूमतुषः** m. wheat bran, the husk of ground wheat when sifted apart (K.Pr. 130, translated 'straw').

gŏkot[u] ग्वकंतु। **अङ्गसंकोचनम्** m. drawing in of the arms, legs, etc., under the influence of cold, fear, etc., crouching, cringing, shrinking.

gal 1 गल्। **अत्युच्चकण्ठस्वरः** m. a shout, scream, shriek.

gal-wān 1 गल्-वान्। **परभर्त्सनशीलः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **gal-wön[ü] गल्-वांञ्**; for **galwān 2, galwön[ü] 2,** see s.v.), one who habitually bullies and shouts at others; one who, on receiving merely a slight touch or push from another, screams out as if he were badly hurt, so as to charge him with hurting him severely. **-wān[a]gī -वान्गी।** **भर्त्सनपूर्वकापहारशीलता** f. the habit of habitually bullying and shouting abuse at others (esp. with the intention of blackmailing, exciting undeserved compassion, or the like). **-wönil -वांनिल्।** **भर्त्सनपूर्वपरवञ्चनशीलत्वम्** f., id.

gala-boḍ[u] गल-वंडु। **अत्युच्चस्वरः** adj. (f. **-büḍ[ü] -बंडू**), one who has naturally a loud voice.

gal 2 गल्। **कपोलाधोभागः** m. the lower part of the cheek, the jowl. Cf. **gol[u] 2** and Gr.Gr. 51. **—hĕñ -ह्यञ्।** **गण्डग्रहणम्** f. jowl-pinching (e.g. the playful pinching of a child or woman's cheek).

gala-dod[u] 1 गल-दंदु। **दग्धगलान्तर्भागः** adj (f. **-düz[ü] -दंज़ू**), one the corners of whose lips are burnt (by hot food, pungent spices, etc.). **-dod[u] 2 -दंदु।** **दग्धप्रान्तापूपः** m. a kind of thick cake or loaf whose ends or edges are burnt in the oven. **-gĕv -ग्यव्।** **वेषमात्रम्** m. ghī on the cheek (or corners of the lips) (but not in the mouth); hence, assumed prosperity, something fine outside, but worthless or empty within. **-hor[u] -हंरु।** **कपोलयुग्मम्** m. the pair of cheeks on one person's face. **-mŏṇḍ[u] -म्वंडु।** **स्थूलो गण्डाधोभागः** m. a lump of a jowl, a gross fat jowl. **-tachañĕ -तक्ञ।** **असहनेन क्रन्दनम्** f.pl. scratchings of the cheek; hence, weeping and crying out in jealousy of another's success, etc. **-vyoṭh[u] -व्यंठु।** **स्थूलकपोलः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh[ü] -व्यंठू**), fat-jowled. **-wŏzul[u] -व्ज़ुलु।** **लोहितकपोलः** adj. (f. **-wŏzüj[ü] -व्ज़ंजू** or **-wŏzâj[i] -व्ज़ंजि**), (of a person) red-jowled, red-cheeked; (of an inanimate object) fair without and ugly or worthless within.

gal 3 गल्। **गलः** f. the throat, windpipe, neck. **-gati -गति।** **कण्ठपरितः** adv. round the neck or throat (e.g. of wrapping a blanket or the like). **-khaph -खफ्।** **कण्ठपीडनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khapi -खपि**), throttling, choking. **-tan -तन्।** **वेष्टनरोधरज्जुः** f. the chin-strap for holding on a cap; the part of a horse's headstall near the bridle. **-wüṭ[ü] -वंटू।** **वस्त्रकण्ठप्रागभागः** f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ -वच्य**), the neck of a coat or other garment.

gāl गाल्। **अश्लीलवाक्यम्, लज्जा** f. (sg. dat. **gāli गालि,** Gr.Gr. 69), an abusive or contumelious expression, abuse, foul or insulting language (Rām. 339); a feeling of shame caused by another's actions, mortification, humiliation (Gr.Gr. 10, H. ix, 4). Cf. **göz[ü].** **—gaṣhüñ[ü] —गक्ंञू।** **लज्जोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. a feeling of humiliation or mortification to occur (as when a gift offered, or an order given, by a person of some consequence is refused or disregarded).

gala غلہ m. grain, corn (El.).

gálo, see **gālav.**

gĕl ग्यल्। **दण्डाघातप्रक्षेपः** f. (sg. dat. **gĕli ग्यलि**), hitting anything by throwing a stick at it (as when knocking down a fruit from a tree, or the like).

gĕla-küṭ[ü] ग्यल-कंटू। **सर्पविशेषः** f. a kind of very venomous snake of a grey colour and about a span and a half long. It is said to attack its victim by straightening itself, and flinging itself upon him from a distance. Cf. the *pohur* of L. 155.

gēl गेल्। **स्तम्बविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **gēli गेलि,** Gr.Gr. 69), a thick solid beam of even size, suitable for cutting into building-planks.

gil 1 گل m. earth, mud, clay. **-kār** گل‌کار m. working at earth, building (K.Pr. 137); a mason (Rām. 574).

gili-ṭūr[u] गिलि-टूरु। **सम्यग्विकसितम्** m. lit. 'a bud from the earth'; hence, a flower or plant which has budded and bloomed perfectly under most unfavourable conditions; N. of a certain flower (Rām. 1091).

gil 2 गिल्। **पक्षिविशेषः** f. a kind of bird, described as small and singing very sweetly after flying high up in the air; ? a lark (the *jall* of L. 146) (Gr.Gr. 13, Śiv. 1810, Rām. 422). In K.Pr. 121 the voc. is **giliyĕ,** and is translated 'O waterfowl'.

gil 3 गिल् in **gil-māl गिल्-माल् । आवृत्य वन्धनम्** m. surrounding (an enemy, thief, or the like) and binding him. Cf. **gērun.**

gŏl 1 غل m. noise, din, clamour, confusion of voices, outcry, tumult.

gŏla-gôsh^{u} ग्वल-गोश्उ । कलकल: m. the noise of a number of people speaking together.

gŏl 2 ग्वल् । फलत्वक् f. (sg. dat. **gŏli ग्वलि** Gr.Gr. 69), the skin or rind of a walnut-shell or other nut (Śiv. 1023, 1571). Cf. **gŏlur,** and **ḍūn^{u}-gŏl** or **-gŏlur,** s.v. **ḍūn^{u}.**

gōla 1 गोल گولہ । **गोल:** m. a ball, globe, cannon-ball. Cf. **gūl^{i} 1** and **gūl^{u} 1.**

gōla 2 गोल । गोलकार्भक: m. a widow's bastard, the son of a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. **gūl^{i} 2. -bacĕ -वच्च । गोलकसमानाचार:** m. a widow's bastard; met. an ill-conducted youth who behaves as such a bastard.

gōlī, see **gūl^{u}** and **gör^{ü} 2.**

gŏḷ^{u} ग्वलु m. (in **muha-gŏḷ^{u} मुह-ग्वलु,** Siv. 1056), muddiness (of water) (the soul is compared to water which has been muddied by **muh** or illusion). Cf. **guhul^{u} 2.**

gol^{u} 1 गॅलु । रन्ध्रादिमुखम् m. the mouth of a jar, opening of a bag, entrance to a cave (Rām. 462, 464), or the like. Cf. **dān 1** and **güj^{ü}**; also **basma-gol^{u}** s.v. **basm** (Śiv. 1572), and **dōri-gol^{u},** s.v. **dūr^{ü} 2.**

gal^{i}-ör^{ü} गॅलि-ओरू or **gal^{i}-yör^{ü} गॅलि-यॅारू । कण्ठरज्जु:** f. the rope or string tied round the neck of a jar, and by which it is suspended and carried.

gali phirun गलि फिरुन् । मुखत: परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to empty a jar by inverting it and pouring out the contents. **—phirith hyon^{u} —फिरिथ् ह्यॅनु । समग्रतया स्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to empty out the contents of a jar as ab., and take the whole contents (leaving nothing for anyone else).

gol^{u} 2 गॅलु । सृक्कण्यन्तर्भाग: m. the inside part of the corners of the mouth; the lower part of the cheek, the jowl (K.Pr. 74, 156). In **dŏda-gol^{u}** (s.v. **dŏd**) this word means 'mouthful'. Cf. **gal 2. —hyon^{u} —ह्यॅनु । अपह्नव:** m.inf. to deny something previously said by the speaker, to dissimulate.

gal^{i} khasan^{i} गॅलि खसॅनि । कपोलाधोभागप्रसरणम् m. pl. inf. the corners of the mouth to rise, hence (of the cheeks) to be puffed out (by wind) (K.Pr. 207), or to be swollen (by disease).

gali gali गलि गलि adv. in mouthfuls (of giving to drink or the like) (Śiv. 1575). **—myūṭh^{u} —म्यूठु । चुम्बनम्** m. a kiss on the inner part of the cheek (obsc.). **—ṭsop^{u} —च़ॅपु । कपोलदंश:** m. a bite on the inner part of the cheek. **—zĕv —ज़्यव् । निरुत्तरीभाव:** f. the tongue in the cheek; met. the condition of being unable to reply when a lie is discovered, being rendered mute, dumbfounded, speechless.

göl^{ü} गॅालू (= غال) **। निर्जनप्रायप्रदेश:** m. a cave; esp., in Kashmīr, a solitary piece of level ground surrounded by desert mountains, such as robbers could hide in, a robber's lair. **göl^{i}-höj^{ü} गॅालि-हॅाजू । वन्धनालय:** f. a jail, prison (in which robbers find an unwished for 'lair').

gul 1 گل m. a rose (YZ. 212); a flower (K.Pr. 47, 56, 164; Rām. 22, 204, 438, etc.). **gul-andām** گل اندام adj. e.g. having a body like a rose or a flower, delicate, slender, graceful (Rām. 185, 394, 1223). **gul-ĕ-anār** گل انار (Rām. 646, 1018), i.q. **gulnār,** q.v. s.v. **gul-dasta** گل دسته m. a handful of roses, a posy, a bouquet, a bunch of flowers. **-hat^{i} -हॅति । अतिलघुन्नम्** f. N. of a kind of rice (requiring to be cooked in sixteen parts of water to one of rice, and especially suitable as an easily digested food for invalids). **-kand -कन्द्** گل قند **पुष्पविशेषविकृतद्रव्यम्** m. conserve of roses, candied roses. **-ĕ-kōsam गुलॅे-कोसम्** m. safflower (Rām. 1006). **-marg -मर्ग्** m. N. of a well-known flowery valley about 3,000 feet above the valley of Kashmīr, much frequented by Europeans in the heat of summer. Cf. El. s.v. **-shan** گلشن m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 232, Rām. 319, 369). **-ĕ-sōsan** گل سوسن m. the white iris, commonly planted on graves (L. 248). **-ĕ-tölīm** گل تعلیم m. the pattern of a Kashmīr shawl intended for the manufacturer, that he may see the design of the shawl. Cf. **gaṇḍan-wôl^{u},** s.v. **gaṇḍun 2,** and **tölīm. -zār** گلزار m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 46, Rām. 22, 188); a bed of roses (Rām. 1664).

gul 2 गुल् m. a species of bracelet, massive and open (El.).

gula 1 गुल । आलोडनम् m. the act of churning or beating up by hand of two liquids together (e.g. curdled milk and water).

gula 2 गुल । ओषधिविशेष: f. N. of a certain plant, the leaves of which grow along the ground, and the juice of which is used as a cooling drink in fevers, consumption, etc.; according to L. 76, it is an internal styptic. El. has *gul*, *Cichorium intybus*, and *gúl*, *Plantago major*. Cf. **baḍa-gula,** s.v. **baḍa. -byôl^{u} -व्योलु । बीजविशेष:** m. the seed of this plant, used as a medicine for dysentery. **-hākh -हाख् । ओषधिभेद-पत्त्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), the leaf of this plant, which is boiled like a vegetable to extract the juice used as ab. **-ras -रस् । ओषधिविशेषरस:** m. the

juice, as ab. **-wath^{a}r** -वथ्र् । ओषधिविशेषपत्त्रम् m., i.q. **-hākh** ab.

gūl^{i} 1 गूलि । गुलिका f. a small ball, a bullet (K.Pr. 86); a pill. Cf. **gōla 1.** **—layüñ^{ü}** —लायंञ्नू f.inf. to hit with a bullet (obj. in dat., Gr.M.). **—trāwüñ^{ü}** —त्रावंञ्नू f.inf. to fire, or discharge, a bullet (Gr.M.).

gūl^{i} 2 गूलि । दासी f. a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. **gōla 2.**

gōli-kaṭh गोलि-कट् । दासीपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a son begotten on a widowed maidservant.

gul^{u} गुलु । प्रकोष्ठः m. the forearm, the arm between the elbow and the wrist (K.Pr. 10, Rām. 1305, 1418, 1538); the wrist (El.). —° it often means one of a pair (of armlets or the like). Cf. **bȧh^{i} 1** and **bāwoṭ^{u}.**

guli ālawȧn^{i} गुलि आलवंनि m. pl. inf. to wave the forearms; esp. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, or to show affection (K.Pr. 13). **—gandȧn^{i}** —गंडनि m. pl. inf. to bind the forearms, to stand in a reverent attitude with the arms folded in front (H. v, 9); to stand with the hands folded together in reverence (Śiv. 718, 721, 791, 1155, 1296, 1394, 1457, 1504; Rām. 494, 505, 852). **-ṭoṭ^{u}** -ट़ंटु । छिन्नप्रकोष्ठः adj. (f. **-ṭüṭ^{ü}** -ट़ंटू), one whose forearm is cut, i.e. who has had his hand cut off at the wrist, either as a punishment for theft or as the result of disease (cf. Rām. 1305).

guli-myūṭh^{u} गुलि-म्यूठु । सुदायविशेषः m. a kiss on the forearm; hence, a bracelet or other ornament fastened on the forearm of a child on the occasion of some festival, or on that of a bride at a wedding, by the relations or connexions by marriage. Cf. L. 258, 271, and Rām. 1093. **-ṭop^{u}** -ट़ंपु । प्रकोष्ठादनम् m. a bite on the forearm (cf. Rām. 1538). **-walun-hyuh^{u}** -वलुन्-ह्युहु । आयत्तीकृतः adj. (f. **-walüñ^{ü}-hish^{ü}** -वलंञ्नू-ह्यिशू), one, e.g. an official, who has fallen under the influence of a plausible servant or friend. **-walun-lāyĕkh** -वलुन्-लायख् । आयत्तीकृतः adj. (f. **-walüñ^{ü}-lāyĕkh** -वलंञ्नू-लायख्), id.

gūl^{u} 1 गूलु (Rām. 839), i.q. **gōla 1,** q.v.

gūl^{u} 2 गूलु । फलसारः m. (pl. dat. **gōlĕn गोल्यन्** Gr.Gr. 56), the kernel of a fruit; esp. the kernel of the water-chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*) (Gr.Gr. 36, 56). El. *goli* and *gúlyi*, both fem. Cf. **gôr^{u}** and **gör^{ü},** also **gūj^{i}**. El. has also *gúl*, *Plantago major*. Cf. **gula 2.**

gūl^{i}-kuṭsor^{u} गूलि-कुट़्सरु । शृङ्गाटसारनिष्कासकः m. (f. **kuṭsarĕñ कुट़्सर्यञ्**), a water-chestnut sheller, a man who makes a living by shelling water-chestnuts and selling the kernels. The f. is either his wife or a woman who earns her living in this way.

galᵃba غلبه m. overcoming, victory, conquest. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to conquer (El.). **—karanwôl^{u}** —करन्वोलु n.ag.m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a conqueror (El.).

gŏlāb ग्वलाव् گلاب । **पौण्डर्यपुष्पम्** m. rose-water (El., W. 134); a rose (K.Pr. 40; YZ. 257; Śiv. 55, 187, 188, 190–2, 555; Rām. 197, 397, 644, 650). There are two great varieties of the rose in Kashmīr—**lāl gŏlāb,** or red rose, and **āra-wal** (see **āra 2**), the yellow rose. **-tür^{ü}** -तूरू । **मध्यमशीतम्** f. 'rose-cold', the season when roses bloom in the winter, during which a moderately cool wind blows. **-zyur^{u}** -ज़िरु । **पौण्डर्यकेसरसमूहः** m. a collection of rose petals (used as a medicine).

gölib غالب adj. e.g. victorious; **dushmanas-pĕṭh gölib sapanun,** to overcome the enemy (Gr.M.).

gŏlöbī ग्वलंवी گلابي adj. e.g. of the colour of a rose, rose-coloured, rosy, pink. **—ṭang —टंग्** m. N. of a kind of pear, see **ṭang.**

gulubān गुलुवान् m. one who takes care of a herd of horses during the pasturage season (El.). Cf. **galwān 2.**

galadār गलदार् غلهدار । **अन्नविक्रेता** m. (f. **galadārĕñ गलदार्यञ्**), a grain-merchant. The f. is either his wife or a female grain-merchant.

galadörī गलदंरी غلهداري । **अन्नविक्रयवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a grain-merchant, grain-selling.

gilāf غلاف, see **gilāph.**

gulagula गुलगुल । पक्वान्नविशेषः m. a kind of sweet cake (wheat-flower, sugar, curdled milk, with anise and cardamom seeds, made into balls or dumplings and fried in clarified butter). **-gor^{u}** -गंरु । **पक्वान्नविक्रेता** m. a man who makes and sells these cakes. **-krotsh^{u}** -क्रंट्सु । **पक्वान्नदर्विः** m. the ladle he uses.

golih (K.Pr. 158), said to be incorrect for **gari,** in the house. According to others it should be **göli** or **gāli,** and is a meaningless word.

gilᵃhȧr^{i} गिल्हंरि or **gilahȧr^{i} गिलहंरि** f. a squirrel (Gr.M.).

gŏlᵃkh ग्वल्ख् or **gŏl^{ü}kh^{ü} ग्वलंखू । गुलिका** f. (sg. dat. **gŏlᵃki ग्वल्कि**), a small stick-shaped piece of collyrium for application to the eyes as a medicine.

gŏlakh-lūr^{ü} ग्वलख्-लूरू । अतितर्जना f. a collyrium-club, i.e. a club instead of a stick of collyrium, a blow in the eye; met. foul abuse. Cf. **gŏlᵃkh.**

gŏlāla ग्वलाल cf. لالة । **कर्णिकारपुष्पम्** m. the red poppy, *Papaver rhœas*. The plant is used medicinally as a cardiac tonic, and its young leaves are much esteemed as a vegetable (L. 72, 76, 462; K.Pr. 102; Rām. 203, 279, etc.). It is said to be specially common in barley-fields. El. also gives *gul-lāla*, and moreover gives *gulālā* as meaning tulip.

gŏlēla ग्वलेल (= غلیل) । **मृदुगोल:** m. a pellet-bow; (in Kashmīr) the earthen pellet fired from such a bow; a bolus, a soft kind of pill made up with medicaments and molasses. Cf. **gōna.**

gŏlām, gulām ग्वलाम् غلام m. a slave, bondsman; a servant (El.; YZ. 157; H. vi, 14; viii, *passim*).

galamudrī गलमुद्री f. N. of a method of prayer to Śiva, called in Sanskrit *galamudrā*. It is uttered from the throat, like the bleating of a goat, and is said to have been originally used for the prayer uttered by Dakṣa in goat's language, when his head had been burnt and a goat's head was given to him instead (Śiv. 357).

gōl-mōl गोल्-मोल् । अनिश्चितप्राय: m. confusion, jumble, mess; an indefinite or indeterminate action or course of conduct.

glān ग्लान् । अरुचि: f. (sg. dat. **glön̄ü ग्लांञू**), disgust (caused by seeing or experiencing something foul, stinking, or the like).

galun गलुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **golᵘ गंलु**, f. **güjᵘ गंजू**; 2 p.p. **gajyōv गज्योव्**), to melt, dissolve (intr.) (Gr.Gr. viii, K.Pr. 95, W. 136, Śiv. 583, 1538, 1540); to be destroyed (YZ. 280; Śiv. 165, 767, 930, 1127; Rām. 2, 377; H. xii, 10, 24, 25); to be entirely expended, melted away; to waste away, disappear (El., K.Pr. 75); to waste away (from disease, sorrow, unrequited love, or the like) (YZ. 33, 266; Rām. 779, 1662); to pass away, expire (of time) (Śiv. 1521); to waste away, become distraught, collapse (from sorrow or the like) (Rām. 1190).

gȧlⁱ gȧlⁱ gatshun गंलि गंलि गक्षुन् । अतिलज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. to go melting melting; to be much ashamed (because one cannot suitably return a favour, or because one is treated rudely in the presence of one's superiors); to be in a state of terror owing to apprehended calamity.

golᵘ-motᵘ गंलु-मंतु । विनष्ट: perf. part (f. **güjᵘ-mütsᵘ गंजू-मंच्चू**), melted or dissolved; destroyed; entirely expended.

galith gatshun गलिथ् गक्षुन् । दीनीभवनम् m.inf. to be melted (of metals, snow, etc.); to be destroyed; to be humble or humiliated by abuse or fear.

gālun गालुन् । द्रवीकरणम्, विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gôlᵘ गोलु**, f. **göjᵘ गांजू**; 2 p.p. **gājyōv गाज्योव्**), to cause to melt (as metals by fire; in H. vii, 19, of wood melting before a saw); to destroy (Śiv. 13, 125, 170, 269; Rām. 77, 617; H. ii, 11); to cause to melt away, entirely to expend anything; to cause to waste away (e.g. a disease or hard study making a person thin, or a lover's absence causing one to pine) (YZ. 34, 264, 307, 312, 332; Rām. 1497, 1594); to cause to disappear (Śiv. 105, 452). **jigar gālun** (Rām. 192) or **pān g.** (Rām. 1281, 1458, 1545), to cause one's own liver or heart to melt, to serve a person with heart and soul, to devote oneself to a person, to strive earnestly for any particular object.

gôlᵘ-motᵘ गोलु-मंतु । गालित:, विनाशित: perf. part. (f. **göjᵘ-mütsᵘ गांजू-मंच्चू**), melted; destroyed (Śiv. 888); entirely expended.

gēlun 1 गेलुन् । or **gērun गेरुन् 2** (Gr.Gr. 21. For 1 see s.v.) । **उपहासपूर्वकनिन्दनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyūlᵘ ग्यूलु**; fem. **gījᵘ गीजू**, pl. **gējĕ गेज्य**; 2 p.p. **gējyōv गेज्योव्**), to ridicule (Śiv. 478, 1844, Rām. 1211); to blame a person by making him ridiculous (Gr.Gr. xx, YZ. 24, 27, Rām. 1667), to slander (K.Pr. 255); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv गेल्योव्**), to joke, jest (El.) (Śiv. 1390).

gēlun 2 गेलुन् । conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv गेल्योव्**), to be distant, far away (from anyone), to be separated (from anyone) by a great distance (Gr.Gr. xx).

gilan गिलन् । भ्रामणम् f. (sg. dat. **gilün̄ü गिलंञू**), the act of whirling about or turning about (the arms or other limbs, or something held in the hand, such as a sling) (Rām. 480); cf. **gilanāwun 1** and **gilawun 1**; a movement of the limbs, an active movement (Skt. *cēṣṭā*, wrongly translated 'an attempt' in Gr.Gr. 121). **—gatshün̄ü —गक्षंञू । रोषोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. whirling to occur; met. inward anger (whether with cause or causeless) to arise, esp. when engaged in some work.

gilañĕ mārañĕ गिलञ मारञ । अङ्गभ्रामणम् f.pl. inf. to turn or shake one's head or limbs about before people in the desire to show off one's jewellery (e.g. shaking the head to make the ear-pendants swing and so become conspicuous), to flaunt or flourish one's ornaments.

gölin गांलिन् in the following. **-wāḍulᵘ -वाँडुलु । अन्नादिमार्जनजलपात्रम्** m. a vessel into which water for washing grain is received after use. **-wôn̄ᵘ -वोंञु । अन्नादिमार्जनोच्छिष्टजलम्** m. the dirty water in which grain has been washed.

gulnār गुल्नार् گلنار or **gul-ĕ anār** گل انار m. the flower of the pomegranate (Rām. 646, 1018); hence, as adj. e.g. very red, crimson (Śiv. 13).

gilanāwun 1 गिलनावुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gilanôwᵘ गिलनोवु**), to whirl something in the air, to fling something into the air so as to cause it to revolve. Cf. **gilawun 1.**

gilanāwun 2 गिलनावुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gilanôwᵘ गिलनोवु**), to steal, carry away someone's property secretly or deceitfully. Cf. **gilawun 2.**

gilāph गिलाफ़ غلاف m. (sg. dat. **gilāphas गिलाफस्**), a covering, cover, envelope, wrapper (El., K.Pr. 132).

galur^{u} गलुरु । गलशोथः m. a certain disease, a swelling of the jowl or lower part of the cheek.

gōlar (? spelling), m. a curlew, *Numenius arquata* (L. 124).

gŏlur ग्वलुर् । फलकोशः m. (sg. dat. **gŏlaras ग्वलरस्**), the shell or skin of a walnut or the like ; a nut (El.). Cf. **gŏl 2**, and **ḍūn^{u}-gŏl** or **-gŏlur**, s.v. **ḍūn^{u}**.

gilās 1 गिलास । पानपात्रविशेषः m. (cor. from the English), a glass, a tumbler (in Kashmīr usually made of metal). Cf. El. s.v. *glás*.

gilās 2 गिलास् । फलभेदः m. a cherry, *Cerasus vulgaris* (El.) ; the sweet cherry, *Prunus cerasus* (L. 348). According to L. the word *gilās* is a corruption of 'cerasus'. **—kul^{u} —कुलु** m. a cherry-tree (El.).

galatī गलती غلطي f. a mistake, a blunder (Gr.M.) ; inaccuracy. **—kaḍüñ^{ü} —कड॑ञ्** f.inf. to draw out inaccuracy, to look out for blunders, to criticize (a book or the like) (Gr.M.).

galut^{u} गलुतु or **galuth गलुथ् । विनाशः** m. (sg. dat. **galatas गलतस्**), destruction, esp. of something inanimate ; the state of being or becoming expended, consumed, exhausted.

galath गलथ् غلط, ? f. a mistake, error ; untruth, falsehood (Rām. 1517).

galuth गलुथ्, see **galut^{u}**.

gilaṭh गिलट् । स्वर्णरसाद्यारोहणम् m. (sg. dat. **gilaṭas गिलटस्**), plating, gilding, silvering.

galtān गल्तान् غلطان **। दैनन्दिनाय निधिः** a wrapper, a thing that is rolled round (another thing) ; (in Kashmīr) the receptacle in which the day's receipts of a shopkeeper are deposited, the till.

gālav गालव् । नौकोष्ठम् m. the hold or place in a boat in which luggage is stowed ; according to El. (s.v. *gálo*) it is the space in the centre of the boat occupied by the passengers. **-püṭ^{ü} -पॅटू । नौकोष्ठपिधानम्** f. the hatch or board which covers the top of this 'hold'.

galwān 2 गल्वान् । अश्वापहारकः m. (f. **galwöñ^{ü} 2 गलवाञ्नू** ; for **galwān 1, galwöñ^{ü} 1**, see under **gal 1**), a professional tender of strings of ponies on the mountain pastures (he has made such a name for himself that the words thief and *galwān* are synonymous, L. 365) ; a horse thief, esp. a mountaineer who steals horses from distant villages. The f. is a *galwān's* wife. Cf. **gulubān.**

galawun^{u} गलवुनु n.ag. (f. **galawüñ^{ü} गलवॅञ्नू**), that which melts or decreases (K.Pr. 254, of snow).

gālawun^{u} गालवुनु n.ag. (f. **gālawüñ^{ü} गालवॅञ्नू**), one who causes to melt, etc. ; a destroyer (Śiv. 158, 813, 853, 860, 862, 1321, 1381, 1417).

gilawun 1 गिलवुन् । ऊर्ध्वभ्रामणम् conj. (1 p.p. **gilov^{u} गिलॅवु**), to whirl something (e.g. a sling) in the air ; to flourish, shake out, flaunt (K.Pr. 154) ; to flourish, brandish (K.Pr. 34). Cf. **gilanāwun 1.**

gilawun 2 गिलवुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **gilov^{u} गिलॅवु**), to steal by some act of deceit, to swindle. Cf. **gilanāwun 2.**

gulawun गुलवुन् । मुखलाडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gulov^{u} गुलॅवु**), to roll something in the mouth, to mumble it without swallowing it.

gam गम् غم m. grief, mourning, woe (Rām. 1101, 1655), sorrow, sadness (K.Pr. 217 ; YZ. 181, 249 ; Śiv. 475, 842, 926; Rām. 453) ; solicitude, care, concern, anxiety (Śiv. 1017, 1754, 1770, Rām. 323) ; fear (Śiv. 424, 1848 ; Rām. 553, 898, 979) ; **kēh gam chuna,** there is no sorrow ; hence, it is of no consequence, no matter. **—barun —वरुन्** m.inf. to grieve, to suffer sorrow (El.). **—khyon^{u} —ख्यॅनु** m.inf., id. (El. ; K.Pr. 93 ; YZ. 104, where *kainh* is evidently incorr. for *khĕh* ; Rām. 875, 1138). **—kāsun —कासुन्** m.inf. to remove grief (El., Śiv. 1455).

gama-rost^{u} गम-रॅस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü} -रॅछ्नू**), free from grief ; fearless (Śiv. 586).

gām गाम् । ग्रामः m. a village, a hamlet [Gr.Gr. 160 ; K.Pr. 6, 9, 64, 109, 136, 231, 251, 253 ; Śiv. 1107, 1682 (in both cases opp. to **shĕhar,** a city) ; Rām. 1037, 1717]. **-guṭh -गुठ् । ग्रामादिकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-guṭhas -गुठस्**), a village and the like, villages, etc. (as when a person says, "I am going to the villages, etc.," i.e. to the countryside). Cf. **guṭh. -kun -कुन् । ग्रामं प्रति** adv. towards, in the direction of, a village, u.w. vbs. of going, etc. (Gr.Gr. 160).

gāma-baṭa गाम-वट । ग्रामीणपण्डितः m. a village paṇḍit, a brāhman inhabitant of a village (whether learned or unlearned). **-baṭañ -वटञ् । ग्रामीणभट्टस्त्री** f. the wife of a village brāhman. **-chān -छान् । ग्रामतक्षा** m. a village carpenter (usually not an expert workman). **-drŏsh^{u} -द्रॅशु । वक्रनिन्द्यभोजी** m. one accustomed to eat coarse, insipid, dirty food (like a poor villager). **-dēwöl^{i} -देवॅलि । ग्राम्यो वक्रव्ययशीलः** m. a village bankrupt, a village spendthrift (who wastes his food, etc., because they are cheaply got) ; anyone who is extravagant in this way. **—gāma —गाम** adv. in every village, in each village (Rām. 214, 1766). **-gaṇḍ -गण्ड् । समेत्य हठकरणम** m. a village knot, the banding together of villagers to enforce or carry out some object ; hence, any such agreement made by a number of persons gathered together (e.g. a strike). **-grūst^{u} -ग्रूस्तु । ग्राम्यकार्षिकः** m. (sg. dat. **-grīstis -ग्रीस्तिस्**), a village cultivator ;

esp. cont., some silly fat fellow who has been driven to take to village cultivation by his fellow-citizens who will have none of him. **-labār -लवार् । ग्राम्यो मूर्खपुष्टः** m. a village rascal, a sturdy fool of a villager unacquainted with city ways, a Tony Lumpkin. **-lawand -लवन्द् । ग्राम्यः पुष्टमूर्खः** m., id. **-layĕ -लय । ग्रामप्राये** adv. occurring in villages, peculiarly in villages, especially in villages. **-pacĕ -पच्च । ग्रामीणप्रायः** adv. village-like, as in villages.

göm¹-gām गांमि-गाम् । समग्रग्रामः m. a whole village (including houses, fields, crops, inhabitants, cattle, etc.) (K.Pr. 12).

gömī गांमी । ग्रामीणः adj. c.g. of, belonging to, or produced in, a village.

guma गुम । स्वेदः m. sweat, perspiration (Gr.Gr. 136, Rām. 1041, 1042). **—ḍalun —डलुन् । लज्जया स्वेदोद्गमः** m.inf. sweat to burst out owing to modesty or awe. **-hotᵘ -हंतु । स्वेदाहतः** adj. (f. **-hüṭṣᵘ -हंच़ू**), covered with sweat, sweaty, all in a muck of sweat (Gr.Gr. 136). **-shrān -श्रान् । स्वेदप्रवाहः** m. a sweat-bath, the bursting forth of sweat, so that one is as it were bathed in it. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** m.inf. sweat to come, **guma ām,** I am sweating (K.Pr. 12).

gambīr गंवीर् (गम्भीर्), adj. c.g. deep; deep in sound, deep-sounding; profound, sagacious, grave, serious; solemn, secret, mysterious (Śiv. 1753); dense, impenetrable (Śiv. 1062, of a forest).

gambur गंवुर् m. a secret (El.), prob. incorr. for **gambīr.**

gumbāra गुंबार । अग्निक्रीडनगोलकः m. a kind of firework, a bomb fired into the air, and there exploded.

gumbaz गुंबज़ گنبذ । कोष्ठोर्ध्वभागविशेषः m. an arch, vault; a dome, cupola. **-shĕbd -शब्द् । प्रतिध्वानम्** m. the sound of a dome; hence, an echo.

gāmudᵘ गामुदु । बहुफलक्षेत्रम् m. a fruitful field, esp. the rich land near a village site (L. 461 *gámdu*).

gamgīn गमगीन् غمگين adj. c.g. sorrowful, grieved, sad, dejected (Gr.M., W. 145, Rām. 24).

gamkhār गमखार् غمخوار adj. c.g. afflicted, sorrowing, sad (Rām. 361); commiserating, pitying, condoling, a comforter (Rām. 773).

gammār गम्मार् । उद्धतः m. an insolent fellow, esp. one who is an ignorant fool.

gumān गुमान् گمان m. doubt, surmise, conjecture, opinion (Gr.M., Rām. 231, 463). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to believe, fancy, conjecture (Gr.M., YZ. 199).

gumonᵘ गुमंनु or **gumunᵘ गुमुनु । धूसरः** adj. (f. **gumüñᵘ गुमंच़ू**), slightly dirtied, discoloured, blackened, smutted (Gr.Gr. 130).

gamandᵘ गमण्डु । विनोदः(प्रस्तावः), m. diversion, pastime, amusement, esp. when accompanied by singing, acting, or the like.

gamnākh गमनाख् غمناک adj. c.g., i.q. **gamgīn,** q.v. (Rām. 441).

gumanun गुमनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gumanyōv गुमन्योव्**), to be discoloured, dirtied, (of something white) to become or be grey (Gr.Gr. xix).

gumañār गुमञार् । धूसरत्वम् m. slight dirtiness, smuttiness (of something darkened in colour by dirt) (Gr.Gr. 140).

gumröyī गुमरांयी = گمراہی f. a missing or losing of one's way; erring, going astray (H. vii, 12).

gumāshta گماشته m. an agent, superintendent, manager of a business (El., Gr.M.).

gōmotᵘ गोमंतु, see **gaṭshun 2.**

gumāṭⁱ गुमंटि । कर्पटविशेषः f. a kind of cloth, dimity.

gĕmaṭun ग्यमटुन् । म्लानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gĕmaṭyōv ग्यमट्योव्**), to be withered, flaccid (of a flower withered by heat, etc.); to be withered, weak, thin (of the body from disease, etc.); to be melancholy, sorrowful.

gĕmaṭyō-motᵘ ग्यमट्यो-मंतु । म्लानीभूतः perf. part. (f. **gĕmaṭyē-müṭṣᵘ ग्यमट्ये-मंच़ू**), withered, etc., as ab.

gan 1 गन् । स्थूलकाष्ठखण्डः m. a log (of wood); a bee-hive (El.). **mācha-gan,** m. a bee's nest, a group of honeycombs, a hive (cf. Gr.M.).

gana-khürᵘ गन-खंरु । अनिष्पत्तिलज्जा f. shame caused by the non-success of any act or conduct, humiliation. **-kötṣᵘ -कांच़ू । पक्षिविशेषः** f. N. of a kind of small bird, described as crow-coloured and having a long tail. It is said to be perpetually fighting with other birds. **-manḍav -मंडव् । महाकाष्ठमयगृहम्, महानसः** m. a kind of house built only of large logs, and found only in wild forest localities; a cooking-place cut off from one side of a room by a small wall or the like, nowadays found only in distant forest villages, but formerly in use throughout Kashmīr.

gan 2 गन् (घन्), adj. compact, solid; used **—°** in the sense of full of, densely filled with, as in **ānanda-gan** (Śiv. 102, 363, 867, 982, 1000, 1045, 1058, 1220, 1293, 1338, 1368, 1603, 1617), of bliss compact, full of bliss, an epithet of the Deity, or of a holy man (Śiv. 1759); **ṣĕth-gan,** full of intelligence, pure thought (also an epithet of the Deity) (Śiv. 1426).

gan 3 गन् (गण्), m. a flock, troop; esp. (pl.) certain troops of demigods considered as Śiva's attendants and under the special superintendence of the god Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 2). See **ganēsh.**

gān 1 गान् । वेश्यापतिः m. the keeper of a brothel (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 4); a prostitute's bully, one who

lives with a harlot as her husband; frequently used as a mere term of abuse (H. v, 10; ix, 2; K.Pr. 54, 107). The f. is **gön^{ü}** 1 (Gr.Gr. 37), q.v. For particulars regarding these men and their occupation see El. s.v.

gāna-buḍ^{ü} गान-बुड्डू । वेश्यासंचारिका वृद्धा f. the old woman of a *gān*, an old woman who acts as a procuress, a bawd. **-buk°r^{u} -बुक्कुर् । विटवन्निर्लज्जत्वम्** m. a *gān's* face, shamelessness like that of a *gān*, shameless double-facedness. **-buth^{u} -बुथु । निर्लज्जत्वम्** m. a *gān's* face, shamelessness in asking, whether entitled to ask or not, and persisting in spite of insulting refusal. **-buthör^{ü} -बुथार्रू । अतिनिर्लज्जता** f. a *gān's* ugly-facedness; shameless adherence to a course of conduct in spite of prohibition, of disgrace, or of punishment, etc. **-har -हर् । वेश्यायुद्धम्** f. a *gān's* quarrel, a fight among prostitutes; a quarrel between any kind of low people; the friendship and hatred of prostitutes (quarrelling amongst themselves when a customer turns up, and good friends when there is none); similar friendship and hatred between other people. **-küṭ^{ü} -कुट्टू । वेश्यासुता** f. a harlot's daughter; a woman who conducts herself as such. **-kaṭh -कठ् । वेश्यात्मजः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a harlot's son; a shameless fellow who conducts himself as such (Gr.Gr. 132). **-ṭamadüj^{ü} -ट्टमद्दुज्जू । अतिनिर्लज्जतायां लज्जितम्मन्यता** f. a *gān's* pretence at modesty; when occasion arises the passing of oneself off as a modest person, although one is really shameless. **-wān -वान् । वेश्यापणः** m. the harlots' market, a place where they ply their trade. **-way -वय् । वेश्याशुल्कः** f. a harlot's fee, the price of a harlot. **-yārüz^{ü} -यार्रुज्जू । मैत्र्याभासः** f. harlot's love; false love kept up only so long as it is profitable.

gān 2 गान् । गोगृहम् m. the underground floor of the house (El., L. 461) usually inhabited by cattle, a cow-house, a cattle-stable. Cf. **guh^{i}-gān** s.v. **guh^{u}.**

gāna-pōr गान-पोर् । अधस्तनपुरम् m. the ground-floor of a three- or four-storied house (which floor is used as a cattle-stable).

ganai, see **ganay.**

gani, see **güñ^{ü} 1.**

gān^{i}, see **gön^{ü} 1.**

gaun (L. 74), see **gwön^{ü}.**

gēn गेन् । निन्दा m. blame, censure; verses (Gr.Gr. 21, obs. in this sense). **—gaṇḍān^{i} —गण्डनि । निन्दानिबन्धः** m. pl. inf. 'to tie blames', to compose scurrilous verses, etc., against anyone, to lampoon.

geṅ, see **gĕṅ^{i}.**

gŏn ग्वन् । गुणः m. a quality (K.Pr. 36, *guan*; Śiv. 1060), esp. a good quality (Rām. 39, 1067); the virtue, or property of a medicine, or the like (Gr.M.), or of a special astrological conjuncture (Rām. 1260, 1281); a virtue, such as learning, deftness, mercy, nobility of temperament (Śiv. 886, 966, 1195, Rām. 604); (according to Hindū philosophy) one of the three *guṇas* or constituents of existing things, viz. goodness, passion, and darkness (Śiv. 193, 447, 797, 977, etc.). Cf. **gōn.** **—gĕwun —ग्यवुन्**, m.inf. to sing the virtues (of so and so), to praise widely, to speak well (of) (Gr.M.).

gŏna-māth ग्वन-माँथ् । गायकः m. sg. dat. **-mātas -माँतस्**), 'one endowed with good qualities'; hence, a skilled professional singer. **-wān -वान् । गुणवान्** adj. e.g. possessing good qualities, excellent (Śiv. 1077, 1081); virtuous, worthy; accomplished, skilful (Śiv. 1142); effective, possessing virtue (of a medicine, or the like).

gŏnau-rost^{u} ग्वनौ-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rüṭh^{ü} -रट्ठू**), devoid of good qualities (Śiv. 751).

gōn गोन् m. a bowstring (El.). This is really another form of **gŏn.** Cf. **gōn-bal.**

gōna गोन m. a pellet bow (El.). Cf. **gŏlēla.**

gŏnī ग्वनी । सुगुणयुक्तः m. endowed with good qualities, possessing virtue (Śiv. 1060); (of an inanimate thing, such as a medicine) possessing virtue, effective.

gṑn^{u} ग्वनु m. a stack, rick (L. 463, Śiv. 1212, Rām. 12); a pile (Gr.Gr. 26).

gon^{u} 1 गनु (f. **güñ^{ü} 2 गञ्जू**, for 1 see s.v.), adjectival suff. added to numerals, and signifying 'fold', as in **hata-gon^{u},** a hundredfold. Cf. **gun^{u}.**

gon^{u} 2 गनु । घनः adj. (f. **güñ^{ü} 3 गञ्जू**), compact, solid, dense (Śiv. 194); coarse, gross; stout, strong.

guna 1 गुन । गोणी f. a pack-saddle, a pair of large saddle-bags used for conveying grain, etc., on an animal's back. They are generally made of goat's hair (El.) (YZ. 421, 427, abl. *goñih*). **guni-tol^{u} गुनि-तलु । गोण्येकभागः** m. one side or sack of such a pack-saddle.

guna 2 गुन । रागविशेषः m. a colouring material made up of red chalk and other materials, used to polish gold ornaments, a kind of jeweller's rouge.

gun^{u} गुनु (f. **guñ^{ü} गुञ्जू**), suff. added to a numeral meaning 'fold', 'times', as in **dŏgun^{u},** twofold, double; **aiṭha-gun^{u},** eightfold. Cf. **gon^{u} 1.**

guan, see **gŏn.**

gōn-bal गोन्-बल् । गुणबलम् m. strength in any particular good quality, such as learning, dexterity, or the like. Cf. **gŏn** and **gōn.**

gŏnca ग्वंच غنچه m. a bud (K.Pr. 256), a rosebud. **-dahān** غنچه دهان one who has a mouth like a rose-bud (YZ. 16, 145). **—gaṭhun —गठ्ठुन् । मूढीभवनम**

m.inf. to be collected together (like a rosebud), to be closely packed; (in Kāshmīrī) to become bewildered, perplexed, confused, nonplussed (in a dispute or the like).

gand 1 गंद् m. sugar-candy (El. possibly a misprint for **kand,** i.e. *qand* قند).

gand 2 (? spelling), a dam (L. 459). Cf. **gŏnḍ.**

gānd गांद् । दौर्गन्ध्यम् f. (sg. dat. **gönzᵘ गांज़ू**), a bad smell, a stink (from decaying food, etc.). Cf. **ganda.** **—anüñᵘ —अनंञ्यू । दौर्गन्ध्यावापनम्** f.inf. to cause anything to give forth a bad smell; met. to cause a thing to stink, to give it a bad name by not using it or using it improperly. **—tulüñᵘ —तुलंञ्यू । अतिनिन्द्यतापादनम्** f.inf. to raise a stink; met. to bring a person into disrepute by publishing his vicious conduct. **—wŏthüñᵘ —व्वथंञ्यू । दुर्गन्धीभवनम्** f.inf. a stink to rise; (of something previously good) to become stinking; met. (of a person of good repute) to become unworthy by doing something reprehensible. **—yiñᵘ —यिञ्यू । दुर्गन्धीभवनम्** f.inf. a stink to come; (of food) to become corrupt; (of person of good repute) to acquire an evil reputation.

gānda-ṭhūl गांद्-ठूल् । परिणताण्डम् m. an egg that is set, one in which the chicken is formed and about to be hatched out.

gaṇḍ गंड् । ग्रन्थिः, पर्व m. tieing; a knot, knot on a cord (Gr.Gr. 123, 145); any similar knot (e.g. in wood); the principal bead on a rosary (Śiv. 1314); the joint of a finger or toe; a knot tied closely and therefore difficult to be undone; difficulty, complication in any business; a bandage (El.). **gaṇḍacĕ jāyĕ,** at the place of a stop, at a stop (in reading a book according to punctuation) (Gr.M.). **—dith thawun —दिथ् थवुन् । बद्ध्वा(रचित्वा) स्थापनम्** m.inf. to lock up safely, put by in a secure place. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । ग्रन्थनम्** m.inf. to make a knot, to tie, to tie (up), tie (on). **—gatshun —गट्शुन । निरोधः, गलनाडीबन्धः** m.inf. a knot to happen; to be brought to one's bearings (e.g. a child who has been free to be put under the discipline of a school); to be finally fixed for certain (e.g. a wedding which has been several times postponed); to be choked in swallowing, a piece of food to stick in the throat. **—hyonᵘ —ह्यंनु । ग्रन्थनम्** m.inf. to tie, knot, tie up; to tie up a broken or dislocated bone, to put in splints.

gaṇḍa गंड । समग्रतया adv. in a knot; hence, all together, all at once, in totality; (put up, fastened up, etc.) with a knot, securely (Śiv. 1311). **-ḍulay -ड्लय् । निपत्य नाशः** f. rolling in a knot; hence, suddenly to fall down and die (esp. when walking). **-dyolᵘ -द्यंलु ।** **बन्धनतृणविशेषः** m. knotting-grass, a soft kind of grass which shopkeepers use for tying up parcels. It is also used for tying up a cut finger or the like. Cf. **dyolᵘ.** **—gaṇḍ —गंड् । परस्परसंबन्धः** f. mutual connexion, mutual union; the ties of this world, worldly ties (Śiv. 1217). **—gurᵘ —गुरू । रक्षिताश्वः** m. a horse kept in a stable and not left to roam at grass. **-nôrᵘ -नोरू । जलोत्तारणनालिका** m. a wooden pipe or conduit for conveying water, as on a bridge, over a valley or depression from one hill to another, an aqueduct. **-nēthᵃr -नेथ्र् । वाग्दत्तविवाहः** m. a knotted marriage, marriage which is tied up, i.e. which has been formally agreed to by both parties but not yet consummated. **-pan -पन् । केशकलापबन्धनरज्जुः** m. 'a knot-thread', a silken string lapped with silver wire, used by a woman for tying the hair that falls in plaits down her back. It ekes out the hair and extends down to the loins. **-prān -प्रान् । पलाण्डुमूलकम्** m. a knot-onion, the globular root of the onion plant, an onion. **-wörᵘ -वारू । वद्धवाटिका** f. 'a knotted garden', i.e. a private, walled-in garden, to which the public is denied access. **-wāṭh -वाठ् । परस्परसंबन्धनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), a knotted union, the joining of two things firmly together (by sealing-wax, glue, sewing, or the like).

ganda गन्द् گندہ । दुर्गन्धः adj. e.g. stinking, fetid; filthy, dirty (e.g. a road, Gr.M.); rotten, putrid; foul, obscene, indecent (of speech); harsh, sour, vile (of temper). Cf. **gānd.** **—gatshun —गट्शुन् । पराजितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become stinking; to be beaten and rendered ashamed and without answer in a mutual war of abusive words. **—khash-khāsh —खश्-खाश् گندہ خش خاش । पामरः** m. a stinking poppy-seed, a stinking thing of no account; hence met., a low mean fellow, an utter fool, one respected by no one, one of the lowest and vilest caste. **—karun —करुन् । लज्जितीकरणम्** m.inf. to make stinking; met. to conquer a person in a mutual war of abusive words, rendering him humiliated and with no answer. **-kusᵘ -कुसू । व्यभिचारिणी** f. 'a stinking unchaste woman', a low prostitute, a vile woman who admits the vilest to her embraces. **-lyunᵘ -लिनु । लताभेदः** m. N. of a certain wild creeping plant, which burns even without drying; it is used as a medicine for colic in horses and tumours; *Daphne oleoides* (L. 76, 459). **-sŏy -स्वय् । ओषधिविशेषः** m. a kind of nettle, used as a remedy for indigestion and for worms in children. Cf. **sŏy.**

gŏnḍ ग्वण्ड् । ग्रामः f. a small village or hamlet, esp. one newly settled; the land enclosed in the old Mughul

embankments (L. 211, *gund*). —**kaḍüñ**ᵘ —कडञ्यू । **पौनःपुण्येन भोगः** f.inf. to beg successfully several times in a place in which one has once before begged successfully. —**nērüñ**ᵘ —नेरञ्यू । **पौनःपुण्येनाप्तिः** f.inf. when one has the expectation of getting a thing only once from any place, to find oneself able to get it several times from that place.

gönḍ गोंड्, gāṇḍay गांडय्, see **gōḍ, gāḍay.**

gǒṇḍᵘ ग्वंन्दु । **वृन्तम्, अवतंसभेदः** m. a posy, a nosegay (YZ. 89) (usually —° after the name of the flower, e.g. **pōshĕ-gǒṇḍᵘ**, a nosegay of flowers, H. v. 4); a plume of heron's feathers bound up with pearls, precious stones, and gold and silver wire. It is worn on a turban on state occasions (YZ. 89, 390, L. 118).

gǒndⁱ-tīrᵘ ग्वंन्दि-तीरु । **वकपक्षविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-tīrĕ -तीर्य**), heron's plumes, used as ab. Cf. **braga-tīrᵘ** under **brag.**

gonḍᵘ 1 गोंडु m. the jaw.

gȧnḍⁱ pĕnⁱ गंडि प्यंनि । **हनुविकृतिः** m. pl. inf. the jaws to fall; loosening of the jaw-bones of children due to dysentery.

gonḍᵘ 2 गोंडु । **स्थूलकाष्ठम्, प्रसिद्धपुरुषः** m. a great log of wood, esp. one not trimmed; met. a great man, a man of high rank and power, i.q. **grǒṇḍᵘ.** Cf. **gar-gunḍa** s.v. **gara.**

gonḍᵘ 3 गोंडु m. the Turkestan pack-saddle, which consists of two straw-filled pommels joined in front (H. xi, 9).

gūnḍ (? spelling), m. a crown, a diadem (El.). Probably incorr. for **gǒṇḍᵘ**, q.v.

gunḍa गुंड m., i.q. **gonḍᵘ 2**, q.v. Cf. **gar-gunḍa** s.v. **gara,** and K.Pr. 65.

gaṇḍᵃʲⁱ गंड्जि or **gaṇḍᵘʲᵘ गंड्यू**, see **gaṇḍulᵘ.**

gandukh गन्दुख् گندک । **गन्धाश्मम्** m. (sg. dat. **gandakas गन्दकस्**), sulphur; ? light yellow (L. 459, *gandak*).

gandakh-kān गन्दख्-कान् । **गन्धाश्मधातुखनिः** f. a sulphur-mine. **-wôñᵘ -वोञु** । **गन्धाश्मजलम्** m. sulphur-water, water smelling of sulphur, such as that which issues from a sulphur-mine.

gandal गंदल् m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.). Cf. **ban-raihān.**

gaṇḍulᵘ गंडुलु । **अनुद्घाटितं वस्तु** adj. (f. **gaṇḍᵘʲᵘ गंड्यू**, or **gaṇḍᵃʲⁱ गंड्जि**), knotted, not untied; hence, whole, complete, not divided; wholesale (a term used in selling things) (Gr.Gr. 145).

gōnḍal गोंडल् m. the earthenware vessel of a *kāngrī* or portable brazier (El.).

gandam-gūndū गन्दम्-गून्दू (? cf. گندم گون) m. gipsywort, *Lycopus Europæus* (El.).

gaṇḍun 1 गंडुन् m. knotting, binding, the act of binding; betrothal, the ceremony of betrothal (El.); things tied on the body, clothing, dress (K.Pr. 161, 260, W. 149); esp. fine clothes, handsome apparel (Śiv. 60). Properly the inf. of **gaṇḍun 2** in special senses.

gaṇḍan-böth गंडन्-बोंथ् । **निरुत्तरप्रश्नः** m. (sg. dat. **-bötas -बोंतस्**), asking an unanswerable question, setting an impossible task. **-gorᵘ -गरु** । **पुस्तकसंदर्भकः** m. a bookbinder (Gr.Gr. 149). His wife is **gaṇḍan-gȧrⁱ-bāy.**

gaṇḍun 2 गंडुन् । **बन्धनम्, उपभोगः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gonḍᵘ गोंडु**, f.pl. **ganjĕ गंज्य**; 2 p.p. **ganjyōv गंज्योव्** Gr.Gr. 209, 225) to knot, tie, to tie up; to bind (a prisoner), to fetter (YZ. 134, 481; Śiv. 1395, 1705; Rām. 705, 818); to fix, fasten (Śiv. 1109, with a nail); to fasten together (YZ. 420); to bind (a book); to build, construct (Rām. 311, 794, 795, 797, a causeway; 48, a path; 799, a wall); to fasten (a necklace, or the like) (H. v. 12, Śiv. 812, 1204); to fasten (on to the body), to put on or wear (clothes) (K.Pr. 51, 126; Śiv, 535; Rām. 1591), (a crown) (Rām. 1738), (or a weapon) (Rām. 38); to make fast (a boat to anything) (Gr.M.); to yoke (El., Śiv. 1859); to entangle (El.); to stop (a chariot or the like) (Śiv. 1154). **dāwāh gaṇḍun,** m.inf. to put forward a claim, to present a plaint in a court of justice or before a king (H.v,11); **gulⁱ gaṇḍȧnⁱ,** m. pl. inf., see **gulᵘ**; **holᵘ gaṇḍun** (K.Pr. 83, Rām. 1462), **kamar** (Rām. 127) or **kambar** (Rām. 882) **gaṇḍun,** m.inf. to tighten the waistband, to gird up the loins; **küñᵘ gaṇḍith koli tshunun,** m.inf. to tie a stone to something and fling it into a river, esp. of abandoning children in this way (Rām. 352, 1037, 1587); **lār gaṇḍüñᵘ,** f.inf. to put to flight and pursue, to chase (K.Pr. 3); **man gaṇḍun,** m.inf. to fix the mind (on something) (Rām. 90, 1134, 1684); **nār gaṇḍun,** m.inf. (Rām. 378, 507, 715, 725, 739, 1484, 1610), or **rĕh gaṇḍüñᵘ,** f.inf. (Rām. 391, 725, 1784), to set fire to, to set on fire; **zātukh gaṇḍun,** m.inf. to draw up a horoscope (Rām. 86, 1275).

gaṇḍan-wôlᵘ गंडन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**) one who ties, binds, etc.; esp. the man who frames the **tölīm,** or paper of instructions according to which shawl-weavers work out a given pattern (El.). Cf. **gul-ĕ tölim,** s.v. **gul 1,** and **tölīm.**

gāṇḍun गांडुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gônḍᵘ गोंडु**; 2 p.p. **gānjyōv गांज्योव्**), a verb found only in El., i.q. **gaṇḍun 2,** q.v.

gindun 1 गिन्दुन् । **क्रीडनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyundᵘ गिंदु**, f. **ginzᵘ गिंज़ु**; 2 p.p. **ginzōv गिंज़ोव्**), to play, sport (Śiv. 956, 1435, 1461; Rām. 94, 357); to play (ball or the like); to gambol (as children) (K.Pr. 156, Rām. 357); to play, game, gamble; to play

(a game, etc.), amuse oneself with anything. **nardas gindun,** to play chess, draughts, backgammon, etc., to gamble (Gr.M.); **rās gindun,** to play the *rās*-dance, to join in the *rās*-dance (Śiv. 974, 1442); **zāras gindun,** to gamble (K.Pr. 137).

gindan-bôjᵘ **गिन्द्न्-बोज़ु । क्रीडासखा** m. (f. **-bājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a game-companion, a partner in a game, (in children's games) one who is on the same side in a game. **-chīz -चीज़्** m. a thing for playing with, a toy (Gr.M.). **-gor**ᵘ **-गंरु । गायकः** m. (f. **-gürᵘ -गंरू**), an amusement-maker, a professional singer. The f. is a female singer. **-wôl**ᵘ **-वोलु । क्रीडनशीलः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is skilled in playing games, in singing, in dancing, or the like.

gindun 2 गिन्दुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyundᵘ गिन्दु**, and so on, as in **gindun 1**), to carry off, esp. to carry off someone's property by swindling him; to eat up a large quantity of food.

gŏndun 1 ग्वन्दुन् । अभिप्रायाविष्कारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gṑndᵘ ग्वंन्दु**; 2 p.p. **gŏnzōv ग्वज़ोव्**), to display or express one's thoughts or feelings. This verb is impers. in tenses derived from the p.p. Cf. **grāv.**

gŏndun 2 ग्वन्दुन् or **gundun गुन्दुन् । उपालम्भनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gṑndᵘ ग्वन्दु** or **gundᵘ गुन्दु**; 2 p.p. **gŏ(u)nzōv ग्व(गु)ज़ोव्**), to complain of, to make a complaint about (anything, *acc.*) (Śiv. 1435); to ridicule. This verb is impers. in the tenses formed from the p.p. Cf. **grāv.**

gaṇḍanhār गंडन्हार् । (ग्रन्थन)धारणोचितः adj. c.g. worthy of being tied (Gr.Gr. 129), hence (of clothes, ornaments, or the like) fit to be worn.

gandᵃr गन्द्र् । युवतिः f. a fine-looking damsel, a good-looking fine healthy young girl. Cf. **gandur.**

gandur गन्दुर् । युवा m. (sg. dat. **gandaras गन्द्रस्**) a kind of demigod, a Gandharva, a celestial minstrel (Śiv. 434), cf. **gandarv;** met. a youth, a fine young stripling, esp. one who is good-looking, brave, and strong. Cf. **gandᵃr.**

gaṇḍurᵘ गंडुरु । कण्ठमध्यभागः m. the larynx, Adam's apple. **gaṇḍárⁱ-wadal गंड्रि-वद्ल् । निपाताघातः** f. 'distress in the larynx', serious injury from a fall (so that the middle of the body is, as it were, all dislocated).

gaṇḍᵘrᵘ गंड्रू । गुण्ड्यादिकन्दम् f. a lump (root) of green ginger or similar plant.

gŏndurᵘ ग्वन्दुरु । वृन्तम् m. a posy, bouquet; a handful of anything except grain and grass (El.).

gŏndürᵘ ग्वन्द्रू । रूपादिशालिनी f. 'a female posy', a very beautiful woman (YZ. 548). Cf. **gŏndurᵘ.**

gandarv गन्द(न्ध)र्व् m. a certain kind of Hindū demi-god, a Gandharva, a celestial chorister (Śiv. 733, 1523); cf. **gandur. gandarva-kanyā गन्द(न्ध)र्व-कन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kanyāyĕ -कन्याय**), a daughter of the Gandharvas, a Gandharva virgin (Śiv. 1453). **-lūkh -लूख्** m.pl. the Gandharva people, Gandharvas (Śiv. 800, 1116); the worlds of the Gandharvas, the heaven inhabited by them.

gindawunᵘ गिन्द्वुनु n.ag. (f. **gindawüñᵘ गिन्द्वंञ्**), one who sports, sportive, fond of play (Śiv. 1383).

gunafsh (? spelling), m. an amethyst (El.).

gang गंग् । गङ्गा f. the Ganges (Rām. 605), including any holy stream locally considered as equivalent to the Ganges. Thus the River Sind (Sindhu) of Kashmīr is so identified (RT.Tr. 335); met. an excavation, a hole, a pit (see bel.); a rat-hole (K.Pr. 63). **—khanüñᵘ —खनंञ् । छिद्रान्वेषणम्** f.inf. 'to dig the Ganges'; to pick holes in a person, to calumniate him to his superiors; to commence preparations for compassing a person's ruin, to dig a met. pitfall (Rām. 343, in which Rāvaṇa is described as digging a pitfall and falling into it himself). **—nērüñᵘ —नेरंञ् । असकृन्नयनसंभवः** f.inf. 'the Ganges to come forth'; to be in lucrative employment, from which one is likely repeatedly to obtain money.

ganga-āra गंग-आर । गङ्गास्रुतिनदी m. the Ganges hill stream, the head-waters of the Ganges (Śiv. 1075, 1884) or of the River Sind, which flow from the Uttaramānasa Lake. See **ganga-bal,** bel. **-aiṭham** or **-öṭham -ऐठम । गङ्गाष्टमी** f. the eighth day of the light half of the month of Bād[a]rapĕth (Skt. Bhādrapada = August–September), on which Kāshmīrī Hindūs visit Uttaramānasa on pilgrimage. See the next (L. 263, 266). **-bal -बल् । गङ्गाचेचम्** m. any place of pilgrimage on the Ganges, esp. the famous lake on Mount Haramŏkh (Skt. Haramukuṭa) known as Uttaramānasa, Uttaragaṅgā, or (in Kāshmīrī) Ganga-bal. This is looked upon as the source of the Kashmīr Ganges or Sind River, and on the Ganga-aiṭham (see ab.) it is visited by thousands of Hindū pilgrims who deposit in the sacred waters the bones of those who died during the year (see El. s.v.; RT.Tr. II, 407; K.Pr. 178, 202; Śiv. 1634; Rām. 250). **-jaṭa -जट** m. matted locks (full) of the Ganges, i.e. the matted locks of the god Śiva (Śiv. 1258, 1893). According to legend the Ganges in its descent from heaven first alighted on Śiva's head, and continued for a long period entangled in his hair. Cf. **jaṭa-gangā** (Śiv. 188), the Ganges of (Śiva's) matted locks. **-jaṭan -जटन् । तीर्थविशेषः** m., i.q. **-jaṭa** (Śiv. 359); N. of a sacred place in the west of Bīru Pargana in

Kashmīr, visited by pilgrims on the Ganga-aiṭham (see ab.) (Śiv. 1173, or m.c. **jaṭönē**, 359, 366). El. s.v. puts it in the Dūnts Pargana. **-mĕtᵘ** -म्यंचू । **गङ्गामृत्** f. sacred earth from the banks of the Gang (or Sind) River, kept in Hindū houses for ceremonial purposes. **-wôñᵘ** -वोञ्नु । **गङ्गाजलम्** m. the water of the Ganges, Ganges water (Gr.Gr. 73, Śiv. 1309). **-vĕs** -व्यस् । **गङ्गासखी** f. the Gangā-friend, an unmarried girl relation who is placed near a bride in the marriage ceremony to ward off ill-luck. **-zal** -ज़ल् । **गङ्गाजलम्** m., i.q. **ganga-wôñᵘ** ab. (Śiv. 1096).

gangā गंगा f. the River Ganges (Gr.Gr. 176, 199; Gr.M.; Śiv. 213, etc.; Rām. 111, 112, 1754); (K.Pr. 65, **gara-manz gangā,** Ganges in the house, i.e. good fortune comes to him who stays at home); i.q. **ganga-bal** (K.Pr. 202), q.v. under **gang.** **-dar** -द(ध)र् or **-dār** -दा(धा)र् m. he who bears the Ganges on his head, N. of Śiva. Cf. **ganga-jaṭa,** s.v. **gang** (**-dar,** Śiv. 37, 155, 233, 859, 988, 1096, 1177, 1780; **-dār,** Śiv. 71, 209, 413, 1075, 1577, 1840, 1893). **-sāgar 1** -सागर् m. N. of the confluence of the Ganges with the sea, the mouth of the Ganges, a famous place of pilgrimage; **-sāgar 2** -सागर् f. a kind of pot carried by ascetics (Śiv. 1096, 1150). **-mātā** -माता f. Mother Ganges, N. of the Ganges (Śiv. 205).

gunga गुंग । निद्राहतः(द्रव) adj. e.g. drowsy, sleepy; (of a sick man) comatose.

gānagī गानगी । वेश्यापतिसमानशीलता f. conduct of or like that of souteneur (see **gān 1**); vile and shameless conduct.

gangᵘjᵘ गंगुजू । गर्गरी f. a kind of metal water-pot, with a lid and spout, after the fashion of a teapot.

gangājalī गंगाजली । दिव्यविशेषः f. an oath, in token of the truth of a statement, taken by touching Ganges water. **-ṭyokᵘ** -ट्यंकु । **शपथचिह्नम्** m. a mark placed on the forehead of one who takes such an oath.

gāngal गांगल्, etc., see **gāgal,** etc.

gŏngul ग्वंगुल् । प्राभृतभेदः m. a kind of handsel or present given to cowherds and similar servants on monthly wages when they are first engaged. **—karun** —करून् । **कृषिकर्मारम्भः** m.inf. to make a commencement of cultivation; this is a formal ceremony performed by husbandmen on an auspicious day and at an auspicious hour (K.Pr. 247).

gunglū गुंग्लू m. a turnip (El.). Cf. **gŏgul.**

gangañ गंगञ् m. the large brush with which the warp is arranged (El. *gangain*).

gŏngañĕ ग्वंगञ । दैन्यप्रार्थना f.pl. a humble request (for help in any work or the like).

gangēr गंगेर् m. *Segeretia Brandrethiana* (El.). Cf. **bāndī-bajan.**

gŏnāh or **gunāh** گناہ m. a fault, offence, a sinful act (Gr.M., K.Pr. 12); crime, iniquity, sin (Rām. 495); vice (El.). **-gār** -गार् گناہگار or **gunahgār** گنہگار m. a sinner (K.Pr. 136). **—karun** —करून् m.inf. to sin (K.Pr. 171, H. viii, 11).

ganᵃhār गन्हार् । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of rice, used both for eating and also by Brāhmaṇas for making parched grain for use in religious ceremonies. The burnt stalks of this rice make pearl ashes, used by washermen for cleaning clothes, hence the word is used to mean also 'pearl ashes' (El.); *Amaranthus anardana* and *gangeticus* (El.). See L. 78, 330, 338. **-kāḍ** -काँड् । **धान्यभेदनालम्** m. its stalk, the ashes of which are used as ab.

ganj گنج m. a store, hoard, treasure (K.Pr. 257, Siv. 430); a magazine, granary, storehouse; an emporium, market, place of merchandise.

ganjĕ गंज्य, see **gaṇḍun 2.**

gonjᵘ गंजु or **gunja गुंज । महाविडालः** m. a large tame cat, well-grown and fat.

ganjyōv गंज्योव्, see **gaṇḍun 2.**

gānikh गानिख् । फलभेदः f. (sg. dat. **ganiki गानिकि**), a kind of wild fruit, small, red, and in shape globular, growing on a thorny shrub.

gönikh गांनिख् । गानसहायः m. (sg. dat. **gönikas गांनिकस्**), an accompanist, a musician who plays for dancing women, prostitutes, etc.

gönil गांनिल् । विटव्यवहारः f. the profession or conduct of a souteneur. See **gān 1.**

ganīmath गनीमथ् غنیمت । पुनर्दुर्लभः adj. e.g. and subst.m. (Rām. 1177), considered as plunder, spoil, booty (K.Pr. 67); a boon, blessing, a godsend; looked upon as a piece of good luck (Rām. 663); something looked upon as valuable which one would not easily get in circumstances other than the present (Śiv. 1444, 1714; Rām. 13, 14); hence, easy to be got (at the present time) (Rām. 331, 691, 836, 1460, 1531); a good opportunity (for doing something) (Rām. 1177).

ganun गनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ganyōv गन्योव्**), to become thick (of liquids) (Śiv. 1006, 1202); to be strong (El., ? YZ. 91); to be steadfast, confirmed (e.g. of love, a desire, or a habit) (Śiv. 662, 795, 1757); to be firmly fixed, steadfast (e.g. God in the worshipper's heart) (Śiv. 1437, 1649).

gōnun गोनुन् । गुणीकरणम्, अभ्यसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gūnᵘ गूनु,** f. **gūñᵘ गून्नू**; 2 p.p. **gōñōv गोञोव्**) (in arithmetic) to multiply; (in rope-making, etc.) to

twist several strands together; to study over and over again, practise, repeat several times something one is learning.

ganapath गणपथ् m. (sg. dat. **ganapatas गणपतस्**), N. of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa; see **ganēsh. -yāra -यार** m. N. of a holy bathing-place sacred to Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 11).

gunas गुनस्। गोनसः f. (sg. dat. **gun^{a}si गुन्सि**), a poisonous, round-headed, short, thick serpent found in the mountains of Kashmīr. It is said to be black on the back and yellowish on the belly. It is a foot and a half long, and, according to some natives, ash-coloured. Its bite is often fatal (El., q.v. s.vv. *ganas* and *gunas* for further particulars; see also L. 155, K.Pr. 79, 212, W. 122, Rām. 1469).

gun^{a}sa-bacĕ गुन्स-वच्य। अल्पगोनसः m. a young gunasa; met. a man who habitually gives sorrow to others. **-pūt^{u} -पूतु। गोनसपोतकः** m., id.

gunos^{u} गुनंसु or **gunus^{u} गुनुसु। कटकः** m. a kind of metal bracelet or armlet. According to El., s.v. *gunus*, it is a small band adorned with beads, etc., and is worn by Musalmān women.

gunás^{i}-dāv गुनंसि-दाव्। सूक्ष्मकटकम् f. such an armlet worn thin by use. **-hor^{u} -हंरु। कटकयुग्मम्** m. a pair of armlets. **-jūr^{i} -जूरि। कटकयुग्मम्** f., id.

ganēsh गणेश् (Śiv. 1278) or **gán^{i}sh गंनिश्** (Śiv. 1160), m. N. of a certain Hindū god, Gaṇēśa. He was the son of Śiva and Pārvatī and was the god of wisdom and of obstacles. In the latter capacity he is invoked, at the commencement of all undertakings and at the opening of all literary compositions, for the removal of obstacles to a successful conclusion. He is the leader of the *gaṇas* or demigods who attend on Śiva (see **gan 3**).

gán^{i}shĕ-bal गंनिश-वल् m. N. of a bathing-place sacred to Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 1160). **-ṭuj^{i} -टुजि। गणेशप्रतिमाशिला** f. a small stone worshipped as a representation of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa, usually of a red colour.

gant, gantbror (W. 114), see **gōṭh 2.**

gānt (El.), see **gūṭh.**

ganṭā गंटा m. a bell, a gong (Śiv. 1729, 1847); an hour (marked by striking a gong) (Gr.M.). **—baja-wunuy —वजवुनुय्** adv. as the clock strikes (Gr.M.).

gönṭa गांट, gönṭh गांठ्, see **gōṭh 1, 2,** and **3.**

ganĕth गन्यथ् or **ganith गनिथ्। गणितम्** m. (sg. dat. **ganĕtas गन्यतस्**), mathematics, astronomy (a Hindū word), astrology. **-watur^{u} -वतुरु। गणितपत्रम्** m. an almanac, esp. one adapted for astronomical or astrological use.

gūnṭh गूंठ्, etc., see **gūṭh,** etc.

gantal गन्तल्। संयोगादिककाररूपम् f. the form **क्त** which the letter *ka* **क** takes in the Śāradā character when it is the first member of a compound consonant, as in *kta* **क्त**.

gan-tŏdāh गन्-त्वदाह्। गणेशचतुर्दशी f. (sg. dat. **-tŏdösh^{ü} -त्वदांशू**), the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Wāhĕkh (Skt. *Vaiśākha* = April–May), on which Hindūs celebrate the festival of the god Gaṇēśa.

gēntsh गेंक्, see **gētsh.**

gōntsh गोंक्, etc., see **gōtsh,** etc.

ganay गनय्। पुञ्जिष्टः m. a meat-seller, a butcher (El. *ganai*).

günz^{ü} गंज़ू। चर्ममार्जकः m. (sg. dat. **günz^{ü}s गंज़ूस्** or **ganzas गज़स्** Gr.Gr. 54), a tanner, a currier (K.Pr. 65 *ganz*). **-phakh -फख्। अधमचर्ममार्जकः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), 'a currier-stink,' a currier who is poor, wretched, and evil-smelling owing to his occupation; met. any vile person.

gunaz गुनज़् f. a scorpion (El.).

gönz^{ü}lad गांज़ूलद्। दीर्गन्ध्ययुक्तः adj. e.g. evil-smelling, stinking (by nature or occupation).

gạnz^{a}run गंज़रून् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gạnz°r^{u} गंज़रु**), to calculate, number, count (El.; Gr.Gr. xviii; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 155; YZ. 310; Śiv. 479, 886, 1653; Rām. 551, 738); to count as, consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 499, 1438, 1447); to consider (a subject), to think about (Śiv. 1310; Rām. 137, 1241, 1351, 1434, 1674); to consider, reflect (Rām. 768, 957, 1116, 1249, 1285, 1663).

gạnz^{a}rāwun गंज़रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gạnz^{a}rôw^{u} गंज़रोवु**), i.q. **gạnz^{a}run,** q.v., to count (Gr.Gr. xviii, Śiv. 74, 353, 532, etc., Rām. 355); to cause to count (El.); to consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 173, 383, 1638).

ginzōv गिंज़ोव्, see **gindun 1** and **2.**

gŏnzōv ग्वंज़ोव्, see **gŏndun 1** and **2.**

gunzōv गुंज़ोव्, see **gŏndun 2.**

gĕñ^{i} ग्यंत्रि or **gĕñ^{ü} ग्यंत्रू। वलिः** f. a wrinkle, a crease in the skin or in cloth, etc. El. spells this word *geṅ.*

gŏñ^{ü} ग्वत्रू। राशिभेदः f. a stack, a high pile of straw or the like; a granary (El.).

gŏñĕ-bāha ग्वत्र-वाह। कूटपाकः m. heating, sweating, fermenting (of such a stack). **gŏñĕ karañĕ ग्वत्र करत्र। अतिसंचयनम्** f. pl. inf. to make stacks; to acquire a great deal of anything (e.g. knowledge, virtue, money, or goods).

gön^{ü} 1 गांत्रू। गणिका f. a harlot, a prostitute (K.Pr. 65, *gámi*) (f. of **gān 1,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 37). See El. s.v. *gányi*

for particulars of women of this kind in Kashmīr. **göñĕ-war** गांञ-वर् । **गणिकाविलासा:** m.pl. a harlot's coquetry.

gönü 2 गांञू । फलभेद: f. a small wild fruit, of a dark-red colour and sour taste, growing on a thorny shrub; probably the *gaun*, *Elæagnus parvifolia* of L. 74. Cf. **gīwāñ.**

günü 1 गंञू । खण्ड: f. (for 2 see **gonu गंनु**), a piece or fragment, esp. of flesh or fish (H. viii, 13; x, 7; in each case pieces of a python); often —°, as in **gāḍa-günü**, lumps of fish (see **gāḍ** and K.Pr. 205, *-gani*), **manz-günü**, the middle slice of a fish (K.Pr. 136, *-gani*).

gañi-bāgay गञि-बागय् । खण्डशो विभाजनम् f. dividing out by bits (e.g. a tree cut up and divided amongst people).

günü 2 and **3 गंञू**, see **gonu 1** and **2.**

goñih, see **guna 1.**

gĕñĕl ग्यञल् or **gĕñĕlad ग्यञलद् । वलिन:** adj. c.g. wrinkled (of the skin), creased (of cloth, etc.) (see Gr.Gr. 134, 135).

gañĕr गञर् । घनत्वम् m. thickness (Śiv. 1068); thickness, crowdedness (e.g. of a grove of trees or threads woven into cloth); thickness (of curdled milk, etc.). Abs. noun of **gonu 2** in all its meanings.

gañür ग्ञंरू । स्थूलकाष्ठखण्ड: f. a large piece of the felled trunk of a tree which has been split off for cutting into firewood, etc. Cf. **gan 1** and **günü 1.**

gaṇĕran गंञ्रन् । घनता f. (sg. dat. **gaṇĕrüñü गंञ्रंञू**), solidity.

gaṇĕrun गंञ्रून् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gaṇºru गंञ्रू**), i.q. **gaṇĕrāwun,** q.v.

gaṇĕrāwun गंञ्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gaṇĕrôwu गंञ्रोवु**), to make thick, to make solid; to make firm, to make steadfast, to confirm (Śiv. 740, 1389).

gipa गिप । निस्तेजा: adj. c.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless.

gōpī गोपी or **gūpī गूपी** f. a cowherdess, a herdmaiden; esp. the herdmaidens who attended on the youthful Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in Vṛndāvana (Śiv. 705, 992, etc.). **-nāth -नाथ्** m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas -नाथस्**), the lord of herdmaidens, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 858, 1382, 1423, 1443).

gup-dān गुप्-दान् । गुप्तदानम् m. giving charity or conferring benefits privately, "letting not the left hand know what the right hand doeth."

gaph गफ् m. (sg. dat. **gapas गपस्**), a jest (El.).

gŏph ग्वफ् । गुहा f. (sg. dat. **gŏphi गुफि**), a cave, a cavern (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 933, 1817, 1894, Rām. 517), a pit, a hole (El., who makes it m.; Gr.M., also m.).

gŏphi-golu ग्वफि-गंलु । गुहामुखम् m. the opening, or mouth, of a cave.

gōph गोफ् m. (sg. dat. **gōpas गोपस्**), a cowherd; esp. one of the cowherds of Vṛndāvana, amongst whom Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) spent his youth. Their chief was named Nanda (Śiv. 1461), who was Kṛṣṇa's foster-father.

gŏphā ग्वफा f., i.q. **gŏph,** q.v. (Śiv. 1478).

göphil गांफिल् or **göfil** غافل adj. c.g. unmindful, neglectful, negligent, heedless (K.Pr. 46, **göphilō,** voc.).

gaphlath गफ्लथ् or **gaflath** غفلت f. (sg. dat. **gaphlüṭhü गफ्लंचू**), neglect, indifference (Gr.M.). **—karüñü —कर्ंञू** f.inf. to treat with indifference, be neglectful (Gr.M., Rām. 1639).

gupakār गुपकार् m. N. of a village at the east foot of the Takht-ĕ Sulaimān or Gōpādri Hill near Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 290, 454, Śiv. 953).

gōpāl गोपाल् m. a cowherd; esp. the famous cowherd, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 705, 733, 1320, 1380, 1436).

gŏpöli ग्वपालि f. a dancing girl (H. v, 10).

gupun 1 गुपुन् । गोपशु: m. (sg. dat. **gupanas गुपनस्**), an animal of the cattle class (bulls, cows, calves, generally) (K.Pr. 219, Śiv. 1464); a quadruped (El.); met. a man who leads the life of and has the morals of cattle; pl. cattle (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 71, 227).

gupan-ḍangij गुपन्-डंगिज् । गोष्ठपीठम् f. a platform built on one side of a cowhouse, on which, for the sake of its warmth, people live in the winter. Cf. **ḍangij** for particulars. **-gān -गान् । गोगृहम्** m. a cowhouse. **-gūru -गूरु । गोगोप:** m. a cowherd, a milkman, a dairyman. These men in the spring-time collect large herds of cattle, belonging to others, and drive them away to the mountains to graze. They take their wives and families with them (El. *gŏpan-gúr*; K.Pr. 172). **-khĕji -ख्यजि** or **-khĕjü -ख्यंजू । गोसमूह:** f. a moderately sized herd of cattle. **-khyolu -ख्यलु । गोजातिसमूह:** m. a large herd of cattle, such as is driven out to the mountains for grazing (Gr.Gr. 152). **-nĕnd -न्यन्द्** f. a method of weeding wet rice-fields by causing cattle to splash up and down the wet fields of mud (L. 327, 463). **-rôchu -रोकु** or (El.) **-rachan-wôlu -रक्चन्-वोलु । गोरक्षक:** m. a cattle herd, a man who drives out cattle for grazing and watches them. **-wôlu -वोलु । गोधनी** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who possesses herds; one rich in cattle (Gr.Gr. 136).

gupun 2 गुपुन् । गुप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gupu**; impve. sg. 2, **guph गुफ्**), to hide, conceal; conj. part. **gupith गुपिथ्** used as adv. secretly (Rām. 21, 519).

gupüñ[ü] गुपंञ् । **मूढप्राया** f. a woman as stupid as cattle, a stupid woman (f. of **gupun,** cattle).

gŏp[a]th ग्वप्थ् adj. c.g. concealed. Usually —°, as in **ākāra-gŏp[a]th,** q.v. s.v. **ākār.**

gráe, see **grāy.**

gráo, see **grāv.**

g[a]r ग्र् । **उद्योगोद्बोधः** m. a sudden display of energy (in one not previously energetic) (K.Pr. 68, *gĕr*). **—nīrith yun[u]** —नीरिथ् यिनु । **उद्योगाविष्कारः** m.inf. suddenly to display energy in the middle of some work.

gar 1 گر m. a maker, workman, used as a suff., e.g. **zar-gar,** a worker in gold, a goldsmith; i.q. **gor[u] 3,** q.v.

gar 2 गर्, a form often assumed by **gara,** q.v., in comps.

gar 3 گر conj. if, i.q. **agar,** q.v.

gār 1 गार् । **खेदः** m. pain, affliction, distress (obs.) (YZ. 59).

gār 2 गार् । **विषम्** m. N. of a certain poisonous plant. **—ṭsāpun** —च़ापुन् । **अतिमिताहारः** m.inf. to gnaw *gār*; met. to be reduced to the extremest straits for food, to have scarcely anything to eat; to fast (as a religious act), to starve oneself (Rām. 1573). **—raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf., id. (Rām. 1577).

gār 3 گار, غا । **गुहा** f. a cave, cavern, pit, hollow, den, grotto (Śiv. 410, Rām. 461–3, 467).

gara गर । **गृहम्** m. (this word often assumes the form **gar** गर् in comps., see bel.), a house, a dwelling (K.Pr. 26, 65–8, 119, 153, 255; YZ. 249, 467; W. 11; Śiv. 34, 82, 83, etc.; Rām. 115, 136, etc.); a home (Rām. 1370); a room (in a house); a den, nest, hole, burrow (of any animal); a case, holder, receptacle (Gr.M.); the frame of a picture (Gr.M.); a socket, a groove; a compartment, cell, square (of a chessboard, etc.); column (in a register, etc.). **—aṭsun** —अच़ुन् । **गृहप्रवेशः** m.inf. to enter a (new) house (done at an auspicious moment, with religious ceremonies). **—aṭsan bôg[u]**—अच़न् वोगु । **गृहप्रवेशसुदायः** m. a present given to the bridegroom's parents, etc., by the parents of the bride when the latter first enter the former's house, or by the former when they first enter the latter's house, i.q. **gar-aṭsawañ,** bel. **-bār** -वार् । **कुटुम्बः** m. house and door, house and home; family, household (Rām. 813, 829). **-bār karun** -वार् करुन् । **कुटुम्बपोषणम्** m.inf. to keep house and home, to support a family, be a householder. **-drāv** -द्राव् । **गृहान्निर्गतः** adj. (f. **-drāyĕ** -द्राय), gone forth from the house, esp. of one who is absent from home against his will. **—karun** —करुन् । **दाम्पत्यव्यवहारः** m.inf. to build a house; met. to make a family, to act as a wife to a husband or as a husband to a wife. **-pata** -पत adv. in every house, in each house (K.Pr. 29). **-pĕṭh** -प्यट्, i.q. **gar-pĕṭh,** bel. **—ṭsānun** —च़ानुन् । **गृहप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to cause to enter a house, to invite one's relations or connexions by marriage to a festival in one's house. **-wôl[u]** -वोलु । **गृहस्वामी** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a housekeeper, householder, master (or mistress) of a house; one who owns a house or houses. Cf. **gar-wôl[u]** bel., which means the master of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). **-wara** -वर m. a house and its appurtenances, a house (El.). **—yun[u]** —यिनु m.inf. to go home, to return home (K.Pr. 153; H. v, *passim*).

gar-aṭsawañ गर्-अच़वञ् । **गृहप्रवेशसुदायः** f., i.q. **gara-aṭsan bôg[u],** ab. **-bugiñ** -वुगिञ् । **गृहस्वामिनी** f. the mistress of a house, the real owner-mistress of a house, as opposed to anyone else living in the house who is apparently the owner. **-bugiy** -वुगिय् । **गृहाधिपतिः** m. the master of a house, the real owner of a house, as opposed to anyone living in it who is apparently, but not really, the owner. **-bāra** -वार m., i.q. **gara-bār** (ab.) (Rām. 469). **-divatā** -दिवता or **-dayot[u]** -दयोतु । **गृहाधिदेवता** m. the tutelary deity of a house, to whom Hindūs make sacrificial offerings in the month of Pŏh (Skt. *Pauṣa* = December–January). **-god[u]** -गंदु । **गृहात्मरन्ध्रम्** m. a house-hole; met. the hole through which one's money goes, the expenses of carrying on a house. **-gunḍa** -गुण्ड । **गृहे बलिष्ठः** m. a great man in a house, a house bully, one who hectors and bullies in his own house, but is meek and a coward out of doors; a lazy master of a house (K.Pr. 65). Cf. **gŏṇḍ[u] 2.** **-gön[ü]** -गांञ् । **गृहगणिका** f. a house-prostitute, a private prostitute who plies her trade in her own house and does not publicly solicit. **-grākh** -ग्राख् । **गृहपालकः** n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), the head of a house, the person who is responsible for the carrying on of a household. **-gar karun 1** -गर् करुन् । **भिक्षाटनम्** m.inf. (for **2** see s.v. **gar-gara**), to do house-house, to go from house to house (for begging, to pass the time, etc.). **-gar kuṭsur[u]** -गर् कुच़ुरु । **अटनशीलः** m. (f. **—kuṭsür[ü]** —कुच़ंरू see the next), a house-to-house puppy, a fellow who habitually goes from house to house, esp. a greedy fellow, who does this in the hope of filling his belly. **-gar kuṭsür[ü]** -गर् कुच़ंरू । **कुलटा** f. a house-to-house bitch, a woman who habitually goes begging from house to house; an unchaste woman who goes from house to house. **-kul[i]** -कुलि । **गृहभवः** adj. c.g. home-made, suitable only to be sold or bought at home, as contrasted with things sold and bought in the market.

-nāway -नावय् । गृहमार्जनम् f. the cleaning of the house; (in a Hindū family) the cleaning and whitewashing of the reception-rooms of a house some eight or ten days before a festival such as a marriage or investiture with the sacred thread. An auspicious moment is selected for its commencement. (Cf. El. s.v. **garanáwai.**) **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् or **gara-pĕṭh** गर-प्यठ् । जामातुर्गृहानयनम् adv. on the house, in the house, (with verbs of motion) to the house; as subst.m. the 'to-the-house', bringing a daughter's husband to live in her parents' home, instead of his taking her to his own parents' home, cf. **and-pĕṭh** s.v. **and,** of which this is the converse. **-shānth** -श्रान्थ् । गृहशान्तिः f. (s.g. dat. **-shönṭs**ü -श्रांच्) 'peace in the house,' a Hindū ceremony of making offerings to the tutelary deity of the house, for securing peace and prosperity therein. **-sipāh** -सिपाह् or **-sipôy**u -सिपोयु m. a house-soldier, one who is a great hero and bully in his own house but meek and cowardly outside. **-ṭshöḍ**ü -क्ष्राड्, **-ṭshõḍ**ü -क्ष्राँड्, or **-ṭshönḍ**ü -क्ष्रांण्ड् । गृहे अन्वेषणम् f. house-search, searching a house, esp. another's house, for lost and stolen property. **-ṭshāḍay** -क्ष्राडय् । गृहे अन्वेषणम् f. searching for lost property, etc., only in the house (and not outside). **-ṭsūr** -च्यूर् । गृहवर्तिचौरः m. a house thief, a thief (e.g. a servant or a member of the family) who steals in the house in which he is employed or lives. **-wôl**u -वोलु । गृहेश्वरः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ् Gr.Gr. 38, 39), a householder, the head or master (mistress) of a house (Gr.Gr. 135, K.Pr. 204); the title by which such a person's wife refers to her husband, or (in f.) the title by which such a person refers to his wife. Cf. **gara-wôl**u ab., which means the possessor of a house. **-wār** -वार् । गृहहितता m. liking for or suitability for household work, a taste for housekeeping. **-vīr**ü -वीरू । गृहगोधिका f. a house-lizard. To hear its voice is a good omen. **-vēṭh** -वेठ् । गृहोपकरणम् f. household utensils, in the shape of pots, pans, pestles, mortars, and the like. **-warzukh** -वर्ज़ुख् । गृहसाधकः m. (sg. dat. **-warzakas** -वर्ज़कस्; f. **-warzüc**ü -वर्ज़ूच्), one who keeps a house in good order, clean, tidy, and with economy; a good house-master or housewife.

gȧri **bĕñ**ü गॅरि व्यंञ् । गृहवासिनी f. a woman who is apart in (her own) house, i.e. who stays at home and has not to go out to earn her living; a lady-like woman, a thorough lady; a woman who stays at home because she is too poor to go out and buy things. **-bör**i -वॉरि । समग्रगृह्यवर्गेण सह adv. with all one's family and household goods, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

gari 1 गरि adv. (for **2** see **gür**ü **1**) in the house, at home (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 66, 67, 71, 120, 123, 163; W. 144; Śiv. 35, 56, 411, etc.); from the house (K.Pr. 68, in 57 spelt *gare*; Śiv. 576, 1622, 1836; **garē,** m.c. 1723).

garuku गरूकु । गृह्यः adj. (f. **garüc**ü गरॅच्) , of or belonging to a house, domestic (Gr.Gr. 151); produced in a house, esp. when the speaker is referring to his own house, or to the house of a person whom he is addressing or who is within sight; **garuk**u **ṭhikāna,** m. a person's address (Gr.M.); m.pl. **garȧk**i, the people of a house, the family (Gr.M.).

garā گرا m. translated 'passer' or 'sparrow' in YZ. 409. ? Cf. **gör**ü **1.** The word, however, is probably **garāh**; see **gür**ü **1.**

gāra गार । अत्युत्कण्ठा f. continued longing, unsatisfied even by obtaining the desired object, but still wishing for more and more. —**gaṭshün**ü —गट्श्यून् । अतिकाङ्क्षा-संभवः f.inf. such unsatisfied longing to occur.

gārē गारे, see **gür**ü **1.**

gair, gör غیر adj. c.g. other, different, strange, foreign; °— other than, contrary to (W. 110). **-hözir** غیر حاضر adj. c.g. not present, absent (W. 110). **-jins** غیر جنس adj. c.g. of or belonging to a different race, kind, or species. In Rām. 1096 spelt **gairĕ-jins.** **-mumkin** غیر ممکن adj. c.g. impossible, impracticable, not feasible (W. 110). **-wöjib** غیر واجب adj. c.g. contrary to reason or law, improper, unreasonable, unjust, wrong (W. 110). **-zān** -ज़ान् adj. c.g. ignorant (H. vii, 27; xi, 5).

gaur غور i.q. **gōr,** q.v.

gaurī गौरी f. N. of the god Śiva's wife, Pārvatī (Śiv. 643, 655, etc.). **-shĕnkar** -श्रंकर् m. Gaurī and Śaṅkara, i.e. Pārvatī and Śiva, looked upon conjointly as one deity (Śiv. 197, 644).

gĕr, see **g**a**r.**

gēr गेर् (Rām. 919), i.q. **gīr,** q.v.

gēra गेर । पर्यन्तः m. circumference, circuit, compass (Śiv. 1185); boundary, environs; a sphere, a circle (El.). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । परित आवृतिः m.inf. to encompass, surround, walk round.

gēri गेरि, etc., see **gyūr**u.

gīr गीर or **gēr** गेर् (Rām. 919), m. circumference, circuit, ring. Cf. **gēra.** —**anun** —अनुन् । आवरणम्, संकटविधानम् m.inf. to surround, hem in, encompass, blockade (e.g. a thief whom a number of people are pursuing, or a besieged city); met. to distress, vex, worry, harass. **-bacĕ** -वच्च । भ्रामणम् m. causing (a person) to go round in a circle. **-karun** -करुन् । आवृत्य संकटविधानम् m.inf. to vex, harass, or worry a person by surrounding him (Śiv. 1675). —**raṭȧn**i —रट्नि or **gēr raṭȧn**i m. pl. inf. (of two persons grasping each other in fighting) to go round and

round each other in circles, to struggle violently, wrestle round and round (Rām. 919). —**yun**[u] —यिनु । **विभ्रान्तीभवनम्, वद्यीभवनम्** m.inf. to become bewildered or confused by sickness, fear, worry, or the like; to be seized, arrested.

gira گرد m. a certain measure of length, the length of the forefinger (El.), 2¼ inches, or one-sixteenth of a **gaz** or yard (L. 243).

gīr[ü] **गीरू । गैरिकम्** f. (sg. dat. **gīrĕ गीर्य**, Gr.Gr. 62), red chalk, red ochre (Śiv. 1019). Cf. **gyūr**[u].

gīri-rang गीरि-रंग् । गैरिकरागः m. the colour of red ochre. **-ranga -रंग** or **-rảng**[i] **-रंगि । गैरिकरागवत्** adj. e.g. of the colour of red ochre; coloured or painted with red ochre (Śiv. 1047).

gŏr ग्वर् or **gōr 1 गोर् । गुरुः** m. a teacher, schoolmaster; a religious preceptor, a spiritual guide, a *guru* [Śiv. 15, 82, 707, etc. (always **gŏr**); Rām. (**gŏr**) 9, 43, 44, 48, 86, 180, etc., (**gōr**) 954, 1255]; a family priest, a Brāhmaṇ (El., Gr.Gr. 51). (The word **gōr** is generally used only in the second and third of the ab. senses, while **gŏr** is used in all three senses.) The abl. of comparison of this word must be made by adding the postposition to the abl. of the gen. Thus, **gŏra-sandi khŏta**, not **gŏra khŏta** (Gr.Gr. 49). **-bĕñĕ -ब्यञ । गुरुपुत्री** f. the daughter of one's teacher or spiritual guide (always treated as one's own sister); a spiritual sister, a woman who is a fellow-disciple or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a female fellow-student. **-bāv -वाव् । गुर्वादरः** m. respect, reverence, paid or due to a teacher or to a spiritual guide; similar respect paid or due to any venerable person. **-bôy**[u] **-वोयु । गुरुपुत्रः** m. the son of one's teacher or spiritual guide; a spiritual brother, one who is a fellow-disciple, or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a fellow-student. **-dār -दार् । गुरुगृहम्** m. the house of a person's teacher or of his spiritual guide; a monastery in which such a spiritual guide resides. **-möj**[ü] **-मांजू । गुरुपत्नी** f. the wife of a teacher; the wife of a spiritual guide; a spiritual mother (looked upon as equal to one's own mother). **-mŏkh -म्वख् । मन्त्रोपदेशः** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏkhas -म्वखस्**), the mouth of the spiritual teacher; hence, what proceeds from his mouth, the instruction, esp. the acceptance of initiatory *mantra* or prayer taught by him. **-mŏkh**[i] **-म्वंखि । वर्णलिपिविशेषः** m. the *Gurmukhī* alphabet, used in the Panjāb, and said to have been invented by the Sikkh Guru Aṅgad. **-mũth**[a]**r -मूँथ्र । गुरूपदिष्टमन्त्रः** m. the *mantra* or initiatory prayer taught to a disciple by his spiritual guide.

gŏra-shĕbd ग्वर-शब्द् m., i.q. **gŏr-mũth**[a]**r**, ab. (Rām. 43).

gōra-bāy गोर-वाय् । पुरोहितस्त्री f. the wife of a family priest. **-bôy**[u] **-वोयु । पुरोहितः** m. a polite term for one's family priest. **-koṭ**[u] **-कंटु । पुरोहितकुमारः** m. the son of a person's family priest. **-wār -वार्** f. the day named after the *guru* of the gods, Thursday (El.), i.q. **braswār** (Rām. 1259).

gōr 2 गोर् غور **। गुप्तेर्ष्या** m. deep thought, reflection, meditation (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmīrī) a private grudge, hidden malice. —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to consider carefully, pay attention (to = **pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.). —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन् । ईर्ष्यावशेषः** m.inf. a private grudge to be left (as the consequence of the object of the dislike having interfered with a person's work, etc.). —**thawun** —**थवुन् । ईर्ष्यावशेषणम्** m.inf. to cause a private grudge to be left, as ab.

gōr 3 गोर् । गुडः m. molasses, treacle, *guṛ* (K.Pr. 105, 190).

gōr 4 गोर् or **gōr**[ü] **गोरू** گور **। मृतस्थानम्** f. a grave, a tomb.

gör, see **gair.**

gōrō गोरो m. the planet Jupiter, i.q. **brahaspath.**

gor[u] **1 गंरु । महाश्मा** m. a large rock; esp. a rock placed on the edge of the precipice side of a mountain path to guard wayfarers from falling over.

gor[u] **2 गंरु** (= گر) **। घट्टकः** m. (f. **gür**[ü] **2 गंरू**, for 1 see s.v.), a doer, maker; hence, esp. an artisan, a maker of things for sale, used as a sec. suff.; e.g. **aina-gor**[u], a maker of mirrors; **lāyĕ-gor**[u], a seller of parched grain; **gaṇḍan-gor**[u], a bookbinder; **kangañĕ-gor**[u], a comb-maker, a comb-seller; **maṇḍan-gor**[u], a man who kneads cloth in water to soften it (Gr.Gr. 149). The f. **gür**[ü] indicates a female maker of the thing referred to, while a maker's wife is **-gảr**[i]**-bāy.**

gor[u] **3 गंरु । अन्तर्दृढः** adj. (f. **gür**[ü] **3 गंरू**), hard, solid, tough (e.g. wood that cannot be cut); dense, solid, of thick solid material (e.g. a metal vessel that will not ring when struck).

gor[u] **4 गंरु** (f. **gür**[ü] **4 गंरू**), see **garun.**

gōr[ü] **गोरू**, see **gōr 4.**

gôr[u] **1 गोरु । शृङ्गाटकफलम्** m. (for 2 see **gārun**; the f. **gör**[ü] **2 गांरू**, q.v., is used for the kernel), the *singhārā*, or water-chestnut, the fruit of the esculent water-lily, *Trapa bispinosa*. The kernel is eaten and the shells are used for fuel. It grows wild in the lakes of Kashmīr and is an important food crop (L. 354; El. *gāṛi*; qq.v. for full particulars, also K.Pr. 92, 120, Śiv. 1807). Cf. **gūl**[u].

gāri-got[u] **गारि-गंतु । अतिकृशः** adj. (f. **-güṣ**[ü] **-गंचू**), '*singhārā*-lean,' a person who is lean by nature and

whom no diet will fatten. **-phalhār** -फल्हार् । शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यम् m. a gruel or porridge made of cooked flour of the water-chestnut, eaten by Kāshmīrī Hindūs on fast-days. This is the name given to it by Hindūs; other people call it **gāri-wugra,** q.v. bel. (El. s.v. *gāṛi*). **-pūr^{u}** -पूर् । शृङ्गाटपिष्टकः m. a water-chestnut cake, made of water-chestnut flour cooked in clarified butter, and eaten by Hindūs on fast-days. **-raz** -रज़् । शृङ्गाटमासरविशेषः f. water-chestnut rope, the water-chestnut worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes; the kernels are boiled whole in water and then pounded into a paste. Cf. **öṭ^{i}-raz,** under **ôṭ^{u}. -wugra** -वुग्र । शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यविशेषः m., see **-phalhār** ab.

gör^{i} गॉरि । शृङ्गाटफलानि m.pl. water-chestnuts (of a crop of them or the like). **-gūj^{i}** -गूजि or **-gūj^{ü}** -गूजू । शृङ्गाटफलसारः f. the kernel of the water-chestnut, extracted by roasting the nut and then breaking it. **-gōjĕ gatshañĕ** -गोज्य गक्षञ । नेत्रविनाशः f. pl. inf. to become water-chestnut kernels; met. the eyes to become swollen and almost blind through weeping, disease, or the like. **gör^{i}-gōjĕ** is used as a curse, "may your eyes become thus" (K.Pr. 66). **-gām** -गाम् m. a village inhabited by people who gather water-chestnuts (see the next) (K.Pr. 120). **-hönz^{ü}** -हॉंज़ू । शृङ्गाटविक्रेता m. (f. **-hānzañ** -हाज़ञ्), a boatman who collects water-chestnuts for sale (K.Pr. 121). The f. is his wife. **-konḍ^{u}** -कॅंडु । शृङ्गाटफलकण्टकम् m. the complete spine or horn on a water-chestnut. **-künḍ^{ü}** -कॅंडू । शृङ्गाटकण्टकम् f. (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ** -कंज्य), the incomplete, broken horn on an empty or 'blind' water-chestnut. **-kôv^{u}** -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः, नाराचविशेषः m. a water-chestnut crow, a kind of bird something like a young crow, with a long beak, which dives for water-chestnuts and eats them; a long pole, with a crescent-shaped hoe at one end, used for scraping up the water-chestnuts from the mud at the bottom of a lake (cf. L. 355, **cokdan** and **kama-khuru,** s.v. **kam 4**). **-nambal** -नम्बल् । शृङ्गाटकक्षेत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-nambali** -नम्बलि), a water-chestnut field, the shallow part of a lake in which water-chestnuts grow. **-pŏṭsh^{u}** -प्वॅंकु । शृङ्गाटकातिथिः m. a water-chestnut guest, a guest invited to a dinner when water-chestnuts are in their prime, i.e. at the beginning of autumn. **-tsôk^{u}** -च़ोकु । शृङ्गाटोद्भेदकः m. a tool for splitting open water-chestnuts.

gör^{ü} 1 गॉरू m. a species of starling (El.). ? = **gör^{i}-kôv^{u},** s.v. **gôr^{u}.**

gör^{ü} 2 गॉरू । शृङ्गाटकसारः f. the dried kernel of the water-chestnut (El.). See **gör^{i}-gūj^{i}** under **gôr^{u}.** El. also gives *góli* for this word, and *góli-kutsur*, as meaning a seller of the kernels. Cf. **gūl^{u}. -gatshüñ^{ü}** -गक्षॅंञू । पराभूतीभवनम् f.inf. to become such a kernel (which is extracted by roasting and splitting); met. to be publicly disgraced or discomfited (e.g. by having one's failings proclaimed or being defeated in an abuse-combat). **-karüñ^{ü}** -करॅंञू । लज्जितीकरणम् f.inf. publicly to discomfit as above.

gūr गूर् m. in **gūruk^{u} mundī** गूरुकु मुन्दी m. *Sphæranthus mollis* (El.). Cf. **mundī.**

gura गुर, for **guroṭ^{u}**, q.v., in the following:—**gura-dāñĕ** गुर-दाञ । आरक्तधान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy with the husk of a light-tawny colour, and large white rice-grains. **-kanōra** -कनोर । धान्यभेदः m. another kind of paddy, 'the light-tawny slave.' It has the tip of the husk light-tawny coloured and its grain white. **-kütsh^{ü}** -कॅंक्षू । लताविशेषः f. a kind of shrub growing in the wilds. It is used for making the *kāngrī* or Kāshmīrī portable brazier. Cf. **kön^{ü} 2. -kātsur^{u}** -काच़ुर् । ईषत्कपिलः adj. (f. **-kātsür^{ü}** -काच़ॅरू), (of a man or a beast) of a light-tawny complexion or colour. **-mushikh** -मुश्रिख् or **-mush^{ĕ}kh** -मुश्ख् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mushki** -मुश्कि), 'light-tawny musk,' a kind of paddy with light-tawny husk and sweet-scented pale-yellow grain. **-ṭōj^{ü}** -टॉंजू । धान्यविशेषः f. 'the light-tawny pear', another similar paddy, but with a large white grain.

gur^{u} गुर् । अश्वः m. (f. **gur^{ü} 1** गुरू, q.v.), a horse (K.Pr. 71–4; W. 9, 154; L. 461; Rām. 921, 1322 ff.; H. iii, 8; x, 3, 5); the knight (in chess).

gur^{i}-bachēra गुरि-वछेर । घोटकपोतकः m. a colt, a young horse not yet fit for riding. **-jūr^{i}** -जूरि । अश्वयुग्मम् f. a pair of horses, esp. two horses well matched in strength (Gr.Gr. 82). **-khĕj^{i}** -ख्यॅजि । अश्वपङ्क्तिः f. a small troop of horses. Cf. **-khyol^{u}** bel. **-khaṛ^{ü}ṭ^{ü}** -खॅड़ॅटू । लघुघोटकः f. a small lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony. **-khor^{u}** -खॅर् । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass with circular leaves, growing in lakes or marshes. **-khyol^{u}** -ख्यॅल् । अश्वपङ्क्तिः m. a troop of horses, esp. a herd or troop let loose in the forest to feed (Gr.Gr. 152). **-lĕd** -ल्यद् । अश्वविष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **-lĕz^{ü}** -ल्यॅज़ू), horse-dung (cf. K.Pr. 73). **-loṭ^{u}** -लॅटु । ह्रस्वाश्वः m. a small weak lean horse, a half-starved pony. **-laṭ^{ü}r^{ü}** -लटॅरू । अल्पचीणाश्वा f. 'a stick of a horse', a small weak lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony horse or mare. **-māz** -माज़् । अश्वमांसम् m. horseflesh; met. human flesh in an unhealthy condition, the merest scratch on which leads

to purulent sores. **-paḍur -पडुर् । घोटकखुरः** m. a horse's hoof. **-pūt^{u} -पूतु** m. a colt (K.Pr. 104). **-rēmph -रेम्फ्** f. dim. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi -रेम्पि** Gr.Gr. 66), a poor little horse (spoken in pity) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-r^{a}sh -र्श् । अश्वेर्ष्या** f. horses' mutual hatred (arising immediately on seeing each other); met. such hatred when it occurs between human beings. **-sond^{u} -सन्दु । अश्वसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü} -सन्ज़ू**), of or belonging to a horse. **-sŏʦal -स्वच़ल् । ओषधिविशेषः** f. a certain plant, a kind of mallow (**sŏʦal**) with large round leaves. When these are broken a milky juice exudes which blisters the skin. **-ṭiñ -टिञ् । अश्वारोहणातीच्छा** f. a strong taste or desire for equitation. **-ṭaph -टफ् । अश्वाघातः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭapas -टपस्**), a blow from a horse, either from its head or from its leg. **-ṭüṭ^{ü} -टुटू । लघ्वश्वा** f. a small horse, a pony. **-ʦūr -च़ूर् । अश्वचौरः** m. a horse-thief, one who steals horses and carries them off to a distance for sale. **-wāl -वाल् । घोटकपुच्छवालः** m. horsehair, esp. the hair of a horse's tail. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । घोटकस्वामी** m. a horse-owner; one in charge of horses, a groom.

guri khasun गुरि खसुन् । पृष्ठारोहणम् m.inf. to mount a horse, to ride (K.Pr. 72). **—karañĕ —करञ । स्कन्धारोहणम्** f. pl. inf. to mount the high horse; met. to get on another's shoulder, to declare one's intention to disobey one's superiors as a commencement to making them subservient to oneself. **—wasun —वसुन्** or **guri-pĕṭha wasun गुरि-प्यठ वसुन्** m.inf. to dismount, get off a horse (K.Pr. 72, H. xii, 2).

guris-kĕth गुरिस्-क्यथ् or **-pĕṭh -प्यठ्** adv. on horseback (Gr.Gr. 44). **—khasun —खसुन्** m.inf. to mount a horse (Śiv. 788; H. ii, 11; iii, 8). **—wŏthun —व्यथुन्** m.inf., id. (H. ii, 6).

gur^{ü} 1 गुरू । अश्वा f. a mare (Gr.Gr. 34, K.Pr. 73, 95).

gur^{ü} 2 गुरू । तुलादण्डपार्श्वद्वयरज्जुः f. one of the strings supporting the scale-pans of a balance. **—gaʦhüñ^{ü} —गच्छ्ञू । तुला(रज्जु)दण्डवैपरीत्यम्** f.inf. the scale-string to go, i.e. one of the strings to slip over the end of one arm of the balance so as to weigh incorrectly.

gūr^{u} गूरु । गोपालः m. (sg. dat. **gūris गूरिस्**, but acc. pl. **gōrĕn गोर्यन्**, Gr.Gr. 56, K.Pr. 114, Śiv. 1423), a cowkeeper, cowherd, milkman, a man of the cowherd caste (K.Pr. 63, 71, 72; W. 141; Śiv. 990, 1000, 1055, 1322, 1388, 1390, 1837; H. xi, 12, 13); a milk-seller (El.). One of the four classes into which the Mihtar or Wātul caste is divided is the cowherd class (El.).

gūr^{i}-bāy गूरि-बाय् । गोपालिका f. a cowherd's wife (Gr.Gr. 35, Śiv. 1493, H. xi, 12) (a cowherdess is **gūr^{ü}**, q.v.). **-dâj^{i} -द॑ज़ि** or **-düj^{ü} -दज़ू । गोपाश्रमः** f. a cowherd's plot, the plot of land where a cowherd collects his cattle, dries his cowdung, and the like. **-gāv -गाव् । गोपालगौः** f. a cowherd's cow, a fine fat healthy well-cared-for cow that gives plenty of milk. **-hakhur -हखुर् । महावृषभः** m. (sg. dat. **-hakharas -हखरस्**), a cowherd's bull, a fine fat bull kept by cowherds for breeding purposes; met. a fool. **-khŏb^{u} -ख्वॅबु । गोपालोष्णीषम्** m. a kind of padded cap worn by cowherds. **-pâj^{i} -प॑ज़ि** or **-püj^{ü} -प॑ज़ू । वृहत्कण्डोलः** f. a large kind of wide-mouthed basket woven from twigs, used by cowherds for carrying cowdung, grass, etc. **-pol^{u} -प॑लु । वृहत्कण्डोलः** m. a basket similar to the foregoing but larger. **-pyār -प्यार् । मूर्खमैत्री** m. cowherd's love; friendship of a fool (who only does harm when his help is invoked).

gūr^{ü} 1 गूरू f. a cowherdess, a milkmaid (K.Pr. 215) (a cowherd's wife is **gūr^{i}-bāy**). See **gūr^{u}**.

gūr^{ü} 2 गूरू f. ? a receptacle. Cf. **danda-gūr^{ü}**, s.v. **dand** 1 and **grim^{i}ta gūr^{ü}**, s.v. **grimith.**

gür^{ü} 1 गंरू । नाडी, घटीयन्त्रम् f. (for 2 see **gor^{u} 2**; sg. abl. **gari 2 गरि**, for 1 see **gara,** p. 296*a*, l. 49), a space of twenty-four minutes, a *ghaṛī* of India (K.Pr. 120, Rām. 947) [two and a half of these are considered to be equal to an English hour (K.Pr. 102). Cf. **ḍāy**; it contains 60 **ʦyuh^{u}** of 24 seconds each (K.Pr. 176)]; any indefinite short space of time; any particular moment of time (Śiv. 839); a watch, a clock; a gong; a native instrument for measuring time on the principle of a clepsydra (El. *gāir*). **garĕ-manz,** at the hour (K.Pr. 67, W. 154). **suli-gari** (H. v, 7, **sōli-gārē,** m.c.), at dawntime, at dawn. **mandiñi gari,** at midday (K.Pr. 228). **patimi gari,** during the last hour (of anything, such as the travail of childbirth, life, the day, etc.) (K.Pr. 167).

gari gari गरि गरि । असकृत् adv. at every *ghaṛī*, frequently, again and again [K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 75, 246 (**garē,** m.c.), 416, 1069, 1412].

garāh गराह् । एकनाडीमात्रकालः f. a single *ghaṛī*, just twenty-four minutes; adv. (**कदाचित्**) sometimes, occasionally, now and then. **garāh . . . garāh,** at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 9; Śiv. 537, 769–78; Rām. 920–3, 1536–8).

garb गर्ब् । गर्भः, मध्यावकाशः m. the womb; the being with child; the inside, interior (of a box or the like).

garba-gāḍay गर्ब-गाँडय् । गर्भे विवाहसंबन्धः m. making a relationship by marriage (while the children are) in the womb. This occurs when two women friends find themselves in the family way at the same time, and agree that if one child turns out to be a boy and

the other a girl the two shall marry. **-jōsh** -जोश् । **गर्भसंताप:** m. distress of the womb (felt by a woman from the seventh month of her pregnancy up to her confinement). **-kuṭh**ᵘ -कुठु । **गर्भागारम्** m. the central room of a house, the drawing-room. **-ṭhēla** -ठेल m. the womb (El.). **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । **गर्भाशय:** m. the net of the womb, the integument covering the womb. **-zyuṭh**ᵘ -ज़्युठु । **आदिगर्भ:** adj. (f. **-ziṭh**ᵘ -ज़िठू), the eldest from the womb, a woman's first child.

garīb गरीब् غریب । **नि:स्व:, साधुवृत्त:** adj. c.g. poor, destitute (K.Pr. 66, 75; W. 118; YZ. 241; Rām. 72, 141, 1135, 1734, 1739); meek, mild; humble, lowly.

garībī गरीबी غریبی । **साधुशीलता** f. poverty, indigence; meekness, mildness, lowliness, humility.

gŏrba गुर्ब گربہ m. a cat. **-âch**ⁱ -अ॑च्छि । **विडालसदृशनेत्रम्** f. a cat's eye; a human eye resembling in colour that of a cat, a brown eye. **-gonj**ᵘ -गंजु । **कपिलपुष्टविडाल:** m. 'a puss of a cat', a fine fat tawny cat. Cf. **gonj**ᵘ. **-kāṭsur**ᵘ -काचुरु । **अतिकपिलवर्ण:** adj. (f. **-kāṭsür**ᵘ -काच़रू), very brown (of a person's complexion or skin).

gᵃrbāl ग्र्बाल् m. breaking to pieces, a smash. **badanas gōs gᵃrbāl,** (he fell down, and) his body was smashed to pieces (Rām. 1411).

gĕrēbāna ग्रेबान (= گریبان) । **वस्त्रकण्ठभाग:** m. a collar, the opening or neck of a garment (Rām. 1305).

garbĕñᵘ गर्ब्यञू । **गर्भिणी** f. pregnant.

garābār गराँबार् adj. f. (of a woman) pregnant (Rām. 1205).

gurāca गुराच m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

gurci-wôñᵘ गुर्चि-वोञू । **मृन्मलिनजलम्** m. muddy water. Cf. **gurutᵘ**.

gracawaṭh ग्रचवठ् or **grŏcawaṭh** ग्रुचवठ् । **पुष्टगोलाकार:** m. (sg. dat. **gracawaṭas** ग्रचवटस्), any thing or person large, heavy, and globular in shape.

guracyār गुरच्यार् । **ईषत्पीतकपिलता** m. the condition of being of a light-tawny colour, light tawniness. Cf. **guroṭᵘ**.

grad ग्रद् । **गृध्र:** m. a vulture; an eagle, said to be numerous towards the south-east end of the Valley (El.).

grada-hyurᵘ ग्रद्-हिरु or **gradi-hyurᵘ** ग्रदि-हिरु । **अतिलोलुभत्वम्** m. a vulture's throat; hence, great greediness, perpetual avidity.

grŏḍᵘ ग्रुंदु । **अन्योन्यसंघट्ट:** m. the mutual pushing and shoving of a crowd in a confined space.

gardī گردی f. wandering, change; revolution; —° downfall, misfortune, affliction; (in Kāshmīrī) a circle (El.).

garᵃd गर्द् گرد । **पांसु:** f. (sg. dat. **gardi** गर्दि), dust (Gr.M., K.Pr. 50). **-banga** -बंग f. a drug extracted from the female hemp plant, a kind of *charas* (L. 67).

gardi gaṭshun गर्दि गट्शुन् । **पांसुसंयोग:** m.inf. to become dusty. **-vyotᵘ** -व्यंतु । **रेणुव्याप्त:** adj. (f. **-vĕṭsᵘ** -व्यंचू), dusty, full of dust.

garuḍ गरूड् m. Garuḍa, N. of a bird celebrated in Hindū myth as chief of the feathered race and enemy of the serpent race. He was the vehicle of the god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 720, 732, 793, 1324; Rām. 398, 598, 600).

girda गिर्द گردہ । **पूपविशेष:** m. anything round; esp. a kind of round flat cake. **-kŏṇḍal** -कुंडल् । **परिधि:** f. (sg. dat. **-kŏṇḍali** -कुंडलि or **-kŏṇḍüjᵘ** -कुंडजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a circular mark, the boundary of any circular area.

garāḍīl गराडील् । **अत्यभिमानी** adj. c.g. honoured, respected (on account of one's virtues, wealth, lineage, etc.).

gŏrdôlᵘ ग्वर्दोलु । **फलविशेष:** m. N. of a certain fruit, a small apricot, *Prunus Armeniaca* (El. *gordol* and *gurdálú*).

gŏrdölⁱ**-ōṭᵘ** ग्वर्दोलि-ओंटू । **फलविशेषसारकोष्ठम्** f. an apricot stone. **-kuj**ⁱ -कुजि or **-kujᵘ** -कुजू। **फलविशेषलता** f. an apricot-tree. **-lündᵘ** -लंण्डू । **फलविशेषवृक्षशाखा** f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ** -लंज्य), a branch of an apricot-tree, esp. when separated from the tree, with or without fruit hanging from it. **-phulay** -फुलय् । **फलविशेष-पुष्पसंदोहविकास:** f. the flowering of an apricot-tree.

gardan गर्दन् گردن । **अवटु:** f. (sg. dat. **gardüñᵘ** गर्दञू, Rām. 16, 825, 850, 853), the neck (K.Pr. 73, YZ. 146, Rām. 37, 299, 370, etc.); met. decapitation, beheading (K.Pr. 27). **—dīñᵘ** —दिञू । **अवटुच्छेदनम् (शिर:कर्तनम्)** f.inf. to decapitate, behead (Rām. 816; H. ii, 8, **tas,** him).

gardañĕ gaṇḍ गर्दञ गण्ड । **घाटानाडीसंबन्ध:** m. the articulation of the neck, a name given to the nape of the neck, the cervical ligament.

garuḍāsan गरुडासन् m. he who sits upon Garuḍa, i.e. whose vehicle is Garuḍa (see **garuḍ**), N. of the Hindū god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 160, 1407).

gardish گردش or **gardīsh** गर्दीश् (? f.), turning round, circulation, revolution. **gardīshhāyĕ ayām** गर्दीश्-हाय अयाम् = گردشہائی ایام the revolutions of days, cycles of time (Rām. 132).

giriftanī گرفتنی f. an amount collected from a village on account of arrears, in addition to the revenue (L. 409, 435, 450).

gōragī गोरगी । **पुरोहितता** f. the profession, condition, professional knowledge, or professional acts of a family priest.

gurgū (? spelling), m. *Pistacia integerrima* (El.).

grāgal ग्राँगल (Rām. 184), etc., see **gāgal,** etc.

g^{a}r-g^{a}r ग्र्-ग्र् । **यन्त्रध्वनिः** m.onomat. the hum of a spinning-wheel or similar rapidly revolving instrument.

gar-gara गर्-गर غرغرہ । **गण्डूषा** m.onomat. gargling.

gar-gar karun 2 गर्-गर् करुन् m.inf. (for **1** see s.v. **gara,** p. 295*b*, l. 38), to gargle.

gŏr-gŏr ग्वर्-ग्वर् । **शब्दविशेषः** m.onomat. the bubbling or gurgling sound of air passing through water, as in the case of a hubble-bubble or native tobacco-pipe.

gur-gur ग्र्-ग्र्। **शब्दविशेषः** m.onomat. a rumble, thunder. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to rumble, to thunder (K.Pr. 116, *gar gar*).

gurgur^{i} ग्रुर्ग्रि । **धूमपानसाधनवस्तु** f.onomat. a native tobacco-pipe, a kind of *huqqa*, a hubble-bubble, so called from the bubbling sound it makes (El. *guriguri*).

gūra-gūr गूर्-गूर् or **gūra-gūra गूर-गूर** । **लीलाचालनम्** m. swinging, dandling, rocking (a child) (Śiv. 329, 1321, 1381; Rām. 210, 211, 1040); met. a gentle rocking of a house by an earthquake or the like.

gurgās (? **gura-gāsa ग्रुर-गास**, cf. **gura**), m. a kind of medicinal herb. The pounded leaves are applied externally for snake-bites and panther wounds (L. 76).

grah 1 ग्रह । **ग्रसनस्वभावः** m. a man who habitually meets a request with shouts of abuse.

grah 2 ग्रह् m. a planet, esp. as influencing destiny (Śiv. 1477).

graha-gath ग्रह-गथ्। **ग्रहानिष्टफलम्** f. (sg. dat. **-güṭ^{ü} -गंच्**), (in astrology) the going or motion of the planets, an unfavourable conjuncture of the planets, i.e. the favourable planets to be in unlucky conditions and the unfavourable planets in prime. **-ṭār -च्रार्** । **अनिष्टग्रहफलम्** m., id.

grāh ग्राह । **ग्राहः** m. a crocodile.

garāh गराह । **कदाचित्** adv., see **gür^{ü} 1,** p. 299*b*, l. 39.

girāh गिराह् (= ﮔﺮﻩ) । **चतुरङ्गुलमानम्** f. the sixteenth part of a yard, four finger-breadths; a piece of cloth of such a length.

grahod^{u} ग्रहंद् । **ग्रहः** m. a planet, i.q. **grah 2,** q.v. (Śiv. 489, 924, 730, 1149).

grahād^{i}-bal ग्रहंद्-वल् । **ग्रहानिष्टफलचारः** m. (in astrology) an unfavourable position of the planets (Śiv. 489).

grohun ग्रंङ्गन् । **उपरागः** m. (sg. dat. **grahanas ग्रहनस**), an eclipse of the sun or moon (Śiv. 424, Rām. 285, 438). The word is spelt **grôn^{u}** in YZ. 268, Rām. 1391, 1629, 1771.

grahana-kādur ग्रहन-काँदुर् । **व्रतव्रतः** m. a Hindū who does not observe fasts (even neglecting to fast on the occasion of an eclipse), and who on such occasions eats forbidden foods. **-mad -मद्** । **उपराग-संभवः** m. the occurrence of an eclipse.

grahanalad ग्रहनलद् । **ग्रहणाशुद्धः** adj. e.g. subject to an eclipse, i.e. (of food, amongst Hindūs) rendered impure by the occurrence of an eclipse, and hence not fit to be eaten afterwards.

grahün^{ü} 1 ग्रहंञ् । **भूताद्यावेशः** f. demoniacal possession, a system of divination practised in the hill country of Kashmīr and by the Shin tribes to the north. The person believed to be possessed is also believed to be at the time endowed with the gift of prophecy. For a full description of the ceremony see Biddulph, *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, pp. 96 ff.

grahün^{ü} 2 ग्रहंञ् । **गृहिणी** f. the mistress of a house, the wife of a householder, the mother of a family (obs.).

grạhün^{ü} ग्रंहंञ् । **ग्रहणीरोगः** f. a female disease, hæmorrhage from the womb, chronic flooding.

grohün^{u} ग्रंङ्गञ् । **क्रूरमुखः** adj. (f. **grüh^{ü}n^{ü} 1 ग्रंहंञ्**), fierce or cruel not only by disposition and conduct but in appearance.

grüh^{ü}n^{ü} 2 ग्रंहंञ् । **नद्यावर्तदेशगर्तः** f. a deep place in a river, esp. in the curve of a large river. Cf. **grön^{ü}.**

grahasth ग्रहस्थ् m. (sg. dat. **grahasthas ग्रहस्थस**), a householder (Śiv. 579, 840); the life or condition of a householder, as opposed to that of a wandering mendicant or of a hermit (Śiv. 1713).

girja गिर्ज m. a Christian place of worship, a church (Gr.M.).

gairĕ-jins गैर्य-जिन्स् (Rām. 1096), i.q. **gair-jins,** see **gair,** p. 296*b*, l. 21.

gŏrôk^{u} ग्वरोकु। **धूमपानौषधम्** m. a preparation of tobacco and molasses (*guṛ*) for smoking in a *huqqa*.

grakh ग्रख् । **चञ्चलपाकः** f. (sg. dat. **graki ग्रकि**), boiling up, bubbling up of anything being cooked (Śiv. 1828). **—anün^{ü} —अनंञ्** । **पाकविधानम्** f.inf. to bring to the boil, to heat to bubbling (of liquids being cooked). **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ्** । **पाकविधानम्** f.inf. to bring to the boil, as ab. **—lagün^{ü} —लगंञ्** । **परिपक्वीभवनम्, अतिशयीभवनम्** f.inf. to boil up; hence, to become ripe (of corn, etc.); to ripen (of pustules in smallpox or the like); to be luxuriant (of a ripening crop). **—yiñ^{ü} —यिञ्**। **पाकोद्भवः** f.inf. boiling up to commence (of liquids being cooked).

graka-wôñ^{u} ग्रक-वोञ्। **तप्तजलम्** m. boiling water; it is drunk as a remedy for fever and indigestion. **-wör^{ü} -वांर्** । **स्वर्णादिपाकपात्री** f. a vessel in which gold ornaments are boiled in acidified water in order to clean them.

grākh 1 ग्राख । **ग्राहकः** m. (sg. dat. **grākas ग्राकस्**), a customer, buyer (in a shop) (K.Pr. 219, 229, YZ. 119), or a customer, client (of some professional person), in each case whether occasional or regular.

-bāy -वाय् । ग्राहकस्त्री f. the wife of the regular client or customer of some professional person (e.g. a barber or a flower-seller); a woman who is such a regular client.

grāka-bôyᵘ ग्राक-वोयु । ग्राहकः m. the buyer-brother, a regular customer or purchaser of things at a shop; a regular client or customer of any professional person. **-gara -गर । ग्राहकगृहम्** m. the house of such a regular client (visited regularly by the barber, flower-seller, etc., in the course of his business).

grākh 2 ग्राख् m. (sg. dat. **grākas ग्राकस्**; f. **grākañ ग्राकञ्**, Gr.Gr. 38, 106, 136), a sec. suff. forming nouns of agency. Thus, **karan-grākh करन्ग्राख्**, a doer; **khĕna-grākh ख्यनग्राख्**, an eater; **zönᵘ-grākh ज़ांञ़ूग्राख्**, a knower. See Gr.Gr. 106 for the rules for the use of this suffix. With nouns it indicates possession, when the thing possessed accompanies, but does not form part of, the possessor. Thus, **lari-grākh लरिग्राख्**, the owner of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). It thus often indicates a profession or trade, as in **hāka-grākh हाकग्राख्**, a vegetable seller (Gr.Gr. 38); **gāsa-grākh गासग्राख्**, a grass-cutter (K.Pr. 178).

grŏkh 1 ग्रुख् । ईषत्पाकः m. (sg. dat. **grŏkas ग्रुकस्**), slight or partial cooking in water. **—nĕngalun —न्यंगलुन् । निष्ठीवननिगरणम्, सहनम्** m.inf. to swallow one's own saliva; met. to bear or endure an insult or a wrong, to stomach an insult. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । ईषत्पक्करसत्यागः** m.inf. (in cooking vegetables) to pour off the water in which they are being cooked (after they have been heated for but a short time and in order to put other water over them instead), to change the water in cooking; the first water is poured off to remove the dirt, so as to leave the vegetables clean.

grŏka-wônᵘ ग्रुक-वोञु । विस्रावजलम् m. the froth which rises at the commencement of boiling rice; this is given hot as a remedy for fever accompanied by indigestion or flatulence.

grŏkh 2 ग्रुख् m. (sg. dat. **grŏkas ग्रुकस्**), swallowing (El.). ? incorr. for **grŏṭh 1.**

garᵘkh गरूख् (= غرق), adj. c.g. drowned, immersed; met. overwhelmed (with), buried (in), smothered (in) (something material) (Rām. 141, buried under heaps of gold).

gurka-kāv (? spelling), m. the Himalayan snow-cock, *Tetraogallus himalayensis*, the *Rām cikōr* of sportsmen (L. 118).

grakun ग्रकुन् । चञ्चलपाकः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **grakyōv ग्रक्योव्**), (of heated liquids) to boil up, bubble up, boil over; to be in violent motion (of liquids) (Gr.Gr. xx). The causal of this verb is **grakanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

grakanāwun ग्रकनावुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grakanôwᵘ ग्रकनोवु**), to heat a liquid till it boils, to cause to boil; to cook (El. *grĕk-*) (Gr.Gr. 174).

girkiñ गिर्किञ् । सर्पभेदः, भूषणविशेषः f. a kind of snake. It is said to be able to put its tail into its mouth and then to roll along like a hoop, and to adopt this original method for attacking a human being; N. of a kind of two-headed ornament of gold or silver hung on to the neck of a suckling child.

grakawun ग्रकवुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grakowᵘ ग्रकंवु**), to cook in water, to stew, boil.

grakawunᵘ ग्रकवुनु । अत्युष्णम् n.ag. (f. **grakawüñᵘ ग्रकवंञू**), (of water, etc.) boiling up, boiling hot.

grākay ग्राकय् । ग्राहकाधिक्याहंकृतिः f. (in a shopkeeper) pride or conceit caused by the fact that a large number of customers are demanding some particular article in his stock.

gŏril ग्वरिल् or **gūril गूरिल् । पौरोहित्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **gŏrili ग्वरिलि** or **gūrili गूरिलि**), the profession, conduct, or condition of a family priest, or of a teacher, or of a spiritual preceptor (cf. Gr.Gr. 142, **gŏr** or **gōr 1, gūrⁱlözᵘ**, and **gōrözᵘ**).

gurāl गुराल् m. the Himālaya chamois (El.).

gārilad गारिलद् । अतिलोभयुक्तः adj. c.g. one who is affected by continual longing, unsatisfied even by the attainment of the desired object, but who is still wishing for more and more.

gūrⁱlözᵘ गूरिलांज़ू । आचार्यता f., i.q. **gŏril,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. **gōrözᵘ.**

grima ग्रिम । यवविशेषः m. Tibet barley, *Hordeum hexastichon*, var., an important food staple among the mountain people. The grain has not the chaff scales adhering to it, but is naked like wheat (L. 330, 341, *grim*).

garm गर्म् گرم । घर्मः adj. c.g. hot, warm (W. 112, Rām. 1198); in a state of heat; fervid, ardent, zealous; fiery, choleric; warm, rich (e.g. a man or a place of pilgrimage) (K.Pr. 236); active, lively, brisk (as a market) (Rām. 139); (of news) exciting, arousing, causing energy (Rām. 777, 798); as subst. the hot season.

garmī गर्मी گرمي । अत्युष्णता f. heat, warmth (W. 112, Siv. 27); hot weather, the hot season; activity, briskness, fierceness, vehemence; sexual passion, lust, heat; fever, the venereal disease.

gaurama गौरम adj. c.g. fair, fair-complexioned (Śiv. 47).

gōramal गोरमल् or **gōramala गोरमल** m. a grave-digger (El.). Cf. **gōr 4.**

garmun गर्मुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **garmyōv गर्म्योव्**), to be hot (Gr.Gr. xviii).

grūmphᵘ ग्रूंफु, see **grũphᵘ**.

girmār गिर्मार्। आवृत्य ताडनम् m. mobbing and beating (e.g. a thief attempting to abscond). Cf. **gīr.**

grimith ग्रिमिथ्। गोमूत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **grimⁱtas ग्रिमितस्**), cattle urine, cow's urine. Hindū brides have their hair washed with a mixture of this and milk two days before the marriage (K.Pr. 112, 114, *grumit*).

grimⁱta-gūrᵘ ग्रिमित-गूरू। गोमूत्रकुम्भिका f. the cistern (made of a covered jar buried in the floor of a cowhouse) for collecting the cattle urine. **-wôñᵘ -वोञु। गोमूत्रसंकीर्णजलम्** m. a mixture of cattle urine and water (generally in the proportions of half and half).

grāma-yāz ग्राम-याज़्। अतिधनायावसरः m. lit. a village sacrifice, a sacrifice in which everyone in the village will take a share, and from which the sacrificing priest will gain a very large amount of fees; hence, met. an opportunity for gaining a large sum of money or making a very big profit.

grān ग्रान्। गौधेरः m. the Indian marten, *Mustela flavigula* (L. 110), said to be sprung from the union of a black serpent and an iguana.

granā ग्रना। ग्लानिः f. a feeling of disgust (for any person or thing), i.q. **grāna.**

grāna ग्रान। अरुचिः f. disgust rising from surfeit, having eaten so much of anything that one loathes it. **—gaṭshüñᵘ —गक़्त्रू। अरुच्युद्भवः** f.inf. such loathing to occur. **—karüñᵘ —कर्ंत्रू** f.inf. to condemn, blame (Gr.M.).

grôᵘn ग्रोनु m. (YZ. 268, Rām. 1391, 1629, 1771), i.q. **grohun,** q.v.

garönī गरोनी (= گراني), f. weight, burden; heaviness, gravity; heaviness of spirit, depression, grief, vexation (Rām. 1461); scarceness, scarcity, dearth, dearness.

garun गरुन् or **gaḍun गडुन्। घट्टनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gorᵘ 4 गंरु** or **goḍᵘ गंडु**, for **1, 2, 3** see s.vv.), to make, form, fashion, put together (as a carpenter); to forge, to work metals (H. v, 5); to malleate, to mould. **kalam garun,** to mend a pen (Gr.M.). **-ṭarun -त़रुन्। घट्टनादिकम्** m.inf. a jingling repetition of **garun,** to make and prepare, to do all the work necessary in the preparation of anything (e.g. a brazen vessel or an ornament).

gorᵘ-motᵘ गंरु-मंतु। घट्टितः perf. part. (f. **gürᵘ-müṭsᵘ गंरू-मंत़ू**), made, prepared, fashioned, forged, etc. (K.Pr. 73, 173, Śiv. 280).

garanay गरनय्। अघट्टितः neg. conj. part. not having made (Gr.Gr. 111); as adj. e.g. not made, not yet made, not yet hammered out into shape.

garana yunᵘ गरन यिनु। कठोरीभवनम् m. inf. pass., lit. to be made, to be hammered into shape; met. (of living beings) to be hardened, to become obstinate in refusing to do anything, to jib; (of things or actions) to be hard, difficult (Gr.Gr. 169).

gārun गारुन्। अन्वेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gôrᵘ 2 गोरु**, for 1 see s.v.), to search eagerly for (Rām. 439, 1487); to remember affectionately, to miss (a friend), every now and then to think of a person and long for his presence and assistance; to inquire (El.); to search (L. 463).

gôrᵘ-motᵘ गोरु-मंतु। अन्विष्टः perf. part. (f. **görᵘ-müṭsᵘ गंरू-मंत़ू**), missed, longed for, as ab.

gērun 1 गेरुन्। आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyūrᵘ ग्यूरु**; f. **gīrᵘ गीरू**, pl. **gērĕ गेर्य**; 2 p.p. **gēryōv गेर्योव्**), to surround, encompass; to encircle; to beset, hem in; to invest, blockade.

gyūrᵘ-motᵘ ग्यूरु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **gīrᵘ-müṭsᵘ गीरू-मंत़ू**), surrounded, etc.

gērun 2 गेरुन्, see **gēlun.**

gīrun गीरुन्। भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gīryōv गीर्योव्**), to be giddy, to totter, reel.

gōrun गोरुन्। प्रलापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gūrᵘ गूरु**; f.pl. **gōrĕ गोर्य**; 2 p.p. **gōryōv गोर्योव्**), to babble in delirium or the like; to talk in one's sleep; to lament (Gr.Gr. xx).

gurun 1 गुरुन्। गडकः m. (sg. dat. **guranas गुरनस्**), a certain small fish inhabiting the streams and morasses (L. 158, *gúran*; W. 123). It is said to have a delicate taste.

gurun 2 गुरुन् m. (sg. dat. **guranas गुरनस्**), a bunch (of grapes or the like) (El., K.Pr. 255). Cf. **dach.**

grand ग्रन्द्। संख्या f. (sg. dat. **grünzᵘ ग्रंज़ू**, Gr.Gr. 29, 69), counting, enumeration, reckoning, computation. **—karüñᵘ —कर्ंत्रू** m.inf. to number, reckon, count, compute (El.).

grünzᵘ-phyurᵘ ग्रंज़ू-फिरु। संख्याविपर्ययः counting backwards.

grṓṇḍᵘ ग्रूंडु। अतिस्थूलदारु, महापुरुषः m. a great log of wood, esp. one not trimmed; met. a great man, a man of high rank and power, i.q. **gonḍᵘ 2.** Cf. **gar-gunḍa,** s.v. **gara,** p. 295*b*, l. 28.

grindam ग्रिंदम m. compressing, squeezing, throttling. Used in the phrase **hạṭⁱ grindam dyunᵘ,** see **hoṭᵘ 1.**

grāngal ग्रांगल्, see **gāgal.**

garanāwun गरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **garanôwᵘ गरनोवु**), to cause to be made, to get made, to make (with help) (H. xi, 17).

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grünzᵘ ग्रंज़ू, see **grand.**

gŏrinözᵘ ग्वरिनांज़ू । पौरोहित्यम् f. the condition or profession of a **gŏryunᵘ**, q.v., i.e. of a Hindū family priest, who conducts worship according to the rules of the Tantras and not according to those of the Vēdas. Cf. **gōrözᵘ.**

granñ ग्रञ् । क्षोभः m. agitation, anxiety, misgiving (e.g. when one desires to do something at a small expenditure and finds that it is costing much more than was anticipated).

grönñᵘ ग्रांञ्रू । कूपविशेषः f. a deep well in the bed of a river hidden under the water, usually in mountain streams. Cf. **grühᵘ nᵘ 2.**

gariñ 1 गरिञ् । गृहसंस्कारिणी f. a good housewife, a woman who manages her house well (Gr.Gr. 38).

gariñ 2 गरिञ् f. an unconscientious woman (?), only noted in K.Pr. 132 (*garin*), where it is so translated.

graph ग्रफ् or **grŏph ग्रुफ्** m. in the following: **—karun —करुन् । ग्रासीकरणम्** m.inf. to swallow, eat up (food); met. to wear anything away, make worn out; entirely to misappropriate anything entrusted to one.

grūphᵘ ग्रूँफु । कोरकः m. a half-opened bud.

giriphtār गिरिफ़्तार् گرفتار adj. e.g. taken, seized, arrested, captured (Rām. 53, 384, 879); involved (in), entangled (Rām. 297); entangled (in calamity), at one's wit's ends (Rām. 1217).

garĕr गर्यर् । काठिन्यम् m. hardness (lit. and fig.), solidity.

grās ग्रास् । ग्रासः m. a mouthful of food, as much as can be put into the mouth at one time [Śiv. 594, 1461 (of milk)]. Often **—°. —karun —करुन् । ग्रासीकरणम्** m.inf. to swallow; met. to misappropriate goods entrusted to one; to swallow up, to destroy (Śiv. 1352, 1480). **—sōpanun —सांपनुन्** m.inf. swallowing or destruction to occur (Śiv. 1465).

gursī गुर्सी f. an opal (El.).

gurus गुरुस् । गोरसः m. (sg. dat. **gurasas गुरसस्**), skim milk (L. 462); buttermilk, milk and water which has been churned and from which the butter has been taken. The Kāshmīrīs are very fond of this (El., K.Pr. 73, 78, 87, 241; Śiv. 1461). **gurus-wurus गुरुस्-वुरुस्** id. (El.).

guras-gūrᵘ गुरस्-गूरु । गोरसविक्रेता m. (f. **-gūrᵘ -गूरू**), a buttermilk seller, a cowherd who lives by selling buttermilk. The f. is a female seller. **-krörᵘ -क्रांरू । गोरसपूपः** m. a kind of curd cake made by boiling buffalo buttermilk. **-kᵃy -क्य् । गोरसपात्री** f. a buttermilk vessel; a vessel in which milk is churned to buttermilk. **-kyomᵘ -क्यंमु । गोरसकृमिः** m. the worm which breeds in sour buttermilk; met. a baby which is very tiny. **-nörᵘ -नांरू । गोरसाल्पपात्री** f. a kind of small earthen vessel, narrow at the top, used for holding buttermilk or the like. **-ṭsoḍᵘ -त्सुंडु । गोरसपात्रम्** m. a kind of earthen tub or vessel in which buttermilk is kept; such a vessel full of buttermilk. **-wörᵘ -वांरू । गोरसाल्पपात्री** f. a very small vessel used for ladling buttermilk, or similar uses.

grishm ग्रिश्म । ग्रीष्मः m. one of the six Kashmīr seasons (L. 326), the hot season, consisting of the months of Zēṭh (Skt. *Jyaiṣṭha* = May–June) and Hār (Skt. *Āṣāḍha* = June–July).

grösh°run 1 ग्रांश्रून् । ग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grösh°rᵘ ग्रांश्रू**), to take, receive (into the hand, etc., of something given by another).

grösh°run 2 ग्रांश्रून् । वृष्टिनिरोधः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grösh°rᵘ ग्रांश्रू**). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), (of a shower of rain, esp. a violent one) to stop suddenly.

grösh°rāwun 1 ग्रांश्रावुन् । ग्राहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grösh°rôwᵘ ग्रांश्रोवु**), to cause to be taken, to cause a gift to be taken by another.

grösh°rāwun 2 ग्रांश्रावुन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grösh°rôwᵘ ग्रांश्रोवु**), i.q. **grösh°run 2.**

grīstⁱ ग्रीस्ति, grūstᵘ ग्रूस्तु, see **gryūstᵘ.**

grīstil ग्रीस्तिल् । कृषीवलता f. (sg. dat. **grīstili ग्रीस्तिलि**), the profession of a cultivator, farming, cultivation of the soil; skill in cultivating, knowledge of farming.

graṭa ग्रट । घरट्टः m. a corn-mill, a grinding mill (K.Pr. 6, 27; L. 456; Śiv. 1503, 1795, 1828; W. 2 has *ghraṭᵘ*, i.e. **groṭᵘ**). **-anwār -अन्वार्** f. the revolution of a mill; met. perpetual or continual revolution (of the soul through transmigration) (Śiv. 1795, 1914). **-bal -बल् । घरट्टस्थानम्** m. the ground outside a village, on the bank of a river, where the village corn-mill, driven by the stream, is situated (K.Pr. 71). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । अतिपीडनम्** m.inf. to give grinding; to put to the mill, to 'grind' a pupil, make him study hard; to wear down a person by refusing him any liberty. **-khôrᵘ -खोरु** m. or **-khörᵘ -खांरू** f. **। घरट्टोर्ध्वपात्रम्** in the large water-mill, the large wickerwork receptacle, which is filled with wheat and which delivers it gradually to the millstones. **—lagun —लगुन् । निरोधेन क्लेशावाप्तिः** m.inf. to be put into the mill; to be worn down by being refused liberty (e.g. in a prison). **-laṭshulᵘ -लट्सुलु । घरट्टसंमार्जनी** m. a brush for sweeping up the flour or the refuse coming from a mill. **-pahörᵘ -पहांरू । घरट्टनिलयः** f. the hut on the bank of a river in which the water-mill for grinding corn is kept. **-ṭsakᵃj -चक्ज्** or

-ṭak[ü]j[ü] -ट्रक्जू । **घरट्टशिला** f. one of the stones (upper or nether) of a mill, a millstone. It is believed that a Yĕch, or fairy, no matter how strong, cannot lift a millstone, and hence anything placed under it is safe from him (K.Pr. 141). **-wôl[u]** -वोलु m. a miller (K.Pr. 6).

grutu (? spelling), N. of a certain soil, containing a large proportion of clay (L. 319). The word appears to be properly **guroṭ[u]**, q.v., or its f. **gurüṭ[ü]**.

grüṭ[ü] ग्रंटू । **पिटकगुटिका** f. the hard core of a boil not yet ripe, i.e. before matter has fully formed in it. Cf. **grŏṭh 2** and **gṻṭh.**

guroṭ[u] गुरंटु । **ईषत्पीतवर्ण:** adj. (f. sg. nom. **gurüṭ[ü]** गुरंटू, dat. **guracĕ** गुरच्च), of a light-tawny colour, light brown. This word often takes the form **gura** (q.v.) when °—.

gurüṭ[ü] mĕṭs[ü] गुरंटू म्यंच़ू । **पिच्छिलमृत्तिका** f. a kind of slimy yellow earth used for plastering. It is found in the hills and principally employed for decorating town houses. (Cf. **grutu.**) **—rab** —रव् । **पुष्टपङ्क:** f. mud made by mixing this earth with water.

graṭh ग्रट् । **निगरणशब्द:** m. the gulping sound made when swallowing food or water. Cf. **griṭh** and **grŏṭh 1.** **—graṭh** —ग्रट् । **असकृज्जलनिगरणशब्द:, पाकशब्द:** m. the series of gulping sounds made when drinking water; the similar sound made by rice when being boiled. **—karun** —करुन् । **सशब्दनिगरणम्** m.inf. to make a gulping sound when swallowing quickly.

griṭh ग्रिट् । **निगरणशब्द:** m. the gulping sound made in swallowing, esp. in swallowing soft food. Cf. **graṭh** and **grŏṭh 1.**

grŏth ग्रुथ् । **धनाद्यायभोग:** m. the spending by one member of a company of the whole of its joint earnings.

grŏṭh 1 ग्रुट् । **पानशब्द:** m. the gulping sound made when swallowing a liquid. Cf. **graṭh** and **griṭh,** also **amañĕ-ta-grŏṭh,** p. 28*b*, l. 21. **—nĕngalun** —न्यंगलुन् । **युगपन्निगरणम्** m.inf. to gulp down together food and liquid.

grŏṭh 2 ग्रुट् । **विस्फोटविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **grŏṭas** ग्रुटस्), a bubo or boil occurring on the inner part of the thigh or armpit, said to be caused by excessive walking. Cf. **grüṭ[ü].**

gar[a]th गर्थ् or **garath** गरथ् । **आकार:** m. (sg. dat. **gartas** गर्तस् or **garatas** गरतस्), the forming, fashioning, forging, hammering out of anything; hence (of any manufactured metal article), the ultimate manufactured shape, the form, shape, fashion; the model or fashion according to which a thing is to be made. Cf. **garun** and Gr.Gr. 128. The word is reported to be m., though most words ending in **ath** are f. Cf., however, **waṭath.**

gairath गैरथ्, **görath** गोंरथ् غيرت m. (sg. dat. **gairatas** गैरतस्), jealousy; source or cause of jealousy; care of what is sacred and inviolable; a nice sense of honour; honour; courage, spirit, strength of mind, coolness in difficulties (Rām. 685, 865, 966, 1081); modesty, bashfulness; envy, emulation; disdain, indignation; enmity.

grŏtam ग्रुतम । **समग्रतया भक्षणम्** m. eating up all the food before one, clearing out the dishes.

guraṭun गुरट्टन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **guraṭyōv** गुरट्योव्), to be light tawny coloured, to be fair coloured (Gr.Gr. xix).

graṭiñ ग्रटिञ् । **लघुपेषणीयन्त्रम्** f. a small light handmill. Cf. **graṭa.**

gōra-tray गोर-त्रय् । **गौरीतृतीयाख्या तिथि:, चित्रविशेष:** f. the third lunar day of the light half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January–February), sacred amongst Hindūs to the goddess Gaurī or Vāgīśvarī, on which a festival is held by teachers and their pupils; a set of verses, written on coloured paper, together with a picture of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning, surrounded by an ornamental border, prepared on the occasion of this festival.

grŏtsun ग्रुच्चुन् । **कम्पनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **grŏtsyōv** ग्रुच्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be splashed about (as a liquid in a vessel), shaken up, agitated. Cf. **grakun.**

grŏtsawun ग्रुच़वुन् । **जलादिचेष्टादानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grŏtsow[u]** ग्रुच़ंवु), to splash about, shake up (a liquid in a vessel).

grāv ग्राव् । **उपालम्भ:** f. reproaches made to a person (esp. to a friend) for improper conduct, remonstrance, expostulation, admonition (Śiv. 1832, Rām. 307, 1624); complaint, accusation, blame (El. *gráo*). **-gŏndun** -ग्वन्दुन् । **प्रीतिपूर्वकोपालम्भ:** m. remonstrance (and) criticism, a kindly affectionate remonstrance. **—karüñ[ü]** —करंञू । **उपालम्भनम्** f.inf. to remonstrate, as ab.; to accuse, complain, blame (El.) (dat. of obj. Gr.M.).

grāwa-grāv ग्राव-ग्राव् । **परस्परोपालम्भ:, असकृदुपालम्भ:** f. mutual reproaches, mutual recriminations (esp. between the relations of a bride and bridegroom, respectively, as to the alleged small amount of the dowry, etc.); frequent reproaches (not mutual).

gārawun[u] गारवुनु n.ag. (f. **gārawiüñ[ü]** गारवंञू), one who searches eagerly for anything (Śiv. 206).

garwanj गर्वञ्ज । **जलकुम्भासनम्** m. a wooden stand for supporting a water-jar (Hindī *ghaṛōcā*).

grāvür[ü] ग्रावंरू । **आवरणम्, आक्रमणम्** f. striking by the wings (as a large bird attacks smaller ones); met.

attack or violent oppression of a weak person by a powerful one.

gŏrawār ग्वरवार् or **gōrawār गोरवार्**, see **gŏr**, p. 297*b*, l. 6.

grāy ग्राय् । क्षोभः, क्षोभचेष्टा f. shaking, trembling, quivering (H. vii, 11, of ears of grain); tottering, trembling (cf. **āyĕ-grāyĕ**, s.v. **āy 2**) (Rām. 1118); a jerk, sudden push causing movement (e.g. to a vessel, so as to cause the contained liquid to shake up or to be splashed out); agitation of the mind (Rām. 1742), indignation. El. spells this word *gráe*. Cf. **brōṭh-grāy** and **brūṭh^{i}-grāy**, s.v. **brōṭh** (p. 128, col. *a*, l. 10, and col. *b*, l. 6). **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ् । निपातनचेष्टाविधानम्** f.inf. to knock or push a vessel containing liquid, so as to cause the contents to be spilt. **—kadüñ^{ü} —कड़ञ् । संशोधनम्** f.inf. to rinse (a cloth or an empty vessel). **—lagüñ^{ü} —लगञ् । अकस्मात्क्षोभचेष्टासंभवः, मनःक्षोभः** f.inf. to be shaken or upset (of a vessel, so that the contents are spilt); to be unsteady, impermanent, not "founded on a rock" (H. ix, 12); (of the mind, etc.) to be agitated, to become filled with indignation (in this sense **grāy** is usually **—°** following a word signifying 'mind' or the like). **—mārüñ^{ü} —मारञ्** f.inf. to cause to shake (of ear-rings, K.Pr. 153).

grāyĕ diñĕ ग्राय दिञ, f. pl. inf. to give wavings, to cause to wave (H. vii, 11). **—mārañĕ —मारञ** f. pl. inf. to flutter, tremble (of locks of hair, YZ. 64).

griy ग्रिय् । पुष्टविस्रावः m. a kind of thick gruel, made by boiling a little rice in much water, and then mashing it.

giryĕ گریہ m. crying, weeping, lamentation (YZ. 497). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to lament, etc. (YZ. 126, 194, 456).

gărʲyāl गरियाल् । घटीसंज्ञापकः m. a bell-ringer, a man whose business it is to strike a gong at certain hours of the day (K.Pr. 67, W. 154); a small bell (El.).

gŏryun^{u} ग्वर्युन् । पुरोहितविशेषः m. a Hindū family priest, who conducts worship according to the rules of the Tantras and not according to those of the Vēdas.

gryūst^{u} ग्र्यूस्तु or **grūst^{u} ग्रूस्तु । क्षषीवलः** m. (sg. dat. **grīstis ग्रीस्तिस्**), a farmer, husbandman, cultivator of the soil; a tenant farmer (El.; K.Pr. 69, 129, 224; L. 456; H. ix, 4, 7). According to El. the word is pronounced *grūst* in Śrīnagar and *grōst* elsewhere.

grīst^{i}-bāy ग्रीस्ति-वाय् । क्षषिकस्त्री f. a farmer's wife (H. ix, 1). **-gara -गर । क्षषिकगृहम्** m. a village husbandman's house, in which he lives; the condition of such a householder. **-kāg^{ü}r^{ü} -काँग्रू**, f. a rudely made peasant's *kangrī* or portable fireplace (K.Pr. 129). **-pacĕ -पच्य । क्षषिकतुल्यः** adj. e.g. equal in rank to a husbandman, a fellow-husbandman. The expression is used in arranging marriages, etc.

graz 1 ग्रज़् । गर्जनम् f. roaring, speaking with a thundering voice (Gr.Gr. 126, Śiv. 1117); loud singing, a thundering chorus (Śiv. 1614). **—tuliñ^{ü} —तुलञ् । समेत्य गर्जनम्** f.inf. to raise a roar (of a crowd of people shouting the same thing).

graz 2, see **grŏz**.

griz ग्रिज़् । भर्त्सनम् m. abuse, railing at a person.

grŏz ग्रुज़् । गुटिका f. the heel, esp. the *tendo Achillis*; according to El., also the calf of the leg, or the leg genl. (El. also *graz*).

gar^{a}z गर्ज़् or garaz गरज़् غرض m. (sg. abl. **garza गर्ज़** H. vii, 26, **garaza गरज़** Rām. 651), an aim, end, object (Gr.M.); design, view, purpose, intention (H. vii, 26, Śiv. 572, Rām. 107); interest, concern, connexion (with anything) (Gr.M.). Regarding the gender of this word (which in Hindōstānī is f.), see W. 18. As adv., also (Rām. 651) **garaza**, in short, in a word, in fine (Rām. 432, 664, 373). **-mand** غرضمند adj. e.g. concerned, interested; selfish, designing (K.Pr. 66, Rām. 1150). Cf. **bē-garaz** and K.Pr. 235.

gōröz^{ü} गोरोज़ू । गुरुवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of a teacher, of a spiritual guide, or of a family priest. Cf. **gŏrinöz^{ü}, gŏril, gūr^{i}löz^{u}**, and Gr.Gr. 143.

gurāza गुराज़ (=غراز) **। उद्धतः** adj. e.g. pompous, haughty; a bully, tyrannous.

guriz^{ü} गुरिज़ू । अश्वसमूहमात्रम् m.pl. a herd, troop, or collection of horses, when limited to a certain number (Gr.Gr. 93).

grazun ग्रज़ुन् । गर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **groz^{u} ग्रंज़ु**; 2 p.p. **grazōv ग्रज़ोव्**. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), to roar (e.g. of a tiger, a torrent, or thunder) (K.Pr. 9, 233; Rām. 170, 674, 971, 1331, 1501, 1567). For the n.ag. of this verb see Gr.Gr. 106.

g^{a}s ग्स् । विष्ठा m. ordure, of a human being or of a dog (K.Pr. 85, *gasut* for **g^{a}s^{ü}y**; spelt *gĕs* in K.Pr. 114, and *gus*, ib. 77). **—mathun —मथुन् । अतिलज्जितीकरणम्** m.inf. to beat (defile with) ordure; met. publicly to disgrace, publicly put to shame by abuse, etc. (esp. some respectable person).

g^{a}sa-cār ग्स-चार् । विष्ठापरित्यागपीडा m. pain caused by constipation. **-ḍakh^{i}jĕ -ड़ख्यि** or **ḍang^{i}jĕ ड़ंग्यि । विष्ठाशयः** f.pl. the receptacle for ordure, the rectum. **-dūr^{ü} -दूरु । विष्ठाद्यतिदुर्गन्धपद्वी** f. a lane in a village or town in which ordure, etc., is allowed to lie about, a stinking lane. **-gŏbur -ग्वंवुर् । कुत्सितपोतः**

m. (sg. dat. **-gŏbaras** -ग्वबरस), a son of ordure, a naughty, troublesome boy. Cf. **-kūrᵘ**, bel. **-gurᵘ** -गुरु। **असद्विष्ठाक्षत्** m. (f. **-gurᵘ** -गुरू), an ordure-horse, one who is like a horse in regard to easing himself; a man who habitually goes to stool several times a day. **-gᵃs** -ग्स्। **विष्ठातीसार:** f. diarrhœa. **-khorᵘ** -खंरु। **मलिनतर:** adj. (f. **-khürᵘ** -खंरू), 'an eater of filth,' hence one who is personally filthy, dressed in filthy clothes, and habitually has a filthy smell. **-kūrᵘ** -कूरु। **क्रूरस्वभावकन्या** f. a daughter of ordure, a naughty, troublesome girl. Cf. **-gŏ̤bur**, ab. **-kyomᵘ** -क्यंमु। **विष्ठाक्रमि:** m. a worm in ordure (whether at the time of emission or in corrupted ordure). **-lyobᵘ** -ल्यंबु। **विष्ठालोष्टम्** m. a large lump of ordure. **-malawāy** -मलवाय्। **निष्कारणरोष:** m. causeless anger frequently indulged in by one to whom such anger is natural. **-motᵘ** -मंतु। **विष्ठोन्मत्त:** adj. (f. **-müṣᵘ** -मंचू), a madman who rolls in filth and covers himself with it. **-nolᵘ** -नंलु। **मलिनकर्कशवराटक:** m. a rough and dirty cowry. **-nolᵘ baith dyunᵘ** -नंलु बैथ् दिनु। **अयत्नतो निष्पति:** m.inf. easy success to come unexpectedly. **-nĕngürᵘ** -न्यंगरू। **विष्ठाखण्ड:** f. an unhealthy fragment of ordure (not emitted in properly formed fæces). **-phakh** -फख्। **विष्ठादौर्गन्ध्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **-phaki** -फकि), the stink of ordure. **-pōn** -पोन्। **विष्ठाव्याप्तापानम्** m. an anus defiled with ordure. **-shōda** -शोद। **अतिकोपन:** m. a man who by nature is often in a furious rage, using at the time filthy abuse. **-trang** -चंग् or **-trĕng** -च्यंग्। **विष्ठातिप्रसार:** f. sudden and unexpected evacuation by an infant in arms, or child taken into one's arms. **-taṭhüjᵘ** -टठंजू। **विष्ठापात्री** f. a wooden vessel for carrying away or for retaining ordure. **-ṭsūr** -चूर्। **विष्ठार्थमेकागारिक:** m. an ordure-thief, one who evacuates in a prohibited place (e.g. a garden). **-yĕch** -यक्। **विष्ठायच:** m. (sg. dat. **-yĕchas** -यक्स), a demon who haunts places where ordure is deposited; met. an ugly man of terrifying appearance. **-zĕv** -ज्यव्। **कुत्सितजिह्वा** f. an ordure-tongue, a tongue which utters calumnies or rude or indecent remarks.

gᵃsᵘy ग्सूय् m. only ordure, nothing but ordure (K.Pr. 85).

gas गस्। **घर्षणम्** m. rubbing down, grinding between two stones (e.g. of sandal-wood) (Gr.Gr. 124). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु। **घर्षणम्** m.inf. to grind down, rub down, abrade, rub smooth; to criticize a person over and over again.

gasa āmotᵘ गस आमंतु। **स्वयं घृष्टीभूत:** perf. part. (f. —**āmüṣᵘ** —आमंचू), worn down, worn away by constant use. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु। **घृष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to be worn away by constant use.

gās 1 गास् for **gāsa**, in the following: **gās-phūs** गास्फूस्। **हेयप्रायवस्तु** m. old dry grass or straw; weeds; met. (of clothes or used papers) worthless, only fit to be thrown away.

gāsa गास। **तृणम्** m. grass (K.Pr. 252; Śiv. 197, 1049; Rām. 96, 449, 1631; H. x, 5; xi, 6, 7); hay; straw; fodder; weeds; a plant of the grass kind, a grass (Rām. 883). **nākāra gāsa**, weeds (Gr.M.). **-örᵘ** -आंरू। **तृणमयकुण्डली** f. a ring made of a wisp of grass fastened up with string, used for supporting globular vessels. **-bonᵘ** -वंनु। **तृणराशि:** m. a pile of grass, a hay-rick. **-banna** -वन्न। **राशीकृततृणम्** f. a pile or rick of straw or grass gradually formed by additions from time to time. **-bôrᵘ** -वोरू। **तृणभार:** m. a load of grass, carried on the head, or deposited for sale on the ground. **-baṛᵃg** -वंरग्। **तृणपत्रम्, अल्पमात्रतृणम्** m. a leaf of grass; a small amount of grass, etc., just a little hay or straw (Rām. 1519). **-ḍongᵘ** -डंगु। **तृणकृतोच्चस्थानम्** m. a grass-platform built in trees on which articles are kept for safety. **-dyār** -द्यार् m.pl. money for cutting grass (K.Pr. 33). **-gĕḍᵘ** -ग्यंडू। **षण्मुष्ट्यात्मवद्धतृणम्** f. a bundle similar to the next, but smaller, composed of six handfuls (K.Pr. 80). Cf. **-khorᵘ**, bel. **-gyoḍᵘ** -ग्यंडु। **वद्धतृणमहाभार:** m. a bundle of grass or the like made up for fodder or for sale. **-khorᵘ** -खंरु। **द्वादशमुष्ट्यात्मतृणम्** m. a bundle of twelve tied-up handfuls of rice-straw, with the grain (K.Pr. 32). Cf. **-gĕḍᵘ**, ab. —**khyonᵘ** —ख्यंनु m.inf. to eat grass, to graze (El., K.Pr. 105, W. 87, Śiv. 1464). **-khĕshᵘ** -ख्यंशू। **तृणसंहति:** f. a small bundle of rice-straw, etc., esp. as much as is grasped in the hand at one time. **-könᵘ** -कांनू। **तृणसमूह:** f. a small pile of rice-straw or the like. **-koṭᵘ** -कंटु। **तृणाङ्कुर:** m. the sprout or young stalk of a rice plant, etc., a blade of grass (Śiv. 1049). **-küṭᵘ** -कंटू। **तृणमात्रम्** f. a single long straw of paddy, etc. **-lŏṣhürᵘ** -ल्वक्रू। **मध्यवद्धतृणसमूह:** f. a bundle of straw, etc., tied in the middle, a sheaf. **-lôvᵘ** -लोवु। **तृणमुष्टिकम्** m. a handful of straw grasped near the root (H. xi, 12). **-nambal** -नम्बल्। **तृणचैत्रभू:** f. a swampy piece of land growing grass suitable for fodder. **-nār** -नार्। **तृणाग्नि:** m. a straw or grass fire; the straw that remains unburnt in such a fire. **-pahörᵘ** -पहांरू। **तृणमयकुटी** f. a grass hut, a hut built of, or thatched with, grass, straw, etc. **-pulahorᵘ** -पुलहंरु। **तृणमयपादुका** m. grass-sandals, sandals made of grass. They are worn on the mountains. **-raz** -रज़्। **तृणमयी रज्जु:** m. a straw rope (H. xi, 9). **-thôpᵘ** -थोपु। **तृणसमूह:** m. a bundle of grass, straw, etc. **-tᵘjᵘ** -तंजू। **तृणतूलिका** f. the inner shaft of a paddy-straw,

the stem after removing the outer cortex. **-tul**^{u} **-तुल् । तृणनालम्, अल्पसमूहः** m. a single straw, a stem of grass, etc.; met. a small amount of straw, etc. **-zand -ज़ंड् । तृणसमूहः** m. a quantity of straw, without reference to the amount.

gös^{i} **gatshun गाॅसि गक्कुन् । तृणसाद्भवनम्** m. (of a field) to become covered with weeds; met. to become very lazy (K.Pr. 105, *ghás*, wrongly translated 'lustful').

gasuī, gĕs, see **g**^{a}**s.**

gēsō گیسو a ringlet, curl, sidelock (YZ. 69); the hair of a woman's head, the whole hair when gathered up, twisted, and fastened on the back or top of the head (YZ. 153).

gös گاس (YZ. 90), ? meaning. Apparently translated as a sg. dat. of **gāv,** q.v., which is impossible, the word being fem.

gōsa गोस (= غصہ) **। रोषः** m. wrath, rage, anger, passion; displeasure, a hurt feeling (Śiv. 85, Rām. 758); anxiety, trouble, sorrow (Rām. 72, 453, 675, 758, 1088, 1120, 1572, 1675, 1693, 1739). **—diwanāwun —दिवनावुन्** m.inf. to provoke to anger (Gr.M.). **—gatshun —गक्कुन् । रोषोद्भवः** m.inf. anger or rage (against someone, in dat.) to occur (K.Pr. 100, Rām. 1556, 1574, 1605). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । रोषप्रतीकारः** m.inf. to drag out anger, to assuage anger, to appease. **—karun —करुन् । रोषसंपादनम्** m.inf. to make anger, to enrage, anger.

gös^{i} **गाॅसि,** see **gāsa.**

gos^{u} **गॅसु** adj. (f. **güs**^{ü} **गॅसू**), rubbed down, ground down, polished. Used **—°.** Cf. **aḍa-gos**^{u}, p. 11*a*, l. 22.

gös^{ü} **गाॅसू । तृणविक्रेता** m. (sg. dat. **gös**^{ü}**s गाॅसूस्** or **gāsas गासस्**, Gr.Gr. 54), a grass-seller, a man who lives by selling grass, hay, straw, etc. **-bāy -बाय् । तृणविक्रेतृस्त्री** f. his wife.

gus, see **g**^{a}**s.**

gös^{i}**-ga गाॅसि-ग । घकारः** m. the name given in schools to the letter **gha घ** of the Śāradā alphabet.

gasāgasī गसागसी । परस्परघर्षणा f. mutual rubbing or grinding together (e.g. of two millstones); met. mutual conversation.

gash गश् غش **। मूर्छा** m. fainting, becoming insensible, swoon (e.g. from hunger, grief, etc.) (Śiv. 499, 1454, Rām. 396). **—gatshân**^{i} **—गक्कनि । मूर्छोत्पत्तिः** m. pl. inf. faintings or insensibility to occur, esp. of coma when a person is at the point of death, or of fainting from extreme hunger.

gāsh गाश् or **gwāsh ग्वाश्** (H. viii, 9) **। प्रकाशः** m. brightness, brilliancy (Śiv. 908); lustre, light (K.Pr. 254, Śiv. 15, 251, 314, etc., Rām. 417); daybreak (K.Pr. 176, Rām. 679, 798); daylight (L. 459, Śiv. 1192); enlightening, light that dispels darkness (e.g. of the rising sun or a lamp) (YZ. 175); clearness, brightness (of the eye) (Śiv. 331, 1125; Rām. 200, 671, 1174, 1192); eyesight, power of sight (YZ. 417, 457; Rām. 229, 772, 1103, 1114); the light (of a house), a beloved son (Rām. 236); light, joy after grief, consolation (Rām. 903, 1102); **achĕn-hond**^{u} **gāsh,** light of the eyes, brightness of the eyes, eyesight; met. a darling, a beloved person, e.g. a son, a brother, or the like (Rām. 194, 238, 247, 257, 529, 1228); a very great treasure, a treasured possession (Rām. 1523); **cĕshman-hond**^{u} **gāsh,** id. (Rām. 495). Cf. **gāh 1.** El. spells this word both *gásh* and *gãsh* (i.e. *gösh*). **—anun —अनुन् । ज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to bring light, to illuminate (Śiv. 1558); to brighten, bring light to (Śiv. 1595, 1736); met. to explain. **—phŏlun —फ्रुलुन्** or **—phŏllun —फ्रुल्लुन्** m.inf. light to blossom, dawn to come (Rām. 295, 1636; H. iii, 3; v, 5, 7; viii, 9; xii, 2). **—phŏlawun**^{u} **—फ्रुलवुनु** or **—phollawun**^{u} **—फ्रुल्लवुनु । प्रभातकाले** adv. immediately on the flowering of light, i.e. at early dawn (Gr.M., Rām. 1105, 1109). **—yun**^{u} **—यिनु । प्रकाशप्रवृत्तिः, प्रभातावसरः, ज्ञानावाप्तिः** m.inf. light to come, illumination to occur (in the midst of or after darkness) (Śiv. 1358, 1710, Rām. 4); dawn to come (Rām. 1257, 1264, 1533); darkness to be cleared away by a lamp, etc.; met. knowledge to be gained, the darkness of ignorance to be swept away, mental illumination to come (Rām. 59). **—yiwawun**^{u} **—यिववुनु । प्रभातकाले** adv. immediately on the coming of light, at dawn.

gāshĕ-brôr^{u} **गाश्-ब्रोरु । प्रभातविकासः** m. 'the god of light', the light of dawn. **-brör**^{ü} **-ब्रॅारू । क्षेत्रविशेषः** f. the goddess of light, N. of a conspicuous peak in Lahar Pargana (see RT.Tr. II, 410). It is sacred to Mahādēva, and is said to be brilliant with crystal rocks. **-l**^{a}**th -ल्थ् । ईषत्प्रकाशः** f. (sg. dat. **-l**^{a}**ti -ल्ति,** Gr.Gr. 162), a very little light (e.g. of an oil wick or of a star) (Gr.Gr. 162); a dim light of the eyes, dimness of vision. **-rost**^{u} **-रॅस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüsh**^{ü} **-रॅक्कू**), deprived of light, dark; without lustre, without brightness, dim (Śiv. 157, 1192); (of the eyes) dim, blind (K.Pr. 1, YZ. 156, 431). **-tārukh -तारुख् । प्रभातोदयतारा** m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas -तारकस्**), the morning star. **-wŏḍ**^{u} **-व्वंदु । प्रकाशकरन्ध्रम्** m. a small window to give light and air to a dark room.

gōsh गोश् । प्रकाशशालिता m. brilliancy, brightness, clear visibility (e.g. of a distant peak) (Śiv. 1811); brightness, clearness (of the sky); brightness (e.g. of

a garden beautiful with flowers or of a clean well-kept house) (Śiv. 963, 1028); the bright parts of a garden, the flower clusters (Śiv. 1690). Cf. **gāsh**.

gōshĕ گوشہ m. a corner, nook, closet; a lobe (of the liver). Cf. **jigar.**

goshᵘ 1 गंशु । **अभाषणम्** m. silence, not speaking; esp. the silence of one who, though he sees and hears what is going on, says nothing, and acts as if he knew nothing about it; heedlessness, carelessness of consequences after full warning (Gr.Gr. 139).

goshᵘ 2 गंशु । **अज्ञाचारी** adj. (f. **güshᵘ̈** गंशू), silent (Gr.Gr. 138, 139); esp. one who, although he sees and hears or has been instructed, acts as if he were entirely ignorant, heedless (of instructions), one who after full warning acts without consideration of consequences.

gᵘ̈shᵘ̈ गंशू, see **gᵃhun.**

goshabab (El.), **gosh búg** (L. 351), and **goshibeigi** (El.) (? spelling of all three), a kind of early pear. See **ṭang.**

gāshdār गाश्दार् adj. e.g. light (not dark) (El.).

gashĕl गशल् । **घर्षितः, क्षीणचिह्नः (पणादिः)** adj. e.g. rubbed away, worn away, worn thin (e.g. a coin).

gāshulᵘ गाशुलु । **प्रकाशसमयः** m. the time of brightness, i.e. either the light of early dawn or just before nightfall, twilight.

gĕshômᵘ ग्यशोमु or **gĕshumᵘ** ग्यशुमु । **ईषच्छ्यामरूपः** adj. (f. **gĕshömᵘ̈** ग्यशांमू or **gĕshimᵘ̈** ग्यशिमू), slightly dark-complexioned (of a man or woman) (Gr.Gr. 139, where it is spelt **gĕshyômᵘ**).

gĕshāmĕr ग्यशाम्यर् । **ईषच्छ्यामत्वम्** m. slight darkness of complexion (Gr.Gr. 139, where it is spelt **gĕshyāmĕr**).

gᵘ̈shᵘ̈-müṭᵘ̈ गंशू-मंचू, see **gᵃhun.**

gŏshᵉna ग्वश्न । **बुभुक्षितः** adj. e.g. (of a human being) starving with hunger, so famished as to be ready to snatch away forcibly another's food, ravenous.

gashĕr गशर् । **अज्ञाचारित्वम्** m. silence (Gr.Gr. 138), esp. acting with heedlessness of consequences, even though warned beforehand. Cf. **goshᵘ 1** and **2.**

gāshĕr गाशर् m. brightness, brilliancy, voc. **gāshĕra,** O thou who art brightness personified! (Rām. 217).

göshᵉrun गांश्रून् । **निर्मलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **göshᵉrᵘ** गांशरू), to make (day) bright, to brighten, i.e. the clouds to blow off and leave the sky clear.

gasht گشت m. strolling, walking (El.).

gashᵉth गश्थ् । **व्यभिचारिणी** f. (sg. dat. (?) **güshᵘ̈thᵘ̈** गंशूचू), an unchaste woman, esp. one who is such with some discretion, a woman disposed to unchastity.

gōshᵉth گوشت m. (sg. dat. **gōshtas** गोश्तस), meat, flesh. **—āba** گوشتابہ or **gusht-āba** گشتابہ m. a rich soup of pounded or minced meat (K.Pr. 208).

gᵃshōv ग्शोव्, see **gᵃhun.**

gashĕwal गशवल् । **वेश्यास्वभावा** f. a woman who behaves as if she were a prostitute, one disposed to unchastity.

gashĕwāl गशवाल् । **घृष्टीभूतः** adj. e.g. rubbed down, worn down, with the impression worn off (of a coin or the like).

gĕshyômᵘ ग्यश्योमु, **gĕshyāmĕr** ग्यश्याम्यर्, see **gĕshômᵘ, gĕshāmĕr.**

gᵃshyōv ग्श्योव्, see **gᵃhun.**

gᵃsal ग्सल् । **कुरूपः** adj. e.g. ordurous, horribly ugly and filthy (usually of something inanimate).

gŏsal, gusal ग्वसल् غسل m. bathing, ablution, a bath (El.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to bathe (El.).

gŏsil ग्वसिल् । **मलिना** f. a woman who is dirty in person, clothes, work, and predisposition.

gösil गांसिल् । **तृणसंकरः** f. the condition of being littered with a quantity of dirty straw, grass, etc. (of a place or house) (K.Pr. 56, of a garden).

gōsalad गोसलद् । **रोषयुक्तः** adj. e.g. full of wrath, angry, wroth.

gŏsôñᵘ ग्वसोञ् । **यतिः** m. an ascetic, a religious mendicant, a saint, a holy man who has abandoned the world and house and home and become a wandering devotee (K.Pr. 79, 161; Śiv. 45, 189, 305, 349, 1264, etc.; Rām. 73, 394); with suff. of indef. art. **gŏsôñwāh** (Śiv. 814, 825, 826).

gŏsöñⁱ-bāy ग्वसांञि-वाय् । **यतिस्त्री** f. the abandoned wife of a man who has become a mendicant devotee; a woman who has herself become a mendicant devotee.

-dīphᵃrĕ -डीफ्र्य । **यतिसमाजाः** f.pl. 'mendicant committees', the whole body of mendicants at a religious assembly, such as a bathing-place festival. These people assemble in large numbers on such occasions, and form themselves into small groups or schools according to the sect or particular body of ascetics to which each belongs. Cf. **dīphᵘ̈rᵘ̈.** **-güḍᵘ̈wa** -गंडूव । **निर्बान्धवः** m. an ascetic's water-pot; met. one who is left alone without a single relation in the world. **-koṭᵘ** -कंटु । **भिक्षुबालकः** m. an ascetic's son; an ascetic boy, a boy who has taken to the life of a mendicant devotee; a boy who takes to begging. **-küṭᵘ̈** -कंटू । **भिक्षुबालिका** f. an ascetic's daughter; a girl who has taken to a mendicant devotee's life; a girl who has been compelled by poverty to take to begging. **-ruth** -रुथ । **परिव्राट्त्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ratas** -रतस), an ascetic's vow of fasting; taking to an ascetic life, taking the vow of asceticism. **-tŏmul** -त्वमुल् ।

विभिन्नजातिकसमुच्चयः m. (sg. dat. **-tŏmalas** -त्वमलस्), ascetic's rice, the rice (or food) given to a mendicant; met. a mixture of a number of things of different kinds.

gussawar غصہٕور adj. e.g. violent, furious, angry, wrathful, passionate (Gr.M.).

gasīṭh गसीठ् । घनता f. (sg. dat. **gasīṭi गसीटि**), the condition of being crowded or tightly packed (of a room, a receptacle, etc.).

gŏstökhī گستآخي f. presumption, arrogance, insolence, sauciness (Gr.M.).

gāsuvᵘ गासुवु । तृणमयः adj. (f. **gāsüvᵘ गासंवू**), made of straw or grass; met. of no value, worthless (K.Pr. 18).

gata गत । मूर्छा m. profound insensibility, a dead faint, being like one dead. **—mārānⁱ —मारंनि । प्रदक्षिणविधानम्** m. pl. inf. 'to strike faintings', nearly to die over and over again; met. (with reference to an insect fluttering round a candle at the risk of its life) to walk round and round a thing to inspect it, to be fascinated or infatuated by anything so that one cannot leave it, but must admire it on all sides and long for it (Śiv. 1609; K.Pr. 42, of a man flaunting his clothes, **mārān gatai** for **gata-y**). **—yunᵘ —यिनु । मूर्छावाप्तिः** m.inf. fainting to occur (generally).

gatan aʦun गतन् अच्चुन् । मृत्यवस्थासांमुख्यम् m.inf. to enter dead faints, to become comatose when at the point of death.

gaṭa गट । आन्ध्यम् f. darkness, obscurity (K.Pr. 67, 193; Siv. 104, 1040, 1066; Rām. 295, 417, 1596, 1610); the shade or darkness thrown by dense black clouds. Cf. Gr.Gr. 72. Cf. **añi-gaṭa**, p. 31*a*, l. 16, and Rām. 92, 1257. **-kār -कार् । आन्ध्यम्** m. darkness, gloom (K.Pr. 253, L. 456, Rām. 1035); met. violence, tyranny, oppression. **-kārunᵘ pahar -कारुनु पहर् । अतिदुःखितकालः** m. the watch of oppression; met. a short time (lit. a watch of three hours) of terrible calamity (such as that occupied by a fierce and bloody battle, an earthquake, or the like). **-kārunᵘ tāph -कारुनु ताफ् । अतिप्रचण्डातपः** m. (sg. dat. **-karanas tāpas -करनस् तापस्**), violent and distressing heat of the sun. **-pach -पक्ष् । कृष्णपक्षः** m. (sg. dat. **-pachas -पक्षस्**), the dark fortnight of a lunar month, the fortnight of the waning moon (L. 354, Śiv. 166). **-zolᵘ -ज़ोलु । ईषत्प्रकाशः** m. a dull light, very little light, a glimmer of light just showing on a dark night or through black clouds.

gāṭa 1 गाट । प्रज्ञा m. skill, cleverness, intelligence; wisdom, discrimination, judgment (K.Pr. 87, 218; Śiv. 1212, with pun on **gāṭa 2**; H. i, 6). **-ȧthⁱ -अ्थि । प्राज्ञभावेन** adv. with the hand of skill, cleverly, intelligently, skilfully. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** m.inf. to give wisdom, to teach (El.). **—ʦᵘnᵘ —च़्नू । प्राज्ञाभिमानिता** f. conceit for one's own cleverness (whether entitled to entertain such conceit or not); having a high opinion of one's own wisdom or cleverness.

gāṭa 2 गाट । न्यूनता m. falling short, insufficiency, failure, want (Śiv. 1212, with pun on **gāṭa 1**). **—pyonᵘ —प्यनु । न्यूनीभवनम्** m.inf. falling short to occur; expectations to fall short, loss to occur in place of profit.

gȧṭⁱ गंटि । दुःखम् f. sorrow, grief, the pain of sorrow.

gītā गीता f., **—°**, a song, as in **bombura-gītā**, the song of the bee (see **bombur**). Cf. **gīth.**

gitⁱ गिति, see **gyutᵘ.**

gŏta ग्वत (= غوطه) **। क्षोदः** m. a dip, a dive; diving, plunging; esp. becoming wet through by falling into water or mud. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । निमज्जनविधानम्** m.inf. to plunge (oneself or another) into water, to dip, to duck; (according to Baptists) to baptize. **—dāwun —दावुन्** m.inf. to cause another to plunge himself (Śiv. 1397), or a third person, into water. **-gŏth -ग्वथ् । असकृन्निमज्जनानि** f. (sg. dat. **-güʦᵘ -गंच़ू**), diving over and over again (in a water frolic or the like). **—khĕnⁱ —ख्यनि । चिन्तादौ निमज्जनम्** m. pl. inf. 'to eat dives', to be dipped, to suffer immersion, to dive; met. to be plunged in sorrow. **-khŏr -ख्वर्** (= غوطه خور) **। अग्निक्रीडनकविशेषः** m. a diver; anything that dips or is dipped; a sort of firework (so called because, being lighted, it is thrown into water, when it dives, and every now and then shows above the water). **—lagȧnⁱ —लगंनि । खिन्नीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. dives to be experienced; met. sorrow, caused by painful reminiscences or memories of wrongs suffered, to be experienced, to have painful memories.

gŏtan gaʦhun ग्वतन् गच्चुन् । व्यग्रीभवनम् m.inf. to go into plunges, to be distraught by a multitude of duties all occurring together at the same time.

gōṭa गोट । रौप्यादितन्तुविशेषः m. narrow gold or silver lace used as an edging for cloth, a narrow fillet of brocade.

gŏṭᵘ ग्वटु । स्यूतविशेषः m. a kind of pocket of which the two edges can be fastened up. Cf. **gŏʦürᵘ.**

gotᵘ गंतु । क्षीणः adj. (f. **güʦᵘ गंच़ू**), lean, thin (by nature or owing to illness, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 8, 9).

goṭᵘ 1 गंटु । न्यूनः adj. (f. **güṭᵘ 1 गंटू**, dat. **gacĕ गच्य**), falling short, insufficient, too little, too small.

goṭᵘ 2 गंटु । अनिर्मलः adj. (f. **güṭᵘ 2 गंटू**, dat. **gacĕ गच्य**), dark, not bright, not cleaned (e.g. a mirror); turbid;

as subst. darkness, i.q. **gaṭa** (YZ. 175; Siv. 15, 251, etc.; Rām. 285, 1607). Cf. **añi-goṭ^{u}** under **on^{u}** 1 and Rām. 743, 744, 974.

gut^{u} गुतु m. (? spelling), a plait (El. *gut*).

g^{a}th गथ्। प्रवाहभरः f. (sg. dat. **g^{a}ti गति**, Gr.Gr. 70), great swiftness or rapidity of the current of a river or the like, a swift flood (Śiv. 1830); a rise in a river (Gr.Gr. 70).

g^{a}ṭh गठ्। तृड्ग्रन्थिः f. (sg. dat. ?), choking caused by too greedily drinking. **-gōjĕ -गोज्य। अनिश्चयः** f.pl. uncertainty as to the complete success of any enterprise.

gath 1 गथ् m. (sg. dat. **gatas गतस्**), going, the act of going (i.q. **gath 3**), esp. —° in **ata-gath 1** and **2** (q.v.), coming and going (Śiv. 1364, 1808); a turning round, a revolution (El., K.Pr. 128). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to revolve (El.).

gath 2 गथ् m. (sg. dat. **gatas गतस्**), a goer, used —° as in **wata-gath,** a road-goer, a traveller (Gr.M., Śiv. 1829).

gath 3 गथ्। गतिः f. (sg. dat. **güṭ^{ü} ग्यँचू**, Śiv. 1364, Rām. 1426), going, moving, gait, deportment, motion in general; march, going, progress, movement; a means of success, way; state, condition (**vaikuṇṭha-gath,** the condition of heaven, i.e. a condition the same as that of heaven, Śiv. 997); the way, conduct, mighty works (of God) (K.Pr. 102, Rām. 567); refuge, resource; the course of the soul through existence [**parama-gath,** the supreme course, final beatitude, salvation (Śiv. 19, 102, 1539, 1781, etc.); so **gath** alone, the way of salvation, beatitude (Śiv. 161, 674, 884, 1759)]; a happy condition, bliss generally (Śiv. 1098, 1246, 1710); **dayĕ-gath,** the way of God, God's majesty (Śiv. 1652, 1787, Rām. 122), a piece of good luck, bliss granted by God (Śiv. 693, Rām. 1296), the way approved by God, a holy life (Rām. 30). **—karüñ^{ü} —करंचू। अनुमरणम्** f.inf. to die after another (e.g. a widow becoming *satī* after her husband's death, H. iii, 4); to devote oneself to death for the sake of something (e.g. a moth for a lamp) (YZ. 430); to follow a person to the death, to be true till death.

gaṭh 1 गठ्। न्यूनः adj. e.g., i.q. **goṭ^{u} 1**, q.v.

gaṭh 2 गठ्। धूमपानयन्त्रभागः m. (sg. dat. **gaṭas गटस्**), the stem of a *huqqa*, connecting the fire-bowl with the water-receptacle.

gāth गाथ्। कलङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **gātas गातस्**), a blot, stain (in character) (Śiv. 1554, Rām. 1667); disgrace (in a family). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु। दोषदानम्** m.inf. to give a stain; to bring a disgraceful charge (justified or unjustified) against a person.

gāṭh गाठ्। नौसंयोगस्थानम m. (sg. dat. **gāṭhas गाठस्**), a landing-place, ghaut, quay, wharf, a place on the bank of a river where boats stop to discharge or take in goods or passengers (K.Pr. 58, W. 153, Śiv. 1806); a ferry, ford; a bathing-place, or a place for washing clothes (on the bank of a river). **-dār -दार्। नौतीर्थाध्यक्षः** m. the man in charge of a landing-place, who collects the harbour dues, a harbour-master. **-dörī -दोरी। तीर्थशुल्कः** f. the fee or tax paid at a landing-place, harbour dues. **-dār-bāy -दार्-बाय्। नौतीर्थवस्तव्यस्त्री** f. the wife of a harbour-master. **-dārĕñ -दार्यञ्। नौतीर्थाध्यक्षा** f. a woman who acts as harbour-master, a harbour-mistress.

gāṭha-hūn^{u} गाठ-ह्नु। अनवस्थितः m. (f. **-hūñ^{ü} -ह्नञ्**), the dog at a landing-place (that prowls around eating what it can pick up) (K.Pr. 68); met. a person, clever enough but without application, who wanders about from place to place and does not succeed in making any profit. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु। तीर्थवासी नाविकः** m. a boatman who sticks to the river bank (and does not go off to work in his boat).

gāṭh गाँठ् m. a knot (K.Pr. 76), see **bar 1,** p. 116*b*, l. 40.

gith गिथ् m. (sg. dat. **gitas गितस्**), a span about 9 inches in length (El. *git*).

gīth गीथ् f. a song, esp. a hymn in honour of a god (Śiv. 241, 735, 1394, 1497, 1721, 1785).

gōṭh गोठ्। अष्टापदम्, द्यूतफलम् f. (sg. dat. **gōṭi गोटि**), a kind of chequered cloth of thirty-six squares for playing chess, *causar*, or similar game, a dice-board; an aim, desired object. **—marüñ^{ü} —मरंचू। द्यूतावाप्तिः** f.inf. to obtain a desired object, achieve one's object.

gōṭh 1 गाँठ्। अर्गलम्, चिह्नितग्रन्थिः f. (sg. dat. **gōṭhi गाँठि**), a bolt, door-chain; a method of tying up a parcel with a special knot marked or sealed so that it cannot be opened by an unauthorized person. Cf. **gāṭh** and **gōṭh^{ü}. —dyun^{u} —दिनु** m.inf. to knot, fasten; to bolt, fasten (a door) (K.Pr. 76).

gōṭh 2 गाँठ्। चिल्लः f. (sg. dat. **gōṭi गाँटि**), a kite, a falcon, a vulture (El. *gánṭ, gánth*, and *ghánṭ*; W. 114, *gant*; K.Pr. 65, 147, *gánth*; Rām. 973, 1629).

gōṭa-ôl^{u} गाँट-ओलु। आतायिनीडम् m. a kite's nest (K.Pr. 65). **-bacĕ -वच्च। आतायिपोतः** m. the young one of a kite. **-brör^{u} 1 -ब्रोरू। पतङ्गः** f. a paper kite (W. 114 *gantbror*). **-pakh -पख्। आतायिपक्षः** f. (s.g. dat. **-pakhi -पखि**), a kite's wing; met. a flaunting dress, the dress of a flaunter. **-ṭhūl -ठूल्। आताय्यण्डम्** m. a kite's egg.

gōṭh 3 गाँठ् f. (sg. dat. **gōṭi गाँटि**), a bell, a plate of brass or mixed metal for striking the hours, a gong.

gõ̤ṭa-brörᵘ गाँट-ब्रोरू । घण्टा f. a bell (not a gong, as it is hollow and has a tongue).

gõ̤ṭhᵘ गाँठू f. a knot, a hard lump. Only noted in the compound **shishĕr-gõ̤ṭhᵘ**, a frost-knot, i.e. an icicle (Śiv. 335). Cf. **shishur** and **gõ̤ṭh 1.**

guṭh गुठ् । गोष्ठम् m. (sg. dat. **guṭhas गुठस्**), the place in a village where cattle congregate, or which is suitable for such a purpose; a country village.

guṭha-hūnᵘ गुठ-ह्नु । गोष्ठश्वः m. (f. **-hūñᵘ** -ह्नञ्), a dog of the cattle-pens; met. a wandering shameless fellow, who goes about from village to village begging at every house.

gūṭh गूठ् । हस्तमुद्राभेदः f. (sg. dat. **gūṭi गूटि**), a certain insulting gesture made by showing the closed fist, with the top of the thumb projecting outside between the second and third fingers. Cf. **gōcĕ-büdᵘrᵘ**, p. 275*b*, l. 20.

gṳ̈ṭh गूँठ् । विस्फोटग्रन्थिः f. (sg. dat. **gṳ̈ṭhi गूँठि**), the hard core of an incipient boil or bubo. (?) a tumour behind the ear (El. *gānt*). Cf. **grüṭᵘ.**

gūthᵘ गूठु m. (f. **gūṭhiñ गूठिञ्** q.v.), a fat stupid lout (Gr.Gr. 38).

guṭhᵘ गुठू । गुच्छकम् f. a bunch, clump, cluster; a tassel, a skein, etc. (of embroidery, thread, etc.). Common —°.

gŏṭhᵃka ग्वठ्क । बद्धपुस्तकम् m. a small or moderately sized book bound in the English fashion.

gūṭhiñ गूठिञ् । स्थूलमूढस्त्री f. a fat stupid woman (f. of **gūṭhᵘ**, Gr.Gr. 38).

gaṭhürᵘ गठ़ूरू । वस्त्रपेटा f. a tied-up bundle, esp. of clothes or the like.

gṳ̈ṭhᵘrᵘ गूँठ़ूरू । वद्धद्रव्यम् f. a tied-up bundle or package, a parcel.

gᵃtᵘjᵘ ग़तूजू, see **gᵃtulᵘ.**

gāṭᵘjᵘ गाट़ूजू, see **gāṭulᵘ.**

gāṭüjᵘ गाट़ूजू । कङ्कतिका f. a comb.

gᵃtajyār ग़तज्यार् । अतिप्रवाहयुक्तत्वम् m. swiftness of the current of a river; met. a rapid torrent (of words), a quick inrush (of wealth), and so on.

gāṭajyār गाटज्यार् । प्राज्ञता m. wisdom, cleverness, skilfulness; vigilance, prudence (El.). **gāṭajyāarukᵘ jawāb,** an answer of intelligence, a pertinent answer (Gr.M.).

gatka (? spelling), a single-stick (L. 464).

gātukh गातुख् । घातुकः adj. (m. sg. dat. **gātakas गातकस्**; f. **gātücᵘ गातूंचू**), a killer, a murderer, a destroyer. Commonly —°.

gᵃtulᵘ ग़तुलु । सातिप्रवाहः adj. (f. **gᵃtᵘjᵘ ग़तूंजू**), having a very swift current, in spate (of a river); hence, rapid (of a torrent of words), quickly incoming (of wealth), and so on; excessive, very much. Cf. **gᵃth** and Gr.Gr. 145.

gāṭulᵘ गाटुलु । प्रज्ञावान् adj. (f. **gāṭᵘjᵘ गाट़ूजू**, Gr.Gr. 35), wise, clever, shrewd, prudent (K.Pr. 58, 107, 210; Rām. 128, 129); skilful, expert; learned, intelligent; eloquent (El., Rām. 1279. Cf. **katha-gāṭulᵘ** s.v. **kath**). Cf. Gr.Gr. 145.

gŏṭil ग्वटिल् or guṭil गुटिल् । कुठारविशेषः f. a kind of axe, adze, or hatchet, with a wide cutting-edge, used for splitting logs into planks (H. vii, 12, **guṭilā,** is **guṭyulᵘ**, q.v., with suff. of indef. art.).

gūtulᵘ गूतुलु adj. (f. **gūtᵘjᵘ गूतूंजू**), deep (El.).

gātalad गातलद् । दोषयुक्तः adj. e.g. blackened, darkened, disgraced (of personal character, family, etc.).

gotilyí, see **gŏṭyulᵘ.**

gaṭun गटुन् । न्यूनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gaṭyōv गट्योव्**), to become less, lessen, diminish, decrease (Śiv. 1565); to become shrunken (of something green and fresh), to be shrivelled up; to become lessened (by loss of a part).

gᵃṭaph ग़टफ् । अकस्मान्नाशः m. (sg. dat. **gᵃṭapas ग़टपस्**), sudden and unexpected death or destruction without any apparent cause (such as sickness, a blow, or the like).

gᵃṭapa ग़टप । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of hindering or the like).

gātᵃra गात्र । वस्त्रभूषारज्जुविशेषः m. a kind of gold or silver embroidery, worn by rich women on the borders of their garments, or used as a braid on military uniforms.

gatari-gañ गतरि-गञ् । खण्डशः छन्तनम् m. being hacked or cut to pieces (esp. w. reference to the limbs of a human being). Cf. **güñᵘ 1.**

gaṭᵃrāwun गट़्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gaṭᵃrôwᵘ गट़्रोवु**), to make dark, to turn (light) into darkness, to turn (day) into night (Śiv. 350).

gaṭāṭōph गटाटोफ् । तुमुलम् m. (sg. dat. **gaṭāṭōpas गटाटोपस्**), a covering for a palanquin, carriage, or any article of furniture, etc. (so as to shade or darken it); met. a tumult, a terribly involved battle (in which darkness, preventing recognition of friend or foe, is caused by the confused multitude of combatants).

gŏṭyulᵘ ग्वटिलु or **guṭyulᵘ गुटिलु । कुठारी** m. a man who uses the **gŏṭil,** or adze with which planks are split from logs and then trimmed (El. *gotilyi*, translated 'sawyer'). In H. vii, 12 this word, with the suff. of the indef. art., becomes **guṭilā.**

gĕ̆ṣᵘ ग्यंच़ू, see **gyotᵘ.**

gŏ̆ṣᵘ ग्वंच़ू । गुञ्जिका f. a pod, a seed-vessel; a musk-pod; a cocoon.

güṣᵘ गंच़ू, see **gotᵘ** and **gath 3.**

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